O W Underwood

DATE MICROFILMED
July 10, 1985
ITEM # 1
PROJECT and ROLL # XBL 87-102 38
G. S. CALL # 1425558

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

A NOTABLE ADVISORY BOARD

ILLUSTRATED

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH
14785
Nov, 1931

VOLUME XXXVIII

REF 920.073 En9a V.38
US/CAN 973 D3b e V.38

Published under the Direction of
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
New York
1929

(TN-156951 V-38)

BIOGRAPHICAL

Fred W. Blanchard

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BLANCHARD, Frederick Woodward,

President, Municipal Art Commission.

Lover of music and art, Frederick Woodward Blanchard possessed a practical turn of mind that translated his ardor for beauty into dynamic leadership and made him responsible for the inauguration and accomplishment of innumerable movements to beautify and better Los Angeles, and extend opportunities offered her citizens for development of their artistic appreciations. His was a civic zeal so unselfish in its expression and so earnest and intelligent in its conceptions that he never lacked for followers and, with the realization of one dream after another he was, throughout his life, unconsciously erecting—in public buildings, in musical or art organizations, in beauty spots of a dozen varieties—monuments to his own vision and inspiration that will make his memory live vitally on as long as joy in beauty of sight and sound shall last.

Mr. Blanchard was born in West Milbury, Massachusetts, August 21, 1864, scion of an eminent ancestral line which can be traced back for many generations. His great-grandfather was Samuel Blanchard, born April 1, 1749, died July 21, 1825, who married Susan Tenney, died April 19, 1826. Their son was Stephen Blanchard, born October 26, 1775, died May 16, 1855. He first married Cina Marble, October 26, 1803, and married a second time, November 21, 1824, Betsey Sibley. Of the latter union was born, June 20, 1827, John S. Blanchard, who died June 16, 1886. He married Harriet W. Putnam, and they became the parents of the subject of this biography.

Mr. Blanchard was educated in the public grammar and high schools and in the Latin schools of Boston, and in 1882 went from the eastern city to Denver, Colorado, where he engaged in business as a general musical dealer for four years. In 1886 he moved to Los Angeles, where he became a partner in the Clark and Blanchard firm, handling a similar line. This association he continued until 1894, when he formed a partnership to establish the Blanchard and Fitzgerald Music Company. He retired from this connection in 1899 to devote his energies to the erection and management of Blanchard Hall, an office and studio building operated by the Blanchard Hall Building Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Blanchard was president.

But the conduct of his businesses constituted only a small part of Mr. Blanchard's activities. An intense love for the city of his adoption grew to be a motivating force in his life, and his devotion found expression in the encouragement of artistic and musical activities in Los Angeles. He was responsible for the appearance in the West of innumerable international musical celebrities, and was founder of the famous Brahms Quintette. He initiated the movement which resulted in giving Los Angeles the first cluster street lights in the country, a system now widely adopted, and was connected with

such outstanding civic plans as the Civic Center, the City Hall, the Plaza Union Station, and the Hollywood Bowl. Early in 1906 Mr. Blanchard organized an art commission in Los Angeles and became its secretary. Through his efforts this commission soon was receiving official recognition and was made a municipal commission under city charter of September 5, 1911. Mr. Blanchard was named president of the commission. The following year he was made secretary, a position which enabled him to direct the earlier efforts of the unit to gain the greatest public good. On August 2, 1922, he was again made president, and was reëlected to that position each year throughout the rest of his life. Prominent in Mr. Blanchard's dreams for Los Angeles were the development of a Civic Center and an adequate union railway passenger station and he was one of the chief of the pioneer workers to those ends. After recommendation of the engineers that the station should be located in the Plaza area, Mr. Blanchard, as president of the Central Development Association, joined with the city in court and commission applications for orders to compel the railroads to build the station. In planning for the new City Hall, he served on the committee for the inscriptions and devoted much time and study to their selection. He originated the movement for an art exhibit at the City Hall and obtained as a beginning a small collection of paintings.

Mr. Blanchard filled many other public positions, and one of his greatest contributions to the public welfare was while county chairman of the first Good Roads Commission. He was responsible for the legislation that resulted in the development of the magnificent highways of California, which was among the first States in the Union to plan and complete a comprehensive system of paved highways, resulting in immediate growth and expansion of communities.

The list of Mr. Blanchard's activities along lines of public service reads almost like a roll of forward-looking movements among California's citizenship, including: presidency of the Los Angeles Symphony; presidency of the Municipal Art Commission; chairmanship of the Union Plaza Station Commission; first presidency of the Hollywood Bowl Association; membership of City Planning Commission; leadership of Police and Firemen's Relief Fund; chairmanship of budget committee of first Community Chest; head of the architectural board for New Windsor Square; connected with Hollywoodland, Arrowhead and Dana Point; presidency of American Opera Association; chairmanship of the reception committee at the time of the visit of the King of Belgium. Mr. Blanchard was a member of the California Club, a charter member of the Los Angeles Country Club, member of the Gamut Club, of which he was a reorganizer; California, Newport, and Catalina Yacht clubs, and the City Club.

On October 30, 1889, in Boston, Mr. Blanchard married Marion H. Tucker, of Allston, Massachusetts. They had one son, Dudley Tucker Blanchard, born July 20, 1891. He married (second), in 1902, Grace Hampton, daughter of Ellis C. and Minerva (Baker) Hampton, of Western New York.

The death of Frederick Woodward Blanchard, September 21, 1928, marked the passing of a man of vision and re-

sourcefulness, a practical philanthropist who was always a friend to struggling artists and the ideals for which they stood. An excerpt from an editorial in the Los Angeles "Times," of October 3, 1928, follows:

The monument to this unselfish worker for higher civic ideals will not be confined to the burial ground where other Los Angeles pioneers sleep the sleep eternal. Nor will the flowers laid above a cypress covered grave be the last tribute his memory will receive. Flowers that never perish are growing in the homes and institutions of the city he served for forty-two years devoted to its artistic betterment, and these are as immortal as the spirit that sowed the seed.

From Windsor Square to Dana Point, from Hollywood to Arrowhead, all through the Southwest, beauty spots he devised and music and art into which he breathed the breath of life, will testify to his unselfish citizenship and be an everlasting tribute to his uplifting labors. Names, indeed, may disappear in the swift changes of an age on wings, but the works of such men as Mr. Blanchard are flowers of immortality.

PACKARD, James Ward,

Manufacturer.

Genius that successfully grasps the opportunity for its expression has given to America an eminent position in the field of world invention, while written high upon the roll of fame are names that will be deathless in the annals of industrial progress. Imperishable names already are blazoned to a grateful world for the gift of the electric telegraph, the incandescent light, the modern printing press, the cotton gin, the telephone. Yet the present generation has brought forth its full share of mechanical inventions, among the greatest of which is the internal combustion engine and the motor car, with its twin sister of the skies, the airplane. In the development of the gasoline engine many bright minds had share, none among them being quicker to seize the opportunity to apply it to vehicular travel than James Ward Packard, of Warren, Ohio. Creator of the automobile which bears his name, he had long envisioned a method of propulsion that might be an improvement upon electricity and along these lines of thought he worked, even as he continued his improvement of the vehicle in which he was interested. It was from his workshop in Warren that he brought forth the first gasoline-driven automobile of the line that has become famed throughout the world as a marvel of mechanical skill and scientific construction, every year witnessing an improvement in its power, strength, speed and beauty of design. The inventor of this machine lived to witness the child of his genius rushing over all the roads of the civilized world, to hear his name acclaimed as one of the benefactors of the human race. His death occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, March 20, 1928, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

James Ward Packard was a descendant of pioneer families that for nearly a century had helped make the history of Warren and the Mahoning Valley of Ohio. His grandfather was William Packard, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1803, settled later in Austintown, then in Trumbull County, in 1825, and there resided until late in life, when he removed to California, settling in Kern County and becoming a judge of that political district, in which office he served for several years prior to his death, December 11, 1877. His son,

Warren, was born in Austintown, June 1, 1828, and died in Warren, Ohio, July 28, 1897. During the progress of the Mexican War he left the old farm at Lordstown, determined to find his fortune and beginning at the county seat of old Trumbull. His material wealth was in his pocket and it was small, but his potential fortune was in his head, his sturdy heart and his strong hands and muscles. He was possessed of a vigorous personality, an industrious nature, a keen mind and a determination to succeed that nothing could discourage. He found employment under Milton Graham, operating the pioneer hardware store of the district, where he paid his board by performing chores in the early morning and at night and by going on Saturdays with Mr. Graham's team to Niles and Youngstown, where he bought iron and nails for the business of the following week. From 1846 until 1897 he worked sixteen hours a day, during the years being encouraged by annual improvements in his compensation, such as $100 a year salary, plus his board. At the end of the first five years of his employment by Mr. Graham he became the owner of the original store and also of a competing establishment that had been struggling along, its owner being Charles Reuben Harmon, to which possessions he later added the store of Thomas H. Morely. By the year 1863 he was sole owner and successful manager of the most extensive hardware and commercial iron business between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, while he also marketed the products of the Spear Planing Mill and of the Packard, Hull & Company establishment, of which he was the principal owner.

Extensive timber tracts in Pennsylvania and in some of the Southern States were purchased, to supply the many sawmills which he had established on his properties, enormous quantities of these products entering into the building of the old Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now the Erie Railroad system. Mr. Packard came into personal contact with Jay Gould through an investment in the Packard & Barnum Steam Forge, when the Wall Street manipulator made him a proposition to purchase a half interest in the plant in exchange for the sale to the forge of scrap iron of the Erie at a low price. The proposition was declined but ultimately the iron manufacturing plant became decadent, as did the "Hardware Block" of W. & A. J. Packard, at Youngstown, Ohio, both proving heavy financial losses during an era of panic. More successful was the Austin Flagstone Company, of which Mr. Packard became the principal owner in 1865. He made a trip to Europe in 1867, where he arranged for the importation of hardware direct from England, which, prior to the adoption of the high American tariff, was a very profitable venture. With like alertness he made a trip to the Pacific coast, where he established important business contacts. At this period he became one of a group who purchased the farm on Chautauqua Lake, New York, where Lakewood now is built, and there built a handsome summer home. He married (first), in September, 1852, Sylvia Camp, daughter of Alanson Camp, of Warren, Ohio. Mrs. Packard and the two small sons of the couple died, the mother in December, 1856, at the age of twenty-three years, and in November, 1860, the widower married (second) Mary E. Doud, born in Morris County, New Jer-

sey, and died at Warren, Ohio. Of this union there were five children, of whom James Ward was one and who became best known.

James Ward Packard was born at Warren, Ohio, November 5, 1863, being the second son of Warren and Mary E. (Doud) Packard. He attended the public schools in Warren, and in the fall of 1880 he entered Lehigh University, being graduated with the class of 1884 as a mechanical engineer. After graduation, he went to New York, where he obtained a position with the Sawyer-Mann Electric Company, and later became superintendent of the Incandescent Lamp Department. The incandescent lamp business was then in its infancy, and was a fertile field for Mr. Packard's inventive and mechanical ability.

In 1890, Mr. Packard left New York and returned to Warren, Ohio, where he organized and established the Packard Electric Company, and a subsidiary concern, the New York and Ohio Company, and engaged in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. Mr. Packard was president of these companies, and concentrated his efforts along production and research lines. His older brother, W. D. Packard (deceased), was sales manager.

As early as 1891, Mr. Packard was interested in mechanical traction. He studied the early European efforts along this line,—the engines built by Daimler and Benz, and the bodies produced by Levasseur, and by 1893 he had the plans drawn up for the first Packard automobile, but the financial depression of the time halted him in his new venture. However, in 1898, Mr. Packard returned to his work on a horseless carriage, and on November 6, 1899, the first Packard car was ready for the road. This automobile was built in the experimental shop of the New York and Ohio Company, entirely under Mr. Packard's supervision and largely with his own hands. The car was an experiment, but when it proved itself practical and a demand for it sprang up, a new company was organized, called the Ohio Automobile Company, and in 1900 Packard automobiles were being manufactured and sold to the public. With the advent of increased capital the plant was moved to Detroit in 1903, and became the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Packard was president of the company until 1908, then chairman of the board of directors, and later a member of the board until he retired from active business in 1915.

James Ward Packard was married, in 1904, to Elizabeth Achsah Gillmer, daughter of Judge and Mrs. T. I. Gillmer, of Warren, Ohio, and they made their residence at Lakewood, New York, and Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Packard was widely known as a philanthropist, and will be remembered for his substantial gifts to the Cleveland Clinic, the Seaman's Church Institute of New York, the Women's Christian Hospital at Jamestown, New York, the Salvation Army, and Public Library at Warren, Ohio, and his magnificent gift to Lehigh University. This last was the donation to his *alma mater* of the finest electrical and mechanical engineering laboratory in the country.

Mr. Packard was an Episcopalian, an honorary life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the Automobile Club of America, the Detroit Club of Detroit, Michigan, the Union

Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Buckeye Club of Warren, Ohio.

POINDEXTER, Robert Warner, Jr.,

Business Man.

Arms (*Poing-destre*)—Per fess azure and or, in chief a dexter hand clenched proper, cuffed of the second, in base a mullet of the first.

Crest—An esquire's helmet proper.

Motto— *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

(Burke—"General Armory.")

It is to the pioneer of every field that we always attribute the characteristics of fearlessness, courage, endurance, perseverance and diligence. To him we owe the progress of civilization, and the improvement in our standards of living, and to him we looked for our inventions and discoveries which have so benefited mankind. A pioneer in the State of California, a leader in the development of what was then but a straggling village, and a founder of commercial enterprises and cultural clubs, the late Robert Warner Poindexter will long be remembered for his prominent rôle in the life and activities of the State in which he was laid to rest in his seventy-ninth year.

In Jersey, one of the thrifty isles of Normandy, lived a Norman family, whose modern descendants are now known as Poindexters, and who have established families in America of distinction and importance. Apparently the early bearers of this name must have been warriors, for the French form of the name, *Poing-destre*, signifying the right hand of the shield, must have originated in military honors. The first Poindexter in America was named, according to some historians, Thomas, and according to others, George. He was one of the earliest settlers of Virginia, and came to that State about 1640. He was a merchant, part-owner of ships and a planter, and also owned the first brick house built in Virginia. There is a missing link, or perhaps lines, which has not yet been ascertained, between this George or Thomas Poindexter and Robert Poindexter, from whom the late Robert W. Poindexter was fifth in descent.

(I) John Poindexter, great-great-grandfather of Robert W. Poindexter, of whom further, was one of those appointed by the governor, in 1742, to help organize Louisa County. He was a large landowner and a very prominent man at that time in the county, taking an active interest in church and county affairs. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, was one of the first vestrymen of Fredericksville Parish, and took the oath of allegiance, the oath of abjuration, and against transubstantiation. The fact that he was appointed by the court to attend to roads, bridges, and the like, makes it appear that he was highly esteemed by that important body. He was also a captain of cavalry. John Poindexter died in 1753, leaving a will of which his widow was executrix.

He married Christine, or Christian, who died in 1779, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John. 2. Thomas, justice of Louisa County, in 1766; married Lucy Jones. 3. William. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Ann Slaughter. 6. Sarah Trion.

(Virkus—"Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I. Family data.)

(II) Captain Joseph Poindexter, son of John and Christian Poindexter, was born in 1736, and died in Campbell County,

R. W. Poindexter

June 29, 1826. He married, February 10, 1768, Elizabeth James Kennerly, who was born February 29, 1747, and died February 5, 1828, at the age of eighty-one years, daughter of James Kennerly. Children: 1. Samuel, married (first) Anne P. Slaughter, daughter of Reuben Slaughter; (second) Sarah Garth; (third) Martha Otey, daughter of James Otey, of Kentucky. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Joseph, married Mrs. Harrison. 4. William, married Judith Thompson, daughter of Waddy Thompson. 5. Reuben. 6. Thomas Kennerly, removed to South Carolina; married Mrs. Mary (Rall) Kennerly. 7. John, married a Chilton. 8. Louis, married Ann Smith. 9. Ann, married John Chilton of Amherst County. 10. Elizabeth, married Raleigh Chilton. 11. Richard, married a Ford; removed to the West.

(Ibid.)

(III) James Poindexter, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth James (Kennerly) Poindexter, died at Kanawha, Virginia, September 17, 1833. He married, December 4, 1794, Mary Thompson, who was born May 21, 1770, and died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1841. They were the parents of ten children, all born in Virginia: 1. Lewis Thompson, born August 30, 1795. 2. Edwin Waddy, born January 23, 1797. 3. Josephus, born February 19, 1798. 4. James, Jr., born November 27, 1799. 5. Robert Warner, of whom further. 6. Albert Gallatin, born March 12, 1803. 7. Mary Elizabeth, born November 16, 1805. 8. Nicholas Meriwether, born September 24, 1807. 9. Hartland, born May 27, 1811. 10. James Monroe, born August 25, 1815.

(Ibid.)

(IV) Robert Warner Poindexter, Sr., son of James and Mary (Thompson) Poindexter, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, June 14, 1801, and died in 1871. He married (first), in Charleston, Kanawha County, Virginia, September 14, 1826, Margaret Caldwell, who was born December 21, 1806, and died March 4, 1845. He married (second), in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1846, Isabella Rintoul, who was born in Montrose, Scotland, January 30, 1821, and died in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1852. Robert W. Poindexter was the father of the following children, by his first wife: 1. Theodore, born in Charleston, Virginia, July 8, 1827. 2. Edwin, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1829. 3. Orlando, born in Pittsburgh, March 17, 1831. 4. Charles Carroll, born in Pittsburgh, April 15, 1833. 5. Cordelia, born in Pittsburgh, December 20, 1835. 6. James, born in Pittsburgh, April 27, 1838. 7. Helena, born in Pittsburgh, May 5, 1839. 8. Francis Herron, born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1842. 9. Margaret Leonora, born in Allegheny, December 31, 1844. Children, of the second marriage: 10. Chalmers, born in Allegheny, November 15, 1847. 11. Robert Warner, Jr., of whom further. 12. William Rintoul, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1850. 13. William Skinner, born in Allegheny, April 30, 1852.

(Ibid.)

(V) Robert Warner Poindexter, Jr., son of Robert Warner, Sr., and Isabella (Rintoul) Poindexter, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1849, and died in Los Angeles, California, November 4, 1927. After the completion of the courses of study prescribed in the public and high schools, he entered Knox College, in Galesburg, Illinois, from which he

was graduated in 1871. A short time thereafter, he removed to California, where he was occupied at first by herding sheep. Later, he was a teacher in a district school in Sacramento, and subsequently he engaged in the hardware business in San Francisco. In 1885, he came to Los Angeles to establish a branch of the firm of the James E. Gordon Company. When he came to this last-named city, it was nothing but a small town. During the forty-two years of his residence there he contributed towards its physical growth and also towards something of much more lasting value, namely, its culture and progress, so that he did his share toward raising it to its present station of one of the leading cities of the United States.

Manifesting a keen interest in big ranch projects, he contributed largely to the development of the Simi Rancho and founded and named the town of Moorpark. His business foresight, acumen, unusual mental abilities, and active perseverance contributed to the success of his commercial endeavors, and made him one of the leading of the early Los Angeles financiers.

Notwithstanding the numerous duties incumbent upon his many enterprises, Mr. Poindexter was actively prominent in the social and fraternal affairs of the city as well. He was one of the founders of the Ellis Club and a charter member of the Sunset Club. The California Club commanded a good bit of his attention and interest, as did the activities of his college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, being one of the founders of Immanuel Church.

Mr. Poindexter's death, robbing the city of one of its finest men, was a cause for much sorrow and mourning among his fellow-citizens. His genial personality, benevolent nature, and absolute integrity and honesty, won for him the respect, esteem and admiration of all with whom he came in contact, and he was always surrounded by a host of friends and acquaintances, who recognized and appreciated the splendid qualities of his noble character.

Robert Warner Poindexter married (first), March 22, 1876, Amy Robsart Marston, who died February 22, 1879, daughter of Thomas B. Marston, of Carlisle, England. He married (second), April 6, 1886, Madeleine Romaine Wade, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1855, daughter of Nicholas King and Romaine V. (Le Moyne) Wade.

Mrs. Poindexter was eighth in descent from Benjamin Wade, who was born about 1646, died about 1700, and married, about 1670, Ann Looker, daughter of William Looker. They were the parents of Robert, who died in 1766, and who married (first) Elizabeth; (second) Sarah. His son, Robert, who died some time after 1756, was the father of James, who was born in 1730, died in 1774, and married, in 1754, Hannah Hinman. They were the parents of Isaac Wade, born in 1763, died in 1809, and married, in 1786, Lois Osborn. Their son, William, was born in 1789, died in 1875, and married, in 1823, Susan King. They were the parents of Nicholas King Wade, the father of Madeleine Romaine Wade, wife of Mr. Poindexter.

Robert W. and his first wife, Amy R. (Marston) Poindexter, were the parents of: 1. Charles Lawrence, who was born in January, 1878, died July 29, 1912; married, October 8, 1903, Cornelia Richert.

By his second wife, Mr. Poindexter was the father of: 2. Robert Wade, born in Los Angeles, California, March 4, 1887, graduate of Stanford University, in 1910; received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Berlin University, Germany, in 1913; married, February 5, 1916, Irene Mersereau. 3. Romaine Le Moyne, born July 24, 1889.

(Ibid.)

BRAYTON, Henry Gilbert,

Leading Citizen.

A constructive and enterprising citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, who evolved an institution of great benefit to the city of Cleveland and merchants in general, was the late Henry Gilbert Brayton, founder and head of the Merchandise Exchange. His ability and force were part of his fine heritage from one of the oldest families in America. From the pioneer days of 1832, the Braytons had been substantial citizens of Cleveland. There Mr. Brayton passed his life, a valuable contributor to every phase of community progress.

Francis Brayton established the family in America, where he was made a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643. One of his descendants was Thomas Brayton, who married Ruby Johnson, born in 1774, two years before the American Revolution, who brought her two sons and daughter to Cleveland, from Welna, Jefferson County, New York, in 1832. She died in Cleveland in 1853. One of her sons was the well-known Dr. Charles David Brayton, whose offices were at No. 27 Superior Street, Cleveland. The daughter, Mary Brayton, was unmarried. The third child was Henry F. Brayton, who, at the age of twenty-five, was bookkeeper for the Bank of Cleveland, and a pioneer fire insurance representative in Cleveland. He married Charlotte Gilbert, sister of Dr. Brayton's wife, and of a New York family. The family of Brayton were originally from the French Province of Bretagne, from which they derived their name, Le Breton. They came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066.

Henry F. Brayton died in 1888, at the age of seventy-five, his wife dying in 1858, at the age of forty-five. Children: 1. Henry Gilbert, of further mention. 2. Isabelle, deceased. 3. Justine, who married William Byron, of Minneapolis. 4. Jean, who married Harry Smith, of Milwaukee.

Henry Gilbert Brayton, son of Henry F. and Charlotte (Gilbert) Brayton, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 8, 1847, in a house on Superior Street which was later the site of the old gas office. He attended Humiston Institute, one of the best-known educational organizations in Cleveland half a century ago, and later attended Phillips-Andover Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he ran away during an attack of homesickness. He then joined his father in his insurance business, their offices being at Superior and West Sixth streets. The son was also identified with the Clark Britton Printing Company for some time. The coal business then occupied his attention for many years, bringing him personal success and a position of leadership as secretary of the Coal Dealers' Association. For a time also he was employed in the Lake Shore Railway offices. Mr. Brayton's last business achievement was the

establishment and management of the Merchandise Exchange, the first of its kind in this country of which there is any record. This is a central collecting and distributing exchange and warehouse, patronized by merchants, both wholesale and retail, from Cleveland and the neighboring towns. The first location was on Frankfort Street. Steady expansion proved the practicability of the idea and was cared for by removal to larger quarters at No. 1455 Hamilton Street. Mr. Brayton's daughter, Mrs. L. H. Jones, now manages the Exchange.

Many community interests had the advantage of Mr. Brayton's support. During the Civil War, as a lad of seventeen, he enlisted in the "Hundred Day Men," of the 150th Volunteer Infantry of Ohio. He was a member of the Early Settlers' Society and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family were communicants of the Episcopal church.

Henry Gilbert Brayton married, in September, 1874, Alice E. Clark, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Clark. Children: 1. Carrie, now Mrs. L. H. Jones. 2. Harry, died in infancy. 3. Justine, wife of W. R. Mitchell, by whom she has two daughters: Alice and Jane.

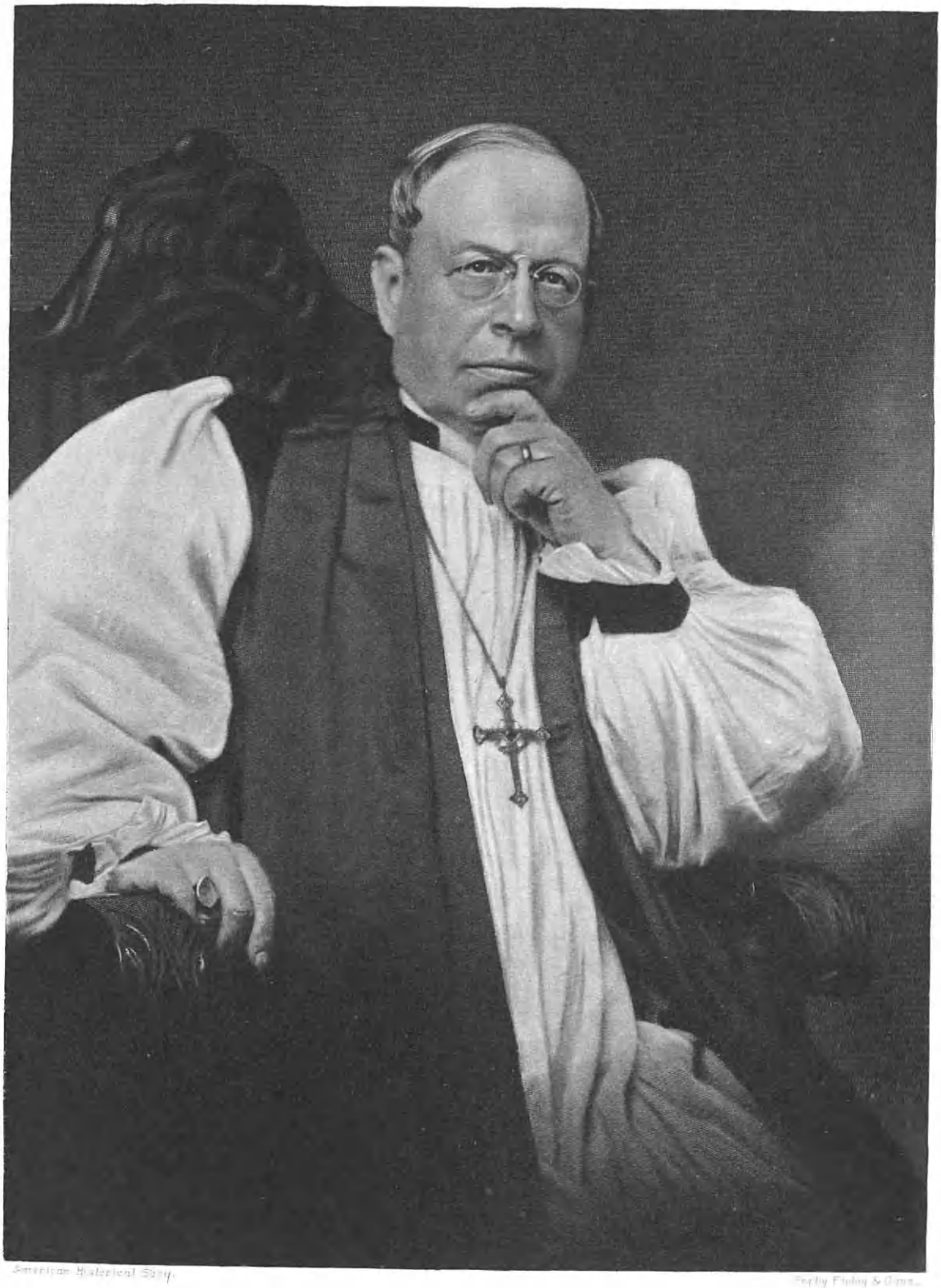
No community undertaking which promised real benefit to his city and his fellow-citizens called in vain on Mr. Brayton for assistance. His seventy-five years were filled with constructive achievement and with kindly acts. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 17, 1922. He left behind him a family which mourned a father who was protector and friend, a city which realized the significance of so public-spirited a citizen, and a host of friends, particularly among members of the older families of the city, who lamented so comradely a member of their group.

JOHNSON, The Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall, D.D., S.T.D.,

Bishop, Los Angeles Episcopal Diocese.

For more than thirty-two years a leading figure in church and civic affairs in Southern California, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D. D., S. T. D., gained national attention and praise for the work that he performed. From 1896 onward he had been Bishop of the Los Angeles Diocese, which before that time had been a part of the Diocese of California of the Protestant Episcopal church; while before that year he had held high positions in a number of different churches in the United States. Both for his Christian work in the Episcopal church and for his humanitarian and educational activities, the Bishop was held in high esteem by his fellow-men, whether they knew him personally or by report; and those who had the privilege to be on intimate terms with him had occasion to realize fully the power and influence that he exerted in the life and development of the church, a power that he used always to beneficial ends. A man of outstanding abilities and broad vision, he probably was better known than most churchmen in the West; so that, when he passed from the scene of his lifelong labors, the sorrow of his fellow-citizens and his associates in the church was widespread.

Bishop Johnson was born in Schenectady, New York, on June 7, 1847, son of Stephen Hotchkiss and Eleanor (Horsfall) Johnson. He was confirmed in St. Paul's Church, in Albany, New York. When he had completed his preliminary



American Historical Story.

Perby Finley & Gross.

Joseph G. Johnson

education, he became a student at Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went for his work in preparation for the ministry to General Theological Seminary, in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1873, the year in which he was ordained deacon. Among his classmates at Williams was Dr. Henry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago, while a number of others of his contemporaries became leaders in different fields of human endeavor.

From 1873 until 1879, the Rev. Mr. Johnson served as rector of Trinity Church, in Highland, New York. His next charge was at Trinity Church, in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1881, when he took the pastorate of St. Peter's Church, in Westchester, New York. Over a fifteen-year period, he served at this church in Westchester and at Christ Church, in Detroit, Michigan, until, in 1896, he came to Los Angeles, California.

It was in 1895 that he had received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Nashotah, Wisconsin; and in the year in which he came to California, 1896, the Los Angeles Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church was newly created. Dr. Johnson was chosen forthwith as its bishop, and severed his connection with the Detroit church to take up his new duties. He was consecrated Bishop of Los Angeles on St. Mathias' Day, January 24, 1896.

In his thirty-two years of service as head of this Episcopal diocese, the number of churches in his care quadrupled, while the diocese became one of the most prominent in the Protestant Episcopal church. It has been said of Dr. Johnson that his success as a church worker grew out of his ability to organize and develop church institutions. His work in building such institutions extended through practically every field in which the church might possibly be active. It was largely through his efforts that the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, a fine new structure on Wilshire Boulevard, was established. Under his direction, the Harvard Military School, founded by Dr. G. C. Emery, and purchased for the Episcopal church by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, became one of the leading church schools in the West. He founded the Bishops' School for Girls at La Jolla, as well as the Neighborhood Settlement, the Church Home for Children and the Home for the Aged. For a number of years he was vice-president of the board of trustees of Pomona College, and was an incorporator of the recently formed Claremont colleges.

In addition to his many other ministerial, educational and civic activities, the Rev. Dr. Johnson was active in many social organizations and important American patriotic orders. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, which he joined while at Williams College; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars; the St. Nicholas Society; the California Club; the Los Angeles Athletic Club; the University Club, of Los Angeles, California; the Valley Hunt Club; and the University Club, of Pasadena, California. Among the other honors which came to him were the Master of Arts degree, which he took at Williams College, and the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, which General Theological Seminary awarded him in 1908.

On June 14, 1881, Bishop Johnson

married Isabel Greene Davis, daughter of Isaac Davis of Worcester, Massachusetts. They had one son, Reginald Davis Johnson.

The death of Bishop Johnson, which took place on May 16, 1928, brought to an end the career of a man whose service to church and State had been of the highest order, whose influence was for good, whose life was a splendid example to young men studying for the ministry and to all people with whom he came into contact either personally or from the pulpit; in short, a man who properly deserved the respect and love in which he was held by his fellow-men.

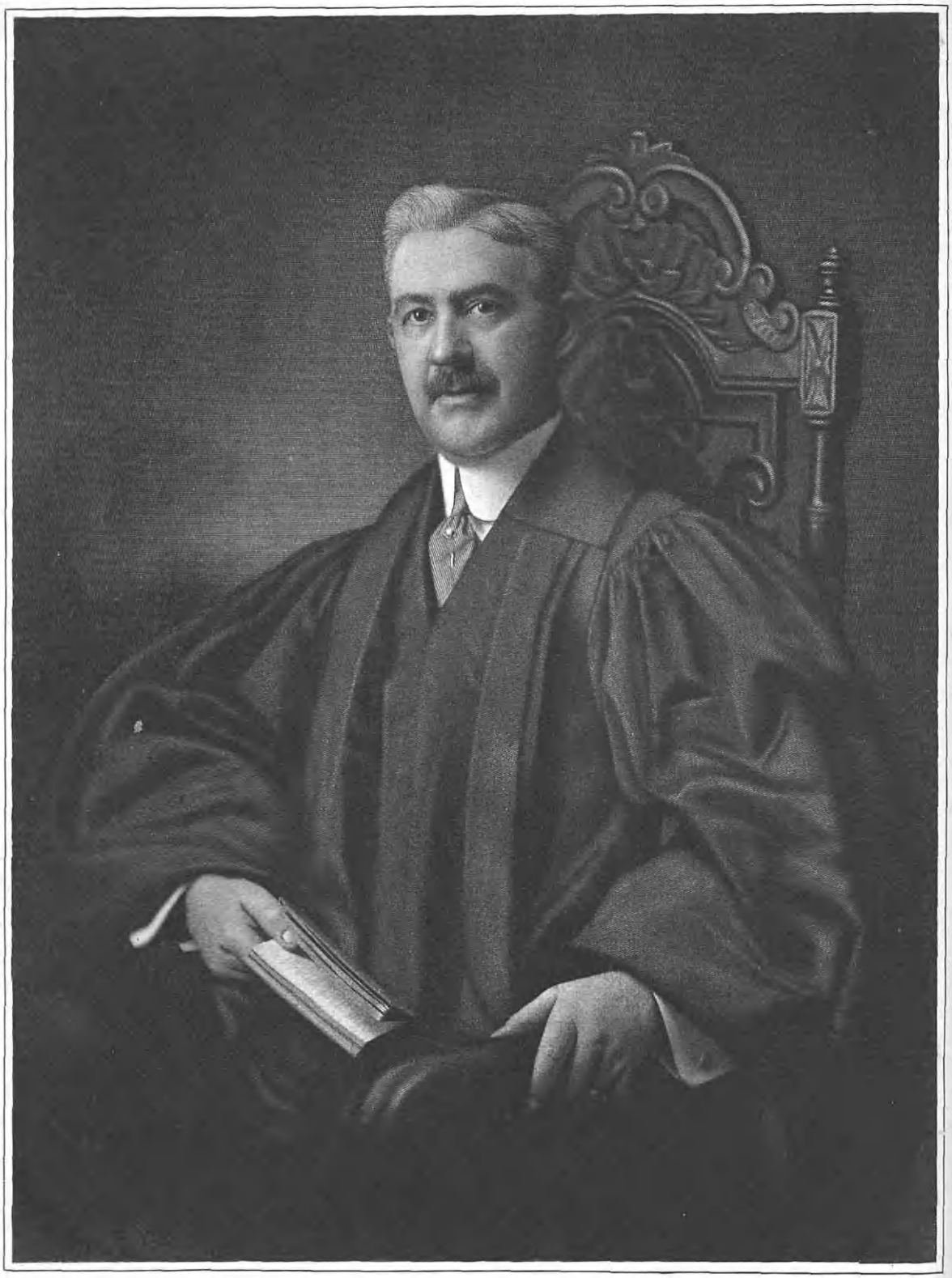
HERSEY, Henry Johnson,

Jurist.

As a member of the Colorado bar, as former judge of the Denver District Court, and as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party in the State, the late Judge Henry Johnson Hersey stood high in legal and political circles throughout the community. Judge Hersey was recognized as one of the ablest jurists of the West, and also was an authority on the United States Constitution and its amendments. He wrote a number of highly interesting and explanatory books on the Constitution, which were so highly thought of that they were published by the Colorado Bar Association. He delivered many lectures on the Constitution before college and university bodies, and his carefully considered and deliberate statements gave evidence of the study he had made of his subject.

Judge Hersey was born in the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 18, 1863, the son of Joseph Bogart and Mary Knowles (Dyer) Hersey, the former the captain of a whaling vessel, and a native of Provincetown, Massachusetts, who died when his son was but two years of age. The Hersey family is of old Colonial descent, early records showing that the pioneer of that name came from England in 1621 and settled in Massachusetts.

Having received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, Judge Hersey entered Boston University, from which institution he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Boston Law School, and in 1886 received his Bachelor of Laws degree, *cum laude*. Within a month of his last graduation he married and immediately moved to Colorado, where he was admitted to the bar and started in practice at once in Denver. He acquired an extensive practice, and was appointed general counsel for the old Denver, Golden & Lakewood Railway, winning a reputation in this connection which later resulted in his serving as counsel for many large corporations. In 1898 he compiled the charter and ordinances for the city of Denver, was candidate for the office of County Judge of Arapahoe County in 1895, and in 1903 and 1904 served as Deputy Attorney General. In 1915 he was appointed judge advocate, with the rank of major, in the Colorado National Guard, but resigned the following year. He was elected Denver District Judge in 1918 and occupied that high office until 1924, when he retired from the bench to resume private practice. As a lawyer, he acted for some of the most important corporations in the West, but he allowed no bias or prejudice to sway his decisions when he



Walter H. Jayco.

sat on the bench. It was ever said of Judge Hersey that he feared no individual, clique or group, but that he always stood on the side of right and justice. He was instrumental in settling the Southern Colorado Coal Strike, which lasted from 1901 to 1903, being at the time Assistant Attorney General. The interests of the Republican party were ever one of his greatest cares, and he always endeavored to keep its transactions throughout the State above reproach.

The American, Colorado and Denver Bar associations all held the name of Judge Hersey in honored place on their rosters. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner; a member of the American Society for the Settlement of International Disputes; member of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the leading clubs of Denver. His college fraternities were Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi. Judge Hersey was also a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and served many years on the vestry of St. John's Cathedral.

On June 15, 1886, at Providence, Rhode Island, Judge Hersey married Annie Louise Budlong, daughter of Edwin Clark Budlong, a prominent realtor and business man of that city. Judge and Mrs. Hersey were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Helen, who married Burnet C. Tuthill, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 2. Henry Johnson, Jr., a mining engineer of Salt Lake City, Utah. 3. Mary, who died in infancy.

On January 22, 1928, the friends of Judge Hersey, in all circles of business life and social and professional activity, were deeply shocked to learn that he had passed away that day. The various legal and business organizations hastened to call special meetings at which resolutions of sympathy and condolence with his family were adopted. It was generally agreed that with the death of Judge Hersey there had passed a courageous champion of the rights of mankind, and a man who ever gave of his best to the cause of humanity and justice.

JAYCOX, Judge Walter Husted,

Prominent Jurist.

Loved by his professional colleagues, who regarded his opinions on legal matters with high esteem, Judge Walter Husted Jaycox held an enviable place as one of the prominent jurists of New York. His death, which occurred on February 3, 1927, brought great sorrow to the hearts of his many friends, not only because of their personal loss, but because of the value of his life and work to the community; for they knew that there was not to be found a fairer man, more kindly disposed toward his fellow-citizens, more faithful in performing the duties of his office, than Judge Jaycox. He was at the time of his death a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second Department.

Walter Husted Jaycox was born on September 3, 1863, in Wassaic, Dutchess County, New York, a son of Lorin H. and Hannah (Darling) Jaycox. His father died when the boy was only nine years old. On the paternal side of his house he was descended from early settlers of Vermont, his father having been a native of that State, while his mother's family resided in Dutchess County, New York. Later, Judge Jaycox came to Patchogue, Long Island, where he started

business for himself. But eager to receive an education, he devoted his spare time to reading and study. One day, Wilmot M. Smith, who then was district attorney of Suffolk County, entered the young man's place of business, and found Mr. Jaycox reading Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Finding him well informed in history and other matters and desirous of obtaining knowledge, Mr. Smith advised him to study law. In only a few days, Mr. Jaycox was acquiring a knowledge of the law in the offices of Mr. Smith, while two years later he was appointed deputy county clerk, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. Aligning himself politically with the Republican party, he was elected on this party's ticket in 1893, and again in 1896, to the office of district attorney. In 1902, he was chosen county judge of Suffolk County, and in 1905 was appointed to succeed Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court, only to be duly elected to this position later in the same year. In April, 1906, Governor Higgins elevated him to the Supreme Court, Second District, which included Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties; and later in that year he was elected to the same post for a term of fourteen years, which period ended in December, 1920. In 1920, he was reëlected. Then, in 1922, he was assigned to the Appellate Division, and was reassigned in 1924. Not only in his work as a lawyer and jurist was Justice Jaycox a valuable citizen, but in the many other activities in which he was engaged. Always interested in public affairs and ready to support any movement which he believed would improve conditions in one way or another, he was especially active in educational matters, having been a member of the Patchogue Board of Education. He also was strongly affiliated with several fraternal organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was a member of the Patchogue Lodge; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the Southside Lodge; the Knights Templar; and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. About a week before his death, Justice Jaycox was toastmaster at the thirtieth anniversary dinner of the Union Savings Bank of Patchogue, of which he was one of the twenty-five charter members. His death occurred suddenly and unexpectedly as a result of heart trouble. He became ill on February 2, 1927, with an attack of what he thought was indigestion, while aboard a Long Island train; spent the night at the home of his colleague, Justice Leander B. Faber, who had been informed of his illness; and died in Justice Faber's automobile the next morning (although he considered his condition improved), while he was enroute to his own home in Patchogue. Many jurists of the city, when informed of his demise, were overcome with grief, and immediately suspended their official duties; all proclaimed that Justice Jaycox was one of the finest men they had ever known.

In 1890, on December 4, Justice Jaycox married Inez Leaming, a daughter of Captain Humphrey and Amelia (Woodruff) Leaming, of Patchogue, Long Island. By this marriage there was one child, Dorothy Leaming Jaycox, who died in 1892, at the age of nine months.

The esteem in which Justice Jaycox was held by his many friends and professional associates is best illustrated by

the statements which they made at the time of his death. On March 11, 1927, the Brooklyn Bar Association held a meeting and public memorial service in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, in Borough Hall, Brooklyn, New York, where numerous members of the bench and bar paid high tribute to the character and achievements of their departed friend.

The memorial presented by a committee of which the Hon. Abel E. Blackmar was chairman, read as follows:

He was a member of the Appellate Division when he died.

His work in that court was characterized by his usual thoroughness, research and ability. His opinions are found in the last thirty-four volumes of the Appellate Division Reports. They are concise, cogent and written with marked literary ability. He has done his full share in the progressive development of the law, and may be ranked among those judges who fully appreciate that all the numerous rules of practice are simply instrumentalities, useful only in so far as they secure the application of substantive rules of law and principles of justice. But Justice Jaycox was no recluse, he was one of the most companionable of men. He lived, so far as possible, an out-of-door life, and association with him at the consultation table was a pleasure. Of the sixty-three years of his life, twenty-one, exactly one-third, were passed on the bench—judging between man and man—and his work was good. . . . Sometimes success in life is due to chance. Usually to personal qualities. One seldom reaches a position of distinction unless there is some sufficient reason for it in one's own personality. Justice Jaycox's life, measured by proper standards, was a successful one. He achieved his ambition, advanced far in the course of judicial preferment and, but for death, would in all probability have received other and greater honors. His life's record proves that his success in life was due to his character and not to chance combination of circumstances.

It is said that Julius Cæsar, being asked what death was to be preferred, answered "that which is the most sudden." This was the pagan idea, and differs from that expressed in the Christian litany. In this respect the pagan seems to be the wiser; there is no preparation for death except a life well spent. Death which comes suddenly, without warning, seems to me to be desired because it forecloses the possibility of a long lingering illness, with flagging powers but without hope of recovery.

Justice Jaycox died in the fullness of his strength; he died with the harness on his back—on one day he was full of life, hope and energy, and on the next he was gone. There is something triumphant in such an ending. We personally mourn his loss, but there is a wider loss than that personal to us. An active mind stored with a wide knowledge of the law and motivated by a strong love of justice has been lost to the bench; and an upright and good citizen to the community.

What more can be said of any man? He was never known to show feelings of jealousy or envy. He never wantonly spoke ill of another; nor purposely hurt another's feelings. His outlook on life was calm and cheerful. He was a pleasant companion. Optimistic, lighthearted, he pursued the even tenor of his way, accepting what came to him, not insisting on what he deemed his rights, but leaving it to others to recognize and enforce them.

He has well filled the place allotted to him by Divine Providence. He had that trust which demands nothing of the future, but nevertheless a faith that his life of usefulness, progress and happiness would not end with his demise.

He had what Macbeth said should accompany advancing years,—love, honor, obedience and hosts of friends.

Said Mr. Joseph Wood at that memorial meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association:

I was sometimes associated with him, but more frequently we were adversaries. We were of opposite political faith. I was the candidate of my party whom he defeated when he was elected county judge; but nothing ever strained

our cordial personal relations. . . . Judge Jaycox was a scholarly, genial, companionable gentleman, and a faithful friend. He was an astute lawyer, an upright and able judge. The bar and the people of Suffolk County were proud of him, proud of his character and his attainments; and they will always honor and revere his memory.

Upon the occasion of Judge Jaycox's death, the board of directors of the Union Savings Bank of Patchogue, of which he had been an organizer and trustee, passed resolutions which were handsomely printed and embossed and bound. They said in part:

This bank owes him a great debt. He was a trustee of this bank since its organization in 1896. His aid and advice were of incalculable value. Judge Jaycox was a true friend, a good neighbor, and a loving and tender husband. We who knew him long and knew him best with bowed heads and saddened hearts mourn the loss of a good friend and delightful companion.

And a newspaper editorial, which perhaps best reflects public opinion, said:

There are clever lawyers and judges who find in their life-work a fine field for the display of technical shrewdness and subtlety. Justice Jaycox was not one of them. The law as he saw it was the twin sister of Common Sense and the handmaiden of Justice. Toward display of any sort he had no disposition. He had an acute legal mind, but never used it in splitting hairs. A lawyer with a good case was always well satisfied to have it tried before Jaycox. Gentle humor and invariable courtesy characterized his manner toward counsel. Toward wrongdoers he was merciful when mercy was compatible with his conscience, inflexible in meeting his obligations to the organized community.

Hundreds of personal friends, thousands of admirers, will mourn the passing of Justice Jaycox. In our time the Bench has seen no juster judge and certainly no more charming personality.

FLEMING, John Donaldson,

Lawyer.

With the passing of John Donaldson Fleming, Dean of the University of Colorado Law School, the cause of education lost a man who could truly be described as "a born teacher," for he loved to impart the knowledge of which he had so magnificent a store; the legal fraternity mourned one who ever lived up to the highest ideals of his profession; his community bade farewell to a citizen foremost in every project for the benefit of his fellow-man, and his friends grieved for the genial and hospitable spirit whose hearty welcome would no longer be extended to them. Dean Fleming's death was a great shock to the residents of Boulder, Colorado, the seat of the University, as well as to many of the leading men of the Colorado bar, a number of whom he had taught, but all of whom knew and loved him for his mentality, his knowledge, and his wholesome nature. It is, indeed, safe to say that there are few men whose passing caused such widespread grief and genuine sorrow as was occasioned by the death of this most justly popular citizen of Colorado.

John D. Fleming was born in Elizaville, Fleming County, Kentucky, September 16, 1851, the son of Dr. John F. and Amelia Perrin (Anderson) Fleming, the former a well-known physician and surgeon, who served with distinction in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Fleming, who came to America in 1650 and settled in Cumberland County, Virginia. Sir Thomas was, naturally, proud of the fact that he could trace his descent

in a straight line from William the Conqueror.

The early education of Dean Fleming was obtained in the local schools, after which he attended a classical academy conducted by Rev. James P. Hendrick, a Presbyterian minister, at Flemingsburg, the county seat of Fleming County. He then became a student in Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875, and at the graduation exercises received the John M. Harlan prize for proficiency in English composition. Following his graduation, he took up the profession of teaching, and after serving as tutor in the college for about a year became connected with the Boys' High School at Louisville, Kentucky. He was instructor in Latin and Greek in the high school, and during that time took up the study of law in the University of Louisville, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1878. He later took up a post-graduate law course in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, which he completed in 1879. Immediately after he had finished his legal courses he removed to Colorado, where he practiced law in Leadville. For the first three years in Leadville he was also manager for the Robert E. Lee Mining Company, of which James Y. Marshall, the lawyer in whose office he practiced, was president. Later he became identified with other mines at Leadville and with some in San Juan. In 1883, he was elected mayor of Leadville, and in 1886 was chosen by the citizens for the office of city solicitor. In 1889, President Harrison appointed him United States Attorney for Colorado. After serving one term in this office he removed to Denver, where he quickly established a practice of a high representative character. He remained there until 1903, in which year he removed to Boulder, taking the post of secretary of the Law School of the University of Colorado. He served as secretary and as Judge of the Practice Court from 1903 to 1907, in which year he was appointed dean of the Law School. In 1910, in recognition of his ability as a lawyer and an instructor in the ethics and rules of the profession, his *alma mater*, Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1913, Dean Fleming became the Thompson Professor of Law, the chair of which had been founded by the widow of the late Judge Charles I. Thompson, of Kansas City. In 1918 he was appointed inspector of the law departments of all universities west of the Mississippi which had branches of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Dean Fleming was a charter member of the Denver Club, and of the University Club of Denver. He was a member of the American Bar Association, as well as of the Colorado Bar Association, of which latter organization he was president in 1915 and 1916. His college fraternities were Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi.

On August 27, 1890, Dean Fleming married, at Danville, Kentucky, Elizabeth Keith Stodghill, daughter of a prominent planter of that city. There were born to them three children: 1. Captain William Donaldson, U. S. Army Medical Corps, graduate of the University of Colorado, A. B., 1914, M. D., 1917; married Katherine Lighthall, of Syracuse, New York; now a lecturer and doing research work at the Army Medical School, Wash-

ington, District of Columbia. 2. Marjorie Elizabeth, graduate University of Colorado, A. B., 1917 (Phi Beta Kappa), M. A., 1923; married Charles J. Kelly, formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland, now an attorney-at-law, Denver, Colorado. 3. Nancy Amelia, graduate University of Colorado, A. B., 1920 (Phi Beta Kappa); married Frederick H. Wadley, a civil engineer of Denver, Colorado.

It was on August 8, 1927, that Dean Fleming passed away in St. Luke's Hospital, Denver. That the news was a great and severe shock to his host of friends has already been stated. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Colorado, for all who knew him, and their name is legion, were anxious to testify by their presence the respect and veneration in which they had always held him. Memorial services were held by the college in his memory, and the classes were dismissed so that the pupils would be able to pay their last testimony of respect to the man they so admired and loved.

CAMPION, John Francis,

Mining and Industrial Leader.

A genius for development of industry made it possible for John Francis Campion to become, despite obstacles and circumstances that did not favor a life of accomplishment, one of the foremost leaders in mining activities and in industrial enterprises of many sorts. And, while his name is associated primarily with the many mines that he developed and owned, he is not always given the credit that is due him for development of the beet sugar industry in Colorado, the largest of industries in that State. It was while he was abroad on his honeymoon trip—he had married Nellie May Daly, in Denver, on April 15, 1895—that he saw the possibilities of the beet sugar industry. Bringing home with him from Leipzig, Germany, where it first occurred to him, the idea that this industry could be developed in the United States, he began to cultivate beets and to advance the beet sugar industry on his own farm. Then, after he had been successful in the enterprise, he turned it over to some friends, who later organized the Great Western Sugar Company and proceeded to develop the idea into one of the greatest industries in the Southwest. Many business organizations and institutions that he sponsored have been the better for his assistance and counsel; and, especially in Denver, where he lived throughout the later years of his life, he came to be widely known and loved by numerous personal friends, who were deeply grieved when death took him away from them, for they knew that not only had they lost a friend, but Colorado a great man.

John Francis Campion was the son of Michael Brevort and Ellen (Feehan) Campion, and was born in the Parish of St. Andrew, Queens County, Prince Edward Island, on December 17, 1846. He attended the public schools there, and subsequently entered the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, to which institution he returned to complete his studies, despite the fact that his family had removed to California in the meantime. When the Civil War began, both he and his brother, George F., who was two years his junior, were inspired with a desire to aid in the Union cause. Thereupon, they ran away from

John F. Campion

college to enlist in the United States Navy. George F. was rejected because of his youth—he was then fifteen years old,—but John F. Campion was accepted for service and was assigned quartermaster. An incident of the war which he did not forget for the rest of his life, was the entrance to the Savannah River when General Sherman made his famed march to the sea. The channel was obstructed by many sunken vessels; large quantities of baled cotton blazed along the wharves; and the river entrance was extremely hazardous. Mr. Campion had the distinction of carrying to General Sherman the first dispatches that he received upon arrival at the coast.

When the war ended, Mr. Campion's parents resided in Sacramento, California, whither he went to visit them. Then began his business career in mining operations. First he worked as a prospector, increasing his activities as he acquired more capital; and then, in 1868, discovered the White Pine Silver Mine, made an excellent start in its development, but finally lost his entire capital, $5,000, in the venture. Subsequently making Eureka, Nevada, his centre of operations, he dealt extensively in mining properties until he got a substantial fortune. Later, he and his father started mining operations in Pioche, Nevada, where he acquired the Pioche-Phoenix, a valuable silver property, and organized the Pioche-Phoenix Mining Company. At that time, the West was a new country, largely undeveloped, and naturally was filled with many persons who consistently refused to recognize the rights of others; and often Mr. Campion had to hold his properties by force against the attacks of lawless individuals who knew no rules of living except their own desires. Rival claims were many, and the courts were slow in rendering decisions. At length he sold his Nevada holdings and returned to his former home in Prince Edward Island, where he was chosen, in 1878, a member of the Prince Edward Island Parliament. He served in this office one year, and then returned to the United States, settling in Leadville, the new mining camp of Colorado, in April, 1879. Many properties passed through his hands, and he retained ownership of a number of heavily producing mines, which he designated by names of animals—among them being the Bison, the Reindeer, the Elk, and the Ibex or "Little Johnny." The Ibex became one of the leading mines of the United States, and its consistent output of high-assaying ore resulted in accumulation of more than one large fortune. Meanwhile, Mr. Campion was extending his business interests into other fields, as may readily be indicated by the large number of companies in which he held important positions. He was general manager of the Ibex Mining Company; director of the Carbonate National Bank, of Leadville, Colorado; president of the Wapiti Mining Company, of Breckenridge, Colorado; vice-president of the Denver National Bank; vice-president of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Company (the famous Moffat road); president of the Northwestern Terminal Company; and president of the Big Horn Land and Cattle Company.

His associations by no means confined to business interests, he did everything in his power to promote the advancement of culture and civilization in the new country and to instill into his fellow-men

a sense of moral responsibility. He was one of the foremost promoters and was the first president of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, which afterward became one of the most interesting and instructive features of the Denver City Park. Together with the Thatchers and other leading citizens of Colorado, he secured the famous Professor Edwin Carter collection of Colorado fauna for the museum. Mr. Campion served as president of the Municipal Art League, and was able, in his different capacities, to do much to beautify the city and to keep objects of art from being taken beyond the bounds of the State. He was a lover of nature, was fond of hunting and fishing, and held memberships in many hunting and fishing clubs. He was thoroughly proficient in golf, a game in which he won many trophies. He had a number of clubs, including the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club, and the Cloud City Gun Club.

By Mr. Campion's marriage to Nellie May Daly, daughter of John and Margaret (Tuohy) Daly, descendants of noted Irish families, there were several children: 1. John F., Jr., born June 26, 1896, prepared for college at the Phillips-Exeter Academy; left Dartmouth College in his sophomore year to enlist in the United States Army; served in the American Expeditionary Forces as a member of Company C, 302nd Battalion, Tank Corps, a battalion which handled heavy type tanks, and was killed in a motor accident October 3, 1923, in Denver. 2. Helen, who attended Wolcott School in Denver, Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, District of Columbia, and took special journalistic work at Columbia University in New York City; was graduated from the University of Denver in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, became a prominent woman in Denver, belonging to the Denver Press Club, the Municipal Art League and the Junior League of Denver (charitable), was married, on December 7, 1927, to Harry M. Mulvihill, a real estate operator with the firm of Van Schaack and Company, son of Arthur H. and Florence Mulvihill, the former of whom is prominent in the farm loan and mortgage banking business. 3. Phyllis, a graduate of Wolcott School of Denver, and of the Georgetown Visitation Convent, from which she was graduated in the class of 1920, and a member of the Junior League of Denver. 4. Roland, born September 12, 1901, attended Sacred Heart College, Denver, Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and died April 6, 1921.

Nellie May (Daly) Campion, the mother of this family, died in Denver, Colorado, May 8, 1922. The Campion home, which was built by Mr. Campion in 1895, was at No. 800 Logan Avenue, Denver; and here it was that he spent his winters, although the Campion family went during the summers to Twin Lakes, fifteen miles from Leadville, where he also had an attractive home.

John Francis Campion died on July 17, 1917, and his passing caused widespread sorrow in Colorado and among the many friends that he had acquired in widely scattered parts of the world. But also it was felt that his death had brought a great loss to the community. For he had been an important factor in the development of the industries to which the State owed its prosperity, had fearlessly embarked upon large undertakings with full

confidence in his own powers and ability, had stood for all that meant progress in the West—establishment of educational institutions and the development of art and culture. Colorado's wealth in mines and natural resources had brought out the worst instincts in men and had encouraged them in lawlessness; and to John F. Campion must go much of the credit for subduing these undesirable elements and replacing them with forces of law and order. He fought at all times for what he thought was right. And many of Colorado's industrial enterprises and public institutions of worth stand as monuments to the sterling character and civic consciousness of Mr. Campion.

COATES, Arthur Fennimore,

Executive.

President of the Mohawk Valley Coal Company and vice-president of the Shanferoke Coal and Supply Company at the time of his death, the life of Arthur Fennimore Coates furnishes a typical example of an American career of success achieved through ability and untiring effort over a period of many years. Mr. Coates owed his position in the business world of Central New York to nothing except his own energy and talents, for he made his own way from the age of eighteen onward, while the high place which he always occupied in the affectionate esteem of all those who knew him was the result of his unfaltering allegiance to the finest ideals of conduct, of his high sense of civic duty, and of his personal consideration for others throughout all his life.

The Coates family is an old and distinguished one in this part of New York, Mr. Coates's father, Luman Burch Coates, having been born in Olcott in the early years of the nineteenth century, a son of Asa and Miranda (Murphy) Coates. On June 1, 1853, he married Emily Cooper, born on February 21, 1835, a daughter of James Dolphin and Ruby (Frost) Cooper, and they became the parents of several children: 1. James Henry. 2. Arthur Fennimore, of whom further. 3. Ruby M., now Mrs. Ruby M. Clark, of Olcott. 4. Isabel. 5. Frank S., of Lockport, New York. 6. Frederick L., of Oneida. 7. Gilbert, of Olean, New York.

Arthur Fennimore Coates was born in Olcott, Niagara County, New York, on February 8, 1857, and received his education in the Lockport schools. Following the completion of his academic training, he began the business of life in the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, at Lockport, being then eighteen years old. He soon mastered completely the art and science of telegraphy and for a number of years was employed at Lockport as an expert commercial operator. Thereafter he became station agent for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and for twelve years was engaged as agent, telegraph operator and expressman, first at Newfane, and then at Charlotte and Gouverneur. In 1888, in recognition of his ability and loyal service, he was made traveling freight agent, discharging all the duties of that important position in a very efficient way until 1891. He served under Superintendent E. A. Van Horne and his business took him to all parts of the company's roads.

In 1891, however, Mr. Coates entered the employ of Millspaugh and Green, in

Utica, as their traveling representative in selling coal at wholesale over a large territory. In 1905 the business was incorporated as the Millspaugh and Green Company, and Mr. Coates was then chosen vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. Mr. Millspaugh died in 1922 and in September of that year the business was reorganized as the Shanferoke Coal and Supply Corporation. Mr. Coates became vice-president of the new company, and remained in that position until his death, his services in executive capacity proving of the greatest value. This company handles the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company's Lackawanna coal in New York, including tidewater, a portion of Canada, and the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. In 1905 the Mohawk Valley Coal Company was organized to do a retail coal business in the city of Utica, and Mr. Coates became its president at that time. He was long a prominent figure in Utica business circles, supporting every worthy movement for advance and progress, including the Utica Chamber of Commerce, of which he was an active member.

Fraternally, Mr. Coates was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order he was a member of the Lodge at Wilson, the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Gouverneur, the Commandery at Canton, of the Knights Templar, the Lodge of Perfection at Norwood, and Media Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Watertown. He was long a member of the Fort Schuyler Club, of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America, the Commercial Travelers' Benefit Association, and of the Utica Republican Club, giving his allegiance in politics to Republican principles.

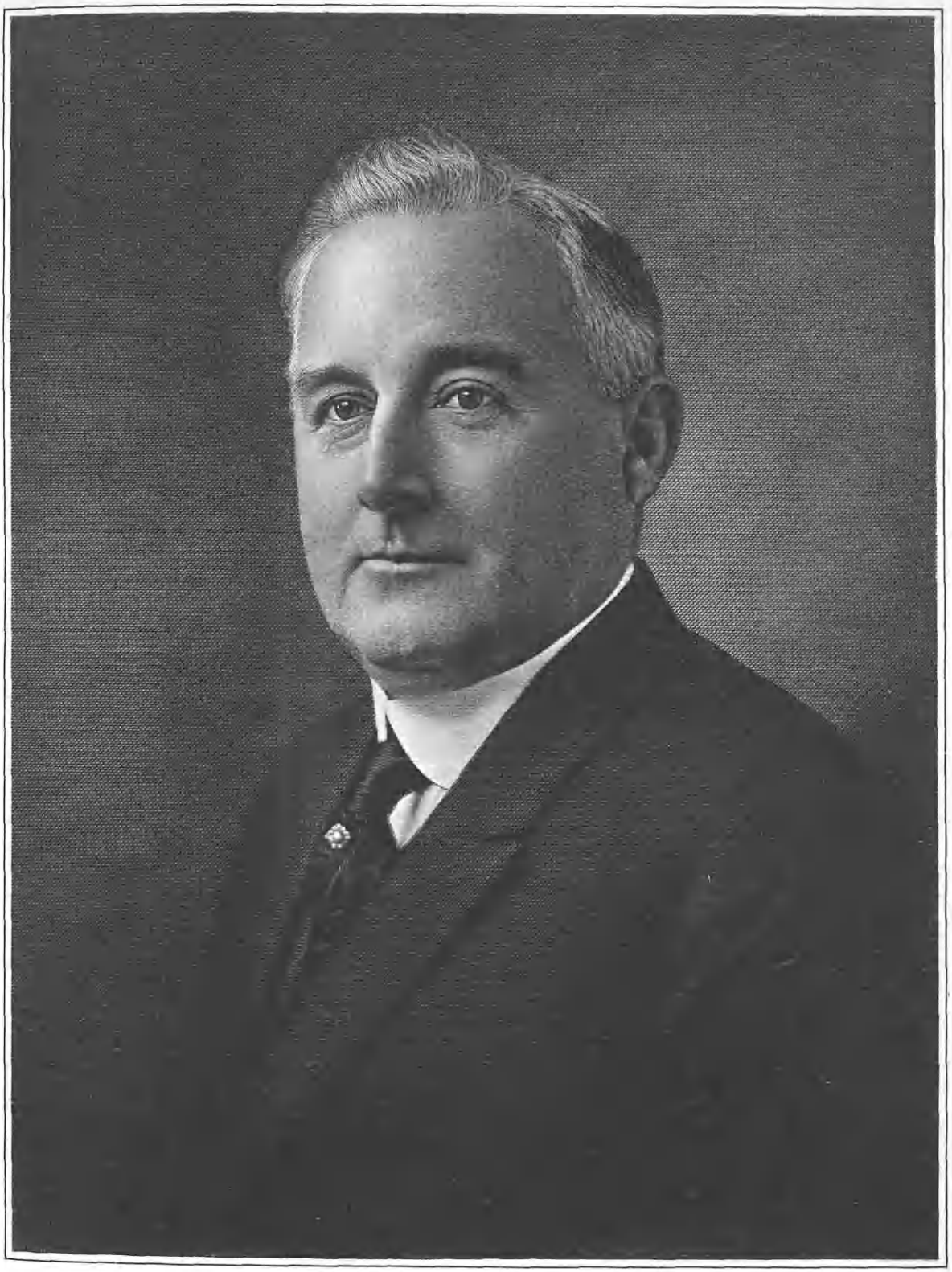
On June 18, 1884, Arthur Fennimore Coates married Ellen Wilson Killmer, who was born at Gouverneur on August 15, 1859, a daughter of John Killmer, born at Fort Ann, New York, August 5, 1824, and of Sarah (McKean) Killmer, born at Waddington, New York, on September 17, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Coates worshiped in the faith of the Presbyterian church, attending the local congregation at Utica for many years.

Mr. Coates's death occurred on July 20, 1926, after an illness of several weeks. His passing was a source of the deepest sorrow to his friends and associates, whether in business or in private life, for he was a man who could ill be spared in any community, whose positive achievements were many, and who worked unselfishly for the public good. Strong in will and character and the soul of honor and integrity no matter what the contingency which he faced, he yet possessed deep sympathy for those less fortunate than he, for those less well endowed with ability, moral fortitude and courage. Although the immediate sense of loss at his going may fade with time, the memory of the man and his work will long remain.

LOUDEN, John Franklin, M. D.,

Specialist in Mental Diseases.

More than a leader in the medical profession, John Franklin Louden, M. D., for years conducted a private hospital which cared for the type of individual too often not provided for in the hospitals and convalescent homes of our present social system—nervous sufferers



John F Louden M.D.

and the milder sort of mental cases. This hospital is known as Louden-Knickerbocker Hall, and is situated on Division Avenue, Amityville, Long Island, in the vicinity where he had lived throughout the greater part of his life; and is a combination of two homes which Dr. Louden had managed previously. The service that he rendered to his fellow-men through Louden-Knickerbocker Hall was, it need hardly be said, an outstanding one, and one for which he deserves only the highest praise. In the course of his career, he won many friends among those whom he treated, and among his townspeople and the persons whom he met from all parts of the world. Visitors who came to his institution admired its work and were inspired by its leader, for everyone who knew anything of the activities of Dr. Louden realized that here was a great man, a man with a vision beyond that of the ordinary individual, and one who by his personal qualities of gentleness and kindliness was preëminently fitted for the unusual and valuable work that he performed in this life. His death, which came as a shock to his many friends, was an occasion of great sorrow and regret, removing as it did one of the finest and most useful men of his time.

Dr. Louden was born at Yaphank, Long Island, June 11, 1875, son of John and Sarah (Trimble) Louden, and was educated in the public schools of Amityville, Long Island, and a private academy at Bridgehampton, Long Island, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York. Subsequently he also attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical School and took his degree at Baltimore University in the class of 1900. At once he entered upon the work of the institutions which his father, John Louden, had established, a work which was destined to occupy his entire active life. Nor was the task an easy one—that of specializing in what is probably the most baffling and most difficult kind of cases that ever comes to the attention of medical men. But he and his father, men of ideals that they were, saw an opportunity of rendering a great public service through just the type of work that they did. With his vision fixed firmly in mind, the father, John Louden, established Louden Hall in 1886, when Dr. John F. Louden was a boy of less than twelve years. Knickerbocker Hall was founded especially for the purpose of taking charge of nervous and mild mental cases. In 1925, both of these institutions were merged into one organization, Louden-Knickerbocker Hall, and Dr. John F. took charge of their work, now consolidated under one head.

Although Dr. Louden was always a busy man, he took time to participate freely in the affairs of his community—social, business and civic. His first public office was that of trustee of the Amityville Board of Education, serving a term of one year. A few years later he served as trustee of the Amityville Village Board for a term of two years. In 1921 he was elected to the office of village president and continued consecutively in that office until 1927, when through legislation the office of village president was abolished and the new office of mayor created. He automatically became Amityville's first mayor, from which position he resigned in the latter part of March, 1928, because of ill health.

Dr. Louden was an organizer and vice-president of the First National Bank &

Trust Company of Amityville, also an organizer and vice-president of the First National Bank of Bellmore. He was vice-president of the Unqua Insurance Corporation as well as the Unqua Realty Corporation, and a director of the Amityville Bond & Mortgage Company. He was a member of the Unqua Corinthian Yacht Club, in which he was represented on the Board of Governors, and was also a former member of the board of managers of the Southside Hospital, Bayshore, Long Island.

Dr. Louden was extremely active in the upbuilding of the village in which he resided. It was largely as a result of his labors and influence that the new municipal building was erected, while at the same time he was instrumental in increasing the police force, paving streets, building up the fire department, reorganizing the Health Department and securing the appointment of a district nurse with the ambulance service, and many other reforms in the line of medical and welfare work. Taking an ever active part in fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with the Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22; the Royal Arcanum; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was identified with the Amityville Lodge; and the Junior Order United American Mechanics; a member of the Lindenhurst Exempt Fireman's Association; Amityville Club, Amityville Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and the William Tell Rifle Club, of Lindenhurst, Long Island. In all his work with these many organizations, as well as in his civic labors, Dr. Louden showed that same combination of skill and kindliness which so endeared him to his many admiring and grateful patients, and which won for him the respect of his fellow-citizens both as a physician and a man.

In April, 1901, Dr. Louden married Gertrude Florence Mansfield, daughter of Franklin L. and Mary (Butler) Mansfield, of Seaford, Long Island. By this union there was one son, John F., Jr., who became associated with his father and grandfather in the work of Louden-Knickerbocker Hall. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1921, and after completing his studies took up his residence and work in Amityville, Long Island, where since that time he has been an active worker in all matters pertaining to the public welfare.

The death of Dr. John F. Louden occurred on May 22, 1928, and was a cause of widespread grieving among his many friends, acquaintances, patients and fellow-citizens. Few men have possessed the ability so to win the hearts of their community as did Dr. Louden, or have so deservedly endeared themselves to their fellow-men. His was truly a productive and useful life.

GREEN, Frederick Cookman,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

A determining factor in the recent growth of Shaker Heights and Cleveland, Ohio, because of his association with epochal realty developments was the late Frederick Cookman Green, of the firm of Green, Cadwallader and Long. He was widely reputed as an expert in his own field, as well as a man of humanitarian and strongly cultural sympathies. Thus his contribution to the progress of

his city was distributed over the many phases that go to make up the American community of today: Business, property improvement, social service, and letters profiting by his constructive interest.

Frederick C. Green was born at Canandaigua, New York, March 11, 1872, son of Rev. Augustus and Mary (Catlin) Green. The father, a Methodist minister favorably known throughout that part of the State, died at Syracuse. The son, Frederick C. Green, was the youngest of a large family left motherless by the early death of this fine strong woman. The boy was educated in private schools and graduating from one of the well-known Eastern schools which prepare their students for college, he acquired a liberal mental outlook. Letters, art, all that went to making up the term of culture in a man, held Mr. Green's interest throughout his life, and so widely read was he, so conversant with intellectual developments, that he was everywhere regarded as a college man of unusually advanced scholarship. His first activity was in the newspaper field, in which he started as reporter. With characteristic ambition and thoroughness, Mr. Green worked through the various departments, covering advertising, circulation, etc., at Baltimore, Maryland, and in other cities. He thus gained a broad education in general affairs which greatly aided his later advancement.

Mr. Green was next identified with the Young Men's Christian Association. From 1899 to 1904 he was associated with the Central Young Men's Christian Association in Cleveland, Ohio, from which he went to Toledo and remained for five years, active in building up the Young Men's Christian Association organization there. The completion of the fine new building was in large part the result of his efforts. His genuine interest in the welfare of young men gave to his association with this organized work a fine spirit of sincerity and kindliness which proved an inspiration to many a member.

The next enterprise in which Mr. Green engaged was a business of his own, busy with the handling of property sales and realty transactions of all kinds. He organized the firm of Green, Cadwallader and Long, with offices in the Marshall Building, and was very active in their development. This firm has played a large part in the transactions of the Van Sweringen Company, with whose sales department it was closely associated. The work called for just the qualities which distinguished Mr. Green: Foresight, vision, the faculty of seeing far ahead and planning accordingly, quickness of action based on sound judgment. The firm prospered under its able executives and had become firmly established in the good opinion of financial Cleveland by the time of Mr. Green's death. This occurred in Cleveland, at his home on Shaker Heights, June 9, 1916.

Popular socially, Mr. Green was a member of the Shaker Heights Country Club and the Union Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. His interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and, in fact, in helping young men under any circumstances, was sincere and lasting.

On March 31, 1904, Frederick Cookman Green married Adda Bone, daughter of James W. and Emma (Robinson) Bone, old residents of Cleveland. A son was born of the union, Glen K. Green, a graduate, *cum laude*, of Harvard University,

1928, and is now connected with the Farmers National Bank, New York City.

His early death deprived not only the firm to which Mr. Green belonged, but the city of Cleveland, of an able and constructive citizen. In particular the great operations of the Van Sweringens were affected. As for his host of friends, whose hearts he so easily won and whose affections he retained throughout life, they considered him irreplacable. He was always ready to lend a helping hand, and many testimonials have come from his beneficiaries as to his share in their ultimate success. A great reader and student, he kept abreast of the times and impressed all with his genuine intellectual outlook. His happy home was the center of pleasant and harmonious family life and delightful hospitality.

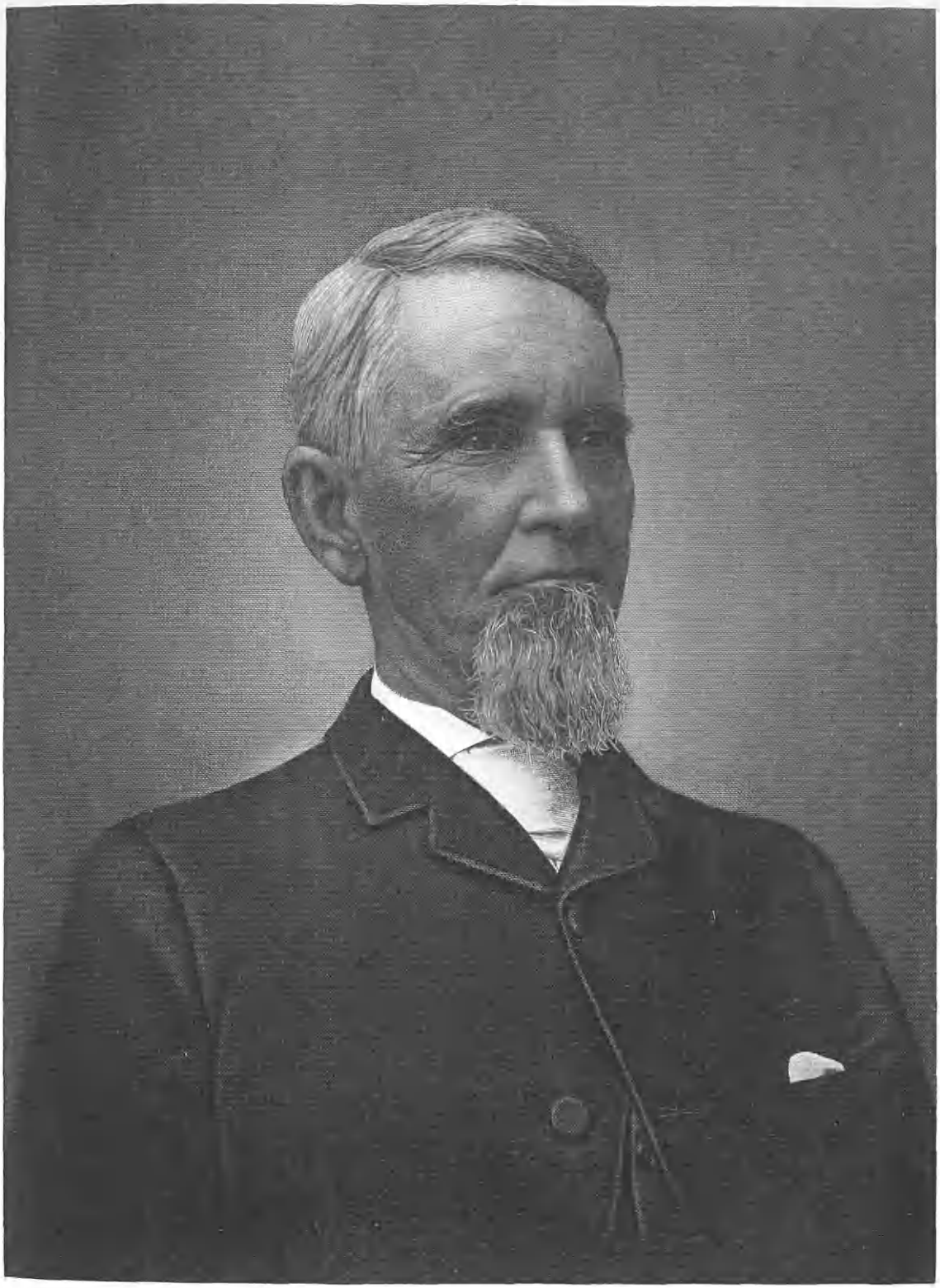
BROWN, Junius Flagg,

Colorado Pioneer.

In the early seventies, when Colorado was undergoing many of the changes that went to make of it the modern State that it is today, few of the pioneers who were taking part in its development had time to be active in both the industrial and the cultural life of their period. It is the work of such men as Mr. Brown that has gone far toward making Colorado a leader in cultural matters, as well as in business affairs, in the Southwest. In all his undertakings, he was a man whose courage, perseverance and splendid taste will continue an inspiration to all who would accomplish good things; and his memory, written in deeds, will ever be revered by the inhabitants of the State in which he chose to live.

Junius Flagg Brown was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on September 3, 1827, and died on August 9, 1908, in Denver, Colorado. He was a son of Reuben and Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown, and a descendant on the paternal side of his house from Henry Brown, who emigrated from England about 1639 and established his home in Salisbury, Massachusetts. The origin of the family name, Brown, is implied in the name itself, which was originally given to those who were of dark complexion. It is found in practically all nations. In England it is difficult to distinguish between the Browns of Saxon and those of Norman descent, the old spelling having been the same in both instances. The Domesday Book, that old record of the early families of England, lists several Bruns, apparently Saxon, but the Battle Abbey Roll has its Le Brun from Normandy, and in a later period we find Le Bruns throughout England, Scotland and, in the time of Henry II, Ireland.

One of the descendants in the fifth generation from Henry Brown, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was Moses Brown, who was born in East Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1750, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Hobbs, of Poplin, New Hampshire, and afterward removed to Strafford, Orange County, Vermont, where their son, Reuben, was born in 1797. At that time the pioneer spirit was strong in most young men, and when Reuben Brown reached the stage of young manhood, he went out to Ohio and settled at Conneaut, where he engaged in farming. He married Betsy Horton Hill, daughter of John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill, and a native of Starksboro, Vermont. One of her brothers was General Charles W.



D. F. Brown

Hill, adjutant-general of Ohio during the administration of Governor Todd, and active in raising and putting into the field Ohio's quota in the American Civil War. Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown died in Denver, Colorado, in 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years. She was descended from General Robert Sedgwick, who was born in England in 1600, and on June 3, 1636, became a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and whose ancestors at an early period in English history lived in the mountain districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and suffered during the War of the Roses, the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Reuben and Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown had five children: Junius Flagg, of further mention; Mrs. Adelina Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillett; J. Sidney, and Charles B., who died in Denver, Colorado.

Junius Flagg Brown spent all the days of his youth on the old homestead farm and in his native township in Ohio. He attended the public schools, and also had some academic training. At the age of twenty-three years, in 1850, he engaged in business as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Conneaut. He remained here for two years, and then took a position as clerk in a drygoods house in Toledo, Ohio. It was this early business experience which laid the foundation on which he built his later success. After he had acquired a knowledge of the fundamental principles of retail merchandising, he entered the railroad business. In 1857 he became a resident of Atchison, Kansas, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the early settlers of that region. He had sawmills on the Missouri side of the river, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he sold his business interests in Missouri. From then until 1865 he was engaged in the freighting business and in the supervision of his interests in Atchison. In that year he became one of the organizers of the wholesale grocery house of Drury and Brown, in Atchison, Kansas, an enterprise with which he continued until 1870, when he came to Denver and joined forces with his brother, J. Sidney Brown, starting a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of J. S. Brown and Brother, which became one of the largest and most influential institutions of its kind in the West. At first it was situated on Blake Street, near Fifteenth Street, but in 1876 removed to Wazee and Eighteenth streets. In 1893 this enterprise was incorporated under the name of J. S. Brown and Brother Mercantile Company, of which the officers were: Sidney Brown, president; Junius F. Brown, vice-president; H. K. Brown, secretary; F. S. Brown, treasurer; and F. A. Hall, general manager.

With the incorporation of the business, there came a broadening of its scope. The J. S. Brown and Brother Mercantile Company built the first roller flouring mill and elevator in Colorado on the site of the Crescent mill, and later entered also the banking field, having been active in the organization of the Bank of San Juan at Del Norte, Colorado. It may thus be seen that the activities of the company were varied. The Brown brothers also promoted financial institutions at Alamosa and Durango, and then entered into another field by taking part in the organization of the Denver Tramway Company. Still, their capacities were by no means exhausted. In 1882 Junius F. Brown became president of the Brown-

Illif Cattle Company, which had a large ranch at Snyder, Colorado, and ranged its herds on the open prairies between the South Platte and Wyoming. For fifteen years prior to 1893 he had also been vice-president of the City National Bank of Denver. A man of his abilities and sound judgment was naturally sought often by business leaders in order that he might take part in different ventures and in the establishment of new enterprises from time to time. He was among the men who were instrumental in building the South Park Railroad, and was one of the first stockholders of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad. He was an incorporator of the Denver Tramway Company, and for many years was president of the Riverside Cemetery Association.

Junius F. Brown's association with any new corporation or movement was generally considered by his fellow-men as assurance of its success. The results of his work had been many and lasting when, in 1900, after a most harmonious forty-year relationship, he withdrew from the J. S. Brown and Brother Mercantile Company to organize the J. F. Brown Investment Company. Into this new enterprise he took his son, H. K. Brown. While J. F. Brown was coming into the control of many different types of business, there was no spectacular feature connected with his work. Each step in his career marked a steady progress toward a broader field of endeavor and a wider outlook. He found a real pleasure in solving difficult problems, and with this attitude he mastered all important questions that came to him. His methods were constructive, with the result that he left in his pathway toward success no wreckage of the failure of others.

As much as he enjoyed business, however, his interests extended beyond that field, which, no matter how varied it may be, is narrowing in its effects. He was fond of horses, and was one of the organizers of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, of Denver, in whose affairs he was always an active participant. He was also a collector of paintings, and his appreciation of the beautiful was shown in his private art gallery. When he was seventy years of age, he began collecting paintings, which formed the only private collection between Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Brown always chose his paintings for the love of the subject and the love of art. Fond as he was of the outdoors, it was entirely within reason that scenes of nature should appeal most to him; and, as a matter of fact, prominent among his paintings were a number of originals by Millet, Corot and Diaz, of the Barbizon School, of France, all masters of landscape art. His collection was, however, general in its scope, and he was an admirer of American artists, especially of Homer Martin and John Francis Murphy, although he also regarded highly the work of Innes and Wyant. Versatile as he was in his selections, he inclined as a rule toward the conservative.

Mr. Brown was twice married. In 1859, at Conneaut, Ohio, he married (first) Jane E. Kilborn, a native of Canada and daughter of John B. Kilborn, of Conneaut, Ohio. Mrs. Brown died in 1877, leaving three children: Helen, the wife of James B. Douglas; Jane M., the wife of F. S. Titsworth; Harry K., who was graduated from Yale University in 1892 and was president of the J. F. Brown Investment Company until his death. In

Denver, Colorado, on November 28, 1878, Mr. Brown married (second) Mary L. Brundage, daughter of Marcus B. Brundage, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York. Marcus B. Brundage, Mrs. Brown's father, was the youngest of twelve children, and was left an orphan when he was twelve years of age. After he finished school, he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he engaged in manufacturing, and later removed his business to Tallmadge, Ohio, remaining until ill health caused him to go West, and dying in California in 1883. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Mary L. (Brundage) Brown, was before her marriage, Harriet Parmelee, daughter of Theodore Parmelee, a descendant of a Revolutionary War patriot. The ancestral line of the Parmelees is traced back in England to 1639, when one of them came to America. Junius Flagg and Mary L. (Brundage) Brown were the parents of one child, June Louise, who, in 1912, married J. J. B. Benedict, a widely known architect.

The life of Junius Flagg Brown, a thoroughly beautiful and useful earthly career, came to an end on August 9, 1908, in the city of Denver, when he was at the close of his eighty-first year. Although he has been gone for many years from the scene of life and its activities, his imprint rests upon many of Colorado's institutions. In addition to the physical works, the products of his talents and great industry, which he left behind him, there is the splendid example of his life, his attitude toward business, his stern refusal to let it be a drawback to intellectual advancement. A man of excellent personal characteristics, he was dominated by a saving sense of humor which made it possible for him to perceive and appreciate the views of others. No more fitting memorial can be erected to his memory than the gift of the art gallery by his heirs to the city of Denver, which will serve as a constant reminder of the numerous good works of Junius Flagg Brown and his contributions to Denver and the State of Colorado.

HOPKINS, James,

Manufacturer.

An early resident of Summit County, Ohio, and later of St. Louis, Missouri, James Hopkins was of English descent, tracing his line to pioneers from the mother country who settled the town of Pittsford, Vermont, in Colonial days. Mr. Hopkins was born in Pittsford, in New York State, which town was undoubtedly settled and named by residents of the Vermont town, one of whom was the father of Mr. Hopkins.

As stated, Mr. Hopkins was born in Pittsford, New York, May 13, 1836, the son of Marvin and Jane (Phelps) Hopkins. The business interests of the former took him to Ohio shortly after the birth of his son and he assisted in the erection of the first flour mill built in Cleveland. He purchased a farm near Akron, at Granger, and later returned to the Eastern States, where he died. The boyhood of Mr. Hopkins was passed on his father's farm and he obtained his early education in the local schools. His father having met with financial reverses he was obliged to leave school at an early age and take charge of the farm at Granger. In a short time, however, he removed to Akron, where he became associated with Ohio C. Barber, who was just then becoming recognized as one of the

coming men in the match industry. The business grew very rapidly and Mr. Hopkins was sent to various localities in its interests. He was an expert judge of timber and to him fell the great responsibility of purchasing the vast quantities of pine wood used in making matches. The Barber concern was later incorporated and is now the famous Diamond Match Company. In 1879 Mr. Hopkins removed to St. Louis, Missouri, taking over control of the South-West territory for his company. In about eighteen months he returned to Akron, and after a stay in that city for another eighteen months he once more located in St. Louis, where he then made his permanent home. He was active in the affairs of the corporation, doing much to develop the business throughout the South and West. In 1895 he partly retired from active work and was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the company, which office he held until his death, which occurred in January, 1926.

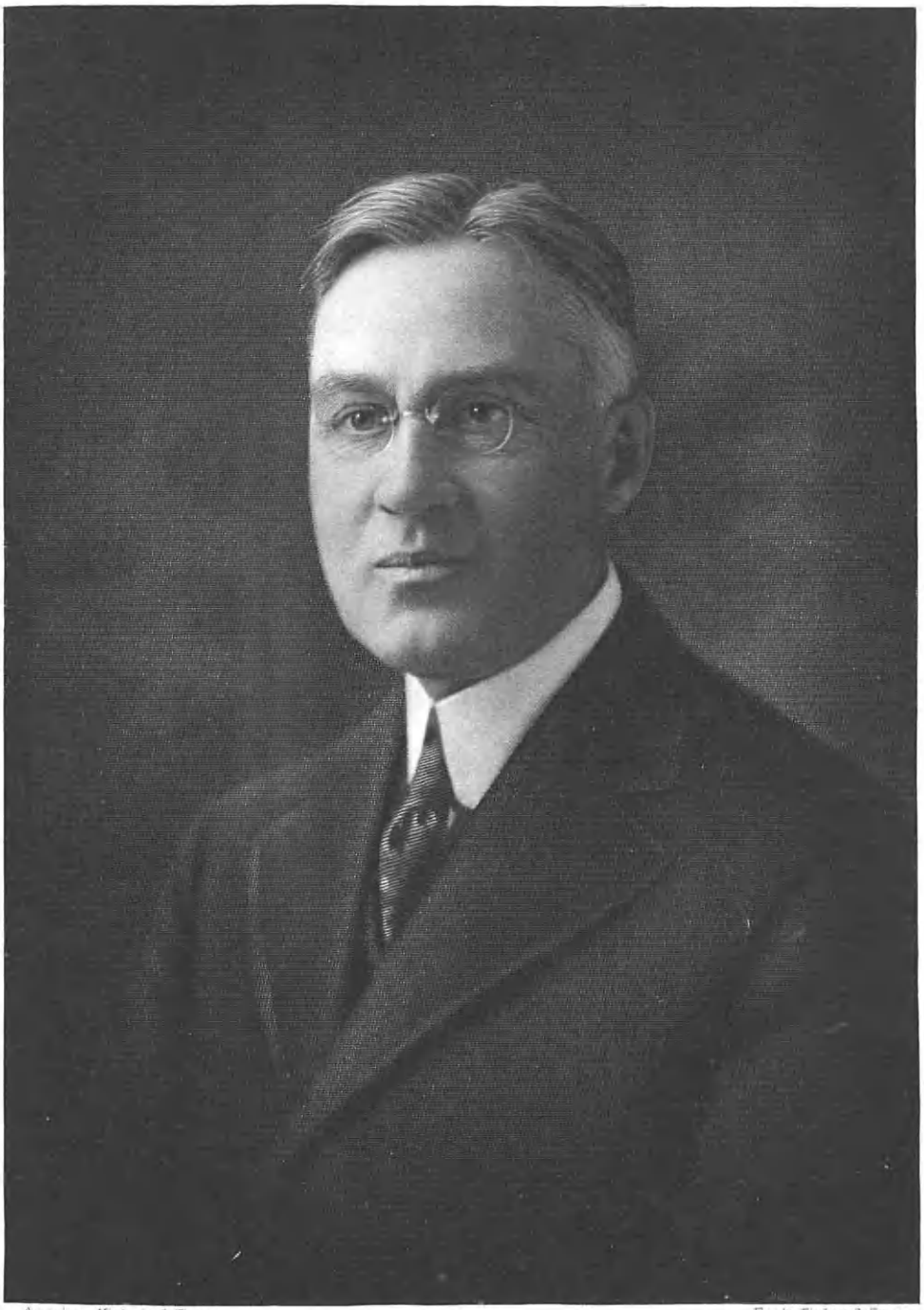
James Hopkins was married, in Granger, Ohio, to Lucretia Emily Burt, a daughter of Benjamin and Pamela (Hatch) Burt, early residents of Granger and friends of the Hopkins family in New York State, where Mr. Burt was born, in 1804, removing to Granger at the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Hopkins died in St. Louis, February 13, 1913, aged seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Mary; married to Goodman King, of St. Louis. 2. Clara; married to Louis J. Hayward, of St. Louis. 3. Mildred Jane; married to General Dudley J. Hard, of Cleveland, Ohio. 4. James Barber, deceased. 5. Lucille; married to J. Raymond Gimbernat, of New York City. At the time of this record (1927), there are six grandchildren, as follows: Mrs. King, who is now a widow, has one son, Clarence Hopkins King; Mrs. Hayward has a son and a daughter, John Hopkins and Lucretia Erwin Hayward; Mrs. Hard has a son and a daughter, Dudley J., Jr., and Mildred Jane Hard; Mrs. Gimbernat has a daughter, Katherine.

James Hopkins was a self-made man, and he rose to his prominent position in the world of business by his own ability and perseverance. He was not a politician, but was a staunch Democrat. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with the Episcopal church. His death was a great loss to the community in general and the regret with which the news of his passing was received was deep and sincere.

JONES, Gordon,

Banker.

Gordon Jones, late president of the United States National Bank of Denver, Colorado, served well the positions of trust and responsibility to which he was appointed, and his name can never be effaced from the annals of the history of finance and banking in Denver. Not alone in two States did he bring about legislation of import to banking institutions and their clients, but he was a most important factor in the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Bank. His positions of responsibility were attained by his own untiring research into banking and banking methods throughout the world, and his studies of local conditions, problems and needs, rated him an authority on banking in the broadest sense



American Historical Engr. Eagley Finlay & Conn.

Gordon Jones

in which that term can be applied. When he spoke, he spoke with authority, and this knowledge, earned at the expense of time and hard study, he used freely for the common benefit. He was a Kentuckian by birth, the son of Rev. Allen B. and Katherine M. (Gordon) Jones.

The paternal ancestor of this Jones family came from Wales to this country in the early settlement days. He was John Jones, who with his brother Samuel, settled first in old Virginia. He had a son, also named John, who married Elizabeth Elrod at Shallow Ford, Yadkin County, North Carolina. To this couple there were born seven children: John, the great-grandfather of Gordon Jones; David; Robert; William; Mary; Phebe and Elizabeth. The family, later, moved from Virginia to Kentucky and settled at Bryant's Station, near Lexington. They lived here for two years then moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky. It was here that John Jones III, married Annie C. Coleman, January 1, 1804. They had eleven children, of whom Sandy Elrod, grandfather of Gordon Jones, was the eldest.

Sandy E. Jones was born December 7, 1804, and was married in Lincoln County, Kentucky, August 29, 1824, to Sophia Crutcher. She was born September 26, 1807, and her death occurred January 20, 1836, in Montgomery County, Missouri. She was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy J. Crutcher, who came from Virginia to Lincoln County, Kentucky; and thence went to Montgomery County, Missouri. Sandy Elrod Jones, like his father, was an active pioneer preacher in the Christian church. Sandy Elrod and Sophia (Crutcher) Jones had four children: Nancy C.; W. A. C.; Allen B., father of Gordon Jones; and Sandy Elrod, Jr. On October 31, 1847, Sandy Elrod Jones married a second wife, Catherine Briggs. This marriage took place at Russellville, Alabama. Afterwards, Sandy E. Jones, Sr., located near Nashville, Tennessee. By the second marriage, he had one child, a son, Wharton S., born September 14, 1849.

Allen B. Jones, the father of Gordon Jones, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, on January 6, 1832. His early education was had in the common schools of the country and was completed at Franklin College, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1852 with the honors of his class. The two years following he engaged in teaching. In the meantime he was reading and studying for his chosen profession—the ministry. In 1854 he was ordained by Logan Williams of Hustonville, Kentucky, as a minister of the gospel. After spending about a year in Evangelistic work in Tennessee and Kentucky, he was called to the pastorate of the old Main Street Church in Lexington, Kentucky—that being the only church of the Disciples in Lexington at that time. After one year with this church he received a call from the church at Fulton, Missouri, which he accepted, being desirous of returning to his native State. During his pastorate at Fulton he was married, in 1857, to Sarah B. Stewart of Winchester, Tennessee. She was a sister of Alexander P. Stewart who distinguished himself as a general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. In 1858 he accepted a call to the church at Liberty, Missouri, beginning his ministry on the first Sunday in May. Fifteen years of his life he spent in conducting a young ladies' seminary, four years in

Platte City, Missouri, six years in Richmond, Kentucky, and five years in Liberty, Missouri. Some of the foremost women of Kentucky and Missouri received their education and training under his supervision. During all these years of teaching he served in the double capacity of preacher and teacher. He was called three times to the Liberty church and served about twelve years as its pastor. He did a large amount of gratuitous preaching for the Liberty church at times when they were without a regular preacher.

For six years at two different periods he acted as corresponding secretary of the Missouri State Board of Missions, traveling extensively over the State, enlisting the churches in the Missionary work. He also served as president of the State Board of Missions for several years, and during this term of service he formulated a constitution for the State Convention which contemplated a more efficient coöperation of the church in the State for organized Missionary effort. This constitution was presented to and adopted by the convention held at Lexington, Missouri, in the year 1882.

In the year 1870, in connection with Alexander Proctor, George W. Logan and Thomas P. Haley, he assisted in establishing and editing a church paper called "The Christian" which was first published in Kansas City and which was afterwards moved to St. Louis and combined with other journals, and became "The Christian Evangelist" with J. H. Garrison as editor.

Though he lived away from Liberty twelve years at different intervals, yet he always felt after his first pastorate there that it was his only home. His deep affection for the place and its people never left him and he could never forget the many kindnesses to him and his during the times of his first great sorrow. In the early years he held meetings at different times for all the churches in the county except one which came into existence after his retirement from active ministry. He preached in the schoolhouses and in the open air. He established the church at Excelsior Springs and Mt. Olive and preached for them several years. In 1887 he removed with his family to Lathrop, Clinton County, Missouri, to establish his sons in the banking business. During his residence of two years there he served the church as pastor gratuitously for one year. The result of which was that this church which never before had a resident preacher, has never since been without one. In 1889 he returned to Liberty and resided there until his death in January, 1921. Excepting the twelve years away, he had lived here sixty-two years. In 1869 he was one of the chief founders of the Female Orphan School at Camden Point, Missouri, and also one of the founders of the William Woods College at Fulton, Missouri.

For many years he was a frequent and prominent writer for the religious journals of the church, and he published a book entitled "The Spiritual Side of our Plea." The object of this work was to aid in giving to the Disciples a clearer conception and a broader view of christianity. At the time of its publication, this book received many favorable notices from the press, both of his own denomination and others.

Late in life he was by formal action made the pastor emeritus of the church of Liberty. In June, 1912, William Jewell

College conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Divinity. This compliment came as a great surprise and was always appreciated, coming from an institution under whose shadow he had spent so large a part of his life. His life was a strenuous one, full of mental activity, and he enjoyed the quiet of his home in the latter years, in a community he loved most dearly, among the people whose joys and sorrows were always his own.

Allen B. Jones was first married on July 15, 1857, to Sarah B. Stewart, in Winchester, Tennessee. They had one child, Mattie Belle. Soon after the birth of this child Mrs. Jones passed away, on August 30, 1858. On February 28, 1860, Mr. Jones married a second time, Katherine Maria Gordon, of Clay County, Missouri. They had six children: Doniphan, who died in infancy; Charles P., who died June 19, 1892, in his thirtieth year; Gordon; Allene; Mary D.; and James W.

Katherine Maria Gordon was a descendant of John Gordon, who married Judith Maurisette, March 25, 1758, in Zoochland County, Virginia. Among their nine children was John, of whom further.

John Gordon, son of John and Judith (Maurisette) Gordon, was born September 26, 1763, and died February 5, 1839. He married, September 18, 1783, Mary Roundtree, born April 14, 1761, died May 10, 1851. They were the parents of ten children, including Thomas C., of whom further.

Thomas C. Gordon, son of John and Mary (Roundtree) Gordon, was born May 29, 1799. He married, July 25, 1830, Charlotte Grigsby, and their eight children included Katherine Maria, wife of Rev. Allen B. Jones.

Gordon Jones was born at Lexington, Kentucky, December 20, 1864. In the year 1874, when he was a lad of ten years, his parents moved to Liberty, Missouri, and there he began his primary education followed with a course in the William Jewell College, which was located at Liberty. While yet in his teens, Gordon Jones showed an especial aptitude for business and entered a drygoods establishment as a salesman, where he soon proved himself capable and possessed of initiative of unusual order. He moved from Liberty to Kansas City, Missouri, and there it was that his interest in banking began to assert itself. In 1887, he, with an elder brother, began a banking business in Lathrop. His especial talent for banking soon became evident and in 1889, when the decision was made to nationalize the bank of Odessa, Missouri, Mr. Jones was offered the position of vice-president, and after due investigation of the possibilities of this position, he accepted it. In the change of this institution, Gordon Jones became the leading spirit. It was he who made the plans for the nationalization and organization of the new bank and it was he who carried out these plans with good success. He had made the force of his business ability felt in Lathrop and his departure was not without notice, the Lathrop "Monitor" carrying the following statement:

> The bank of Odessa, having determined to nationalize, have associated with them Mr. Gordon Jones, of this place, who has been elected a director of the bank and also occupies the position of vice-president. Mr. Jones has been assistant cashier of the Lathrop bank for nearly three years and has proved himself a wide-awake and successful business man. His elevation to the position he will occupy is a com-

pliment well deserved, and we have no doubt he will prove himself worthy the honor and confidence reposed in him. He is a young man we hate to see leave, for just such enterprising young men are needed in ambitious cities. The "Monitor" takes pleasure in commending him to the favorable consideration of the grand people of Odessa, and recommend him to them as a gentleman and citizen of whom they can well feel proud.

Mr. Jones was not satisfied to be only an efficient banker in the territory served, for he saw banking as a whole, and, realizing the interrelation of all financial institutions as forming the financial structure of the country, he became an interested and proficient student of banking with the vision of advancing and improving it throughout the entire country. His study of the situation resulted in his determination to promote a law for the State which would provide for regular examination of State banking institutions by properly chosen and legally appointed examiners. To carry through this plan, he was instrumental in the preparation of a bill for the Legislature of the State of Missouri to put this idea into law. The bill was introduced by the representative of Lafayette County and, by the personal advocacy of Mr. Jones before the legislative committee, it became a law. His presentation of the matter, and his familiarity with conditions which made it desirable to have such a law, and his thorough understanding of banking, made it entirely fitting that Mr. Jones be tendered the office of State Bank Examiner. He accepted, and for three and one-half years, he discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the banking interests and the public at large.

His ability as a banker attracted the notice of the Swift interests of Chicago, and a proposal came from them to organize a Stock-Yards Bank at St. Joseph, Missouri. This he accepted and for nearly four years was president of the St. Joseph Bank.

In 1901, Mr. Jones decided to seek the better climate of Colorado, and transferred his business interests to this State. His first banking connection in Colorado was with the Fountain Valley Bank and later with the First National Bank of Fountain. For one year he was manager of this institution and then removed to Colorado Springs. By this time, 1902, Mr. Jones' ability as a banker had spread throughout banking circles and the "New York Financial Review," September 24, 1902, had the following statement:

It is announced that the prominent St. Joseph banker, Mr. Gordon Jones, best known as the president of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank at that place and of the Fountain Valley Bank of Fountain, Colorado, is preparing to open an office in Colorado Springs, in order to be in closer touch with his western interests. It is his intention to loan to the local cattlemen in that section, which will materially help that industry in El Paso and adjoining counties, as that field has never been occupied before. It may be said without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Jones is authority on the handling of cattle paper, and certainly his bank is looked upon by the best informant as having the most complete and successful system for that purpose of any in that section of the country. His system for cattle loaning has been adopted by various packing centers. He was one of Missouri's first State bank examiners, having received the appointment when the bank inspection law was passed in 1894, and resigned to take up the organization and accept the presidency of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank. He was president of the Missouri Bankers' Association last year, and at the Inter-State Convention of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory

bankers recently held in Kansas City, he was presiding officer.

Mr. Jones organized and became president of the Elbert County Bank and during his residence at Colorado Springs, he was interested in the affairs of two of the trust companies of that city. Through his efforts these institutions were consolidated, a move proving to be a benefit to the commercial and financial interests of the city.

It was while active in his dealings with the cattlemen in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, that Mr. Jones realized the value of the field of Denver and, in 1903, he entered that field through the purchase of the Union Stock Yards Bank from the late David H. Moffat. He was the principal stockholder in and president of this institution. Two years later, he disposed of his holdings in this bank and in association with others, organized the United States National Bank of Denver. This bank opened on October 10, 1904. Mr. Jones was vice-president, and the active executive of the new institution. The development of this new bank was rapid and in 1908, it took over the business of the National Bank of Commerce. This merger increased the stock of the United States National Bank from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with corresponding increases in the surplus and undivided profits. Mr. Jones was elected president of the enlarged bank by a unanimous vote. His able management of the affairs of this institution was one that only a man of banking genius could have accomplished. He saw the wisdom of concentrative banking service and in March, 1912, the Central National Bank of Denver was taken over by the United States National Bank, and Mr. Jones continued to hold the office of president in which capacity he served until the time of his death.

Guided by the sound judgment and clear vision of Gordon Jones, the United States National Bank of Denver passed through the national financial crisis of 1907 without a ripple in its affairs. This can be attributed entirely to the cool strategy and sound business methods of Gordon Jones and his brother bankers. He was president of the Denver Clearing House Association and while in office rendered invaluable service to banking interests of city and State.

In 1908 Gordon Jones was elected president of the Colorado Bankers Association. This was the second time the bankers of a State had called upon him to be their chief executive, for previously he had been president of the Missouri Bankers Association. In 1910, he was elected to the executive council of the American Bankers Association, and he was also the representative of the Denver Chamber of Commerce to the annual convention of the Academy of Political Science held in New York City in 1910 under the auspices of Columbia University. It was while attending the Academy Convention that Mr. Jones met a representative of the Treasury Department who asked him to go to Washington and discuss the emergency currency situation with Secretary MacVeagh. This he did, and the outcome of this discussion was the campaign for the development of better monetary conditions throughout the country, for which the national monetary commission was created by the government.

On his return to Denver, Mr. Jones

delivered his report to the Chamber of Commerce in the form of an address. This paper on the proposed monetary legislation attracted nationwide attention and caused the monetary commission to visit Denver. In this subject, Mr. Jones took the position that the West opposed any currency reforms that would place the funds of the country under the control of Wall Street interests. This view became the authorized opinion of the West on the then proposed Aldrich plan. Mr. Jones recommended changes in this plan and after the visit of the monetary commission to Denver, three of his recommendations were incorporated in the bill.

These were: that in order to prevent Wall Street domination, it should be provided that bankers who own a controlling interest or are pooled with other banks should have only one vote in the election of directors of the National Reserve Association; that the manager of the local association should be appointed subject to the will of the bankers of that district; and, that one-sixth of the directors of each local association should consist of persons not acting as officers or directors of banks, but representatives of the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the district. Mr. Jones was the only western banker whose statements were accepted as authority and whose address was officially published by Congress.

Through his study of finance and credit, he became greatly interested in rural credits and his experience convinced him that the farmers deserved better treatment in the matter of long-term credits; in both private and public discourse, he frequently gave voice to this opinion. It was a natural consequence that in 1913 he should be appointed by Governor Ammons of Colorado to membership in the agricultural credit commission. This commission traveled through England, France, Germany, Russia, the Balkan States, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, everywhere studying the credit methods of these nations in an endeavor to formulate a policy which would be of advantage to American conditions. When the commission returned to this country, two reports were sent in, the minority report being signed by Gordon Jones, F. J. Von Engelken and four others (Mr. Von Engelken was at one time director of the mint and later president of the Federal Land Bank at Columbia, South Carolina). Mr. Jones held a view of the matter which differed greatly from the majority members of the commission and which attracted wide-spread attention throughout the country. His opinions were circulated through the press, in public addresses and in articles in various financial periodicals. The minority report became quite an important factor in the Congressional legislation known as the Federal Farm Loan Act. An address by Mr. Jones on "Some Methods of Financing the Farmer," was printed by the government in 1913, and is known as Document No. 212 of the Sixty-third Congress, first session. This is an authoritative and comprehensive presentation of the subject with conclusions drawn from close observation of foreign systems as applicable to conditions in the United States.

Upon the organization of the Federal Reserve System, Gordon Jones was chosen a director, class A, of the Federal Reserve Bank, District 10, Kansas City, Missouri, Denver having failed to secure

one of the regional reserve banks, but Mr. Jones used the same care, intelligence, fidelity and zeal in filling the office of director that had characterized all of his work. Many forms in use in the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank are the outcome of Mr. Jones' experience and skill in handling rural credits. In 1916, the Government offered Mr. Jones a position upon the Farm Loan Board, but this offer he declined.

In every place where he had a responsibility Gordon Jones showed a marked genius for skill in handling loans and credits, and as he rose in the ranks of banking and financing, he applied himself more closely to the study of ever changing conditions and was always ready to meet them with the same clear thinking and wise foresight that characterized all of his activities. He was an extremely busy man with his mind on local, national and international credit systems, always alert to bring about a constructive reform and to keep abreast of the times; yet he had time to give to Christian work, in which field he accomplished much. He took an active part in the fight for prohibition in Missouri. He gave his time to finding homes for orphaned children and babies, and dependent children made a strong appeal to his sympathies. He was a leading member of the Central Presbyterian Church at Denver; a member of, and, at the time of his death, president of, the board of trustees. He was a director and vice-president of the Denver Young Men's Christian Association.

On February 18, 1891, Gordon Jones married Dora Lou Cobb, of Odessa, Missouri. They had three children: Roma Allene, who married Richard Turner Jones of St. Joseph, Missouri; Gordon, Jr., and Elbert. Gordon Jones, Jr., and Richard Turner Jones, son-in-law of Mr. Jones, were killed in an automobile accident, April 25, 1916. The entire family was also in the car at the time. Mr. Jones never fully recovered from the shock of this grief and on April 14, 1917, he passed away. His death occurred at the St. Joseph Hospital at Denver following a surgical operation. He is survived by his widow, his daughter (who in 1920 remarried and is now Mrs. F. M. Shermack, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), and his younger son, Elbert Gordon.

In the death of Mr. Jones, the whole country suffered loss. His personality was such that to know him was to feel his influence for the highest standards in all that stands for true manhood and unselfish service. His contributions to the betterment of financial conditions, methods and credits will be a lasting monument to him, and his personal deeds of kindness, which were numerous, will ever be cherished by all with whom he came into contact.

Gordon Jones can never be forgotten, for his record is written in the annals of the country, of the State of Missouri and of the State of Colorado. And his example is one that places him among the noble men whose lives lead us to service of fellow-men and country.

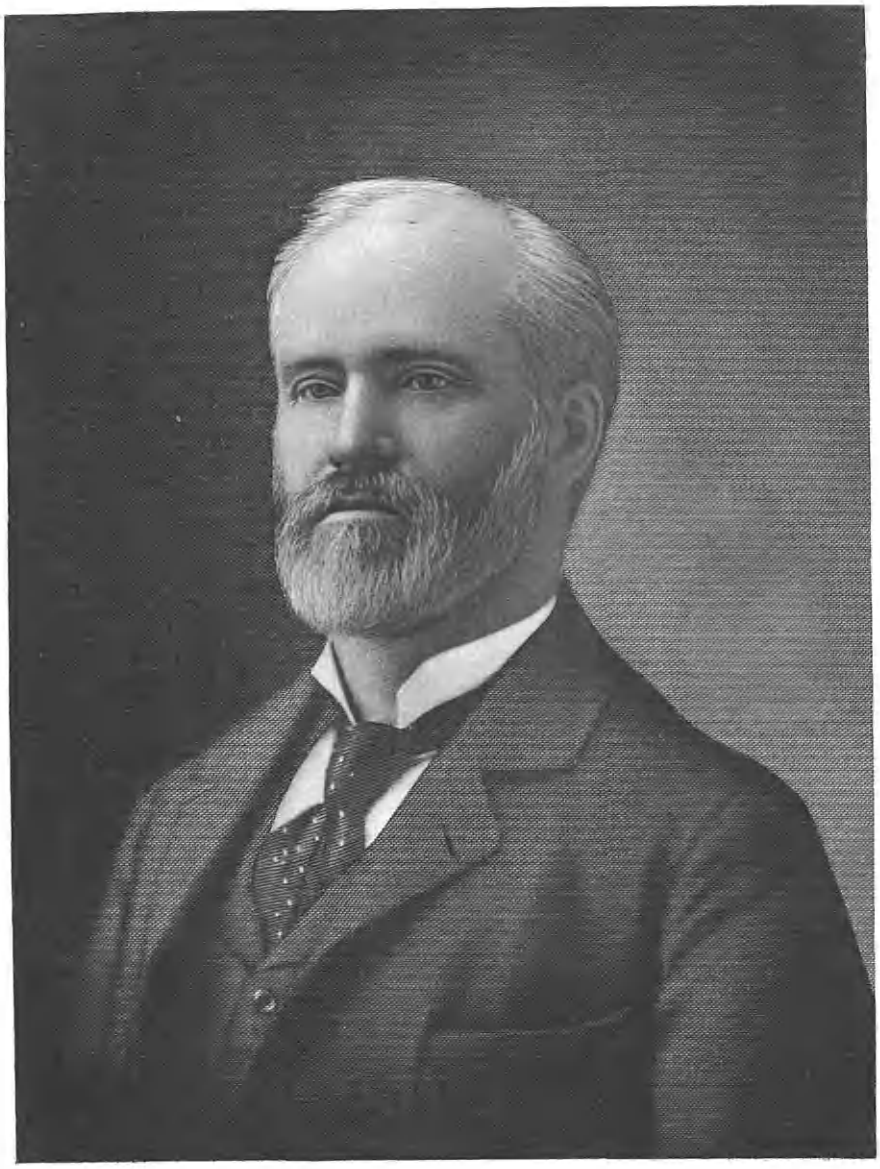
DUFF, James,

Construction Contractor.

The factors which entered into the making of the unusual success achieved by James Duff were many. His rise from a poor boy, forced at an early age to

make his own way in the world, to the position of one of the most successful contractors of Cleveland, Ohio, and an acknowledged leader of his profession, was a remarkable one, and yet no more than might have been expected when all his qualities were taken into consideration. The warm and genial personality which made "Jim" Duff the center of an extraordinarily wide circle of friends was backed by breadth of mind and sincerity of purpose. He did not permit his early training as an employee of a large corporation to cause him to be the follower of a rut, as is the case with many less self-determined men, but, on the contrary, he benefited by the teachings in system and efficiency which it instilled. His spare time was utilized to good purpose, a well-read man, whose rare judgment and excellent reasoning powers had been developed by much intensive thinking and well-directed study. His knack of making and keeping friends sprang from no mysterious source—it was because those who came to know him well discovered within the depths of his nature those qualities which made him worthy of the highest confidence. Although he was what is known as "a good mixer" and a popular man, he found his greatest delight in his home, and was an individual of the type that has helped to build a great State and nation. The many beautiful buildings and other public works in Cleveland which were constructed according to his ideas of beauty will long remain as monuments to his memory and a reflection of the personality of their builder.

Mr. Duff was a life-long resident of Cleveland, having been born at No. 9213 Miles Avenue, of that city, on December 12, 1867. His death occurred in Cleveland on September 14, 1922. He was the son of John Duff, one of the early building contractors of Cleveland. His early education was obtained in the Holy Name School, an old brick schoolhouse which is still standing on the Sixty-fifth Street line. He was the youngest of a family of four children, born as follows. 1. Jane, now Mrs. Andrew Mooney. 2. John, Jr. 3. Mary, now deceased, was a sister in a convent. 4. James, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Duff grew up in that section of Cleveland which is now known as Newburgh. The death of his father, while young James was still a small boy, made it necessary that he should do his share toward maintaining the family. His first employment was in the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, a position which he held for eighteen years under the direction of a Mr. Taylor. He often declared that the training he received there was of great benefit to him in later years. For a time he was the owner of an interest in an oil company, but the venture was not very successful and was finally abandoned. Meantime, Mr. Duff, who had a natural gift for mathematics, had taken a course in architecture, and after the failure of the oil venture he became identified with the John J. Potts Company, a general contracting firm which had been founded by William F. Thomas, brother-in-law of Mr. Duff. Mr. Thomas was very active in politics and became president of the City Council. As time went on he gradually withdrew from the business, and his interests were assumed by Mr. Duff, who later organized the James Duff Construction Company. He threw into this business all of his energies and his closest



A. W. Bradley

personal attention, with the result that he soon secured some of the largest contracts in the State.

His first contract was for the putting in of the foundation for the Rockefeller Building, and later he constructed the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers' Building. St. James School, although a type of building which was out of his line, he constructed as a favor to the pastor, who was one of his friends. Several of the beautiful bridges in Wade Park are further monuments to his skill. Grade crossings and public work in Cincinnati, Akron and other parts of the State, are numbered among the contracts which helped to make the name of Duff famous in building circles all over Ohio. He was successful, and justly so, for all of his work was characterized by a skill and thoroughness which is the mark of the artist in any line of endeavor.

In politics, Mr. Duff was a Democrat, but not a politician. Although very popular with his fellows, he was not a club man. He was a member of St. James' Church and a liberal contributor to its various charities. Being a great lover of horses, and a born judge of their good qualities, he found much pleasure in horse racing, which was the only sport in which he indulged. He was the owner, at various times, of several well-known race horses, "Billy George" being the first thoroughbred which came into his possession. He had made plans for the establishment of a thoroughbred stock farm shortly before his death.

James Duff was married, February 10, 1904, to Margaret Mary Hughes, daughter of Bernard and Agnes (McMahon) Hughes. Bernard Hughes was a grocer, well known to older residents of Detroit Avenue. To James and Margaret M. (Hughes) Duff was born one daughter, Dorothy Jane Duff.

BRADLEY, Alva W.,

Man of Affairs.

Throughout a long and notable life, Alva W. Bradley worked faithfully in the public interest. An energetic and successful business man, prominent for many years in the wholesale lumber industry, he was a leader in the development of this important natural resource, and thereby contributed greatly to the growth of national prosperity. In civic affairs he liberally supported every worthy movement for reform or progress, and to church work he gave unselfishly, not only of his substance, but of his time and great ability, recognizing the importance of the organized church in the moral life of the nation.

Mr. Bradley was born on April 4, 1849, at Litchfield, Ohio, a son of Henry M. Bradley, who was born on May 7, 1824, at Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and of Mary Elizabeth (Cook) Bradley. The marriage of the parents was solemnized on January 1, 1846. Henry M. Bradley, a member of an old New England family of English stock, was a wholesale lumberman for many years at Bay City, Michigan, to which place he removed with his family soon after the birth of his son.

Alva W. Bradley attended the public schools at Bay City, Michigan, and later entered Albion College, in Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1871. Soon afterward he became associated with his father in business, but in a short time his uncle, F. E. Bradley, engaged him to

go to Newark, Ohio, and assume the management of a lumber business there. His vigorous direction of its affairs and the sound judgment which he manifested in this work won him commendation from his uncle and in a year's time he was given the choice of continuing to work under a salary arrangement, or of taking part interest in the business. Mr. Bradley chose to become a partner, and some years later he, with his cousin, John S. Bradley, bought out the interests of his uncle and the other partner. Working diligently, the young business associates watched the development through their own efforts of a highly prosperous trade, and in the course of two years they were able to purchase also the business of their leading competitor. Until 1882 Mr. Bradley remained in this work at Newark, but in that year he formed a partnership with an experienced lumberman in Duluth, Minnesota, to which city he transferred his activities. The same ability which had brought him success in Ohio, enabled him to meet and solve the differing problems of the Minnesota industry, and for a period of twelve years he operated one of the largest wholesale lumber businesses in the State. Of this leading industry he was accounted a leader, filling an important place in Minnesota life. In 1909 he retired from active business life and came to Denver, which city was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death.

The period of twenty years which remained to him of life, he made the crowning glory of his career of usefulness and service, entering into the life of the city with enthusiasm. He considered his work in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and his sympathetic interest proved repeatedly of the greatest value to the community. At Duluth he had been chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in Denver he became treasurer of the board at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest downtown congregation of the city. This position he filled most efficiently until his death. Mr. Bradley contributed generously to many charitable and benevolent causes, and he was always active in the alumni association work of Albion College, which he had attended, and to which he left a bequest. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, holding life-membership in the Duluth lodge. A careful student of the world's best literature, he devoted much of his leisure to reading, and to chess and checkers, of which he was very fond. Although not given to superfluous speech in public, when occasion warranted, he spoke fluently and with decisive effect. These infrequent addresses were usually on behalf of some vital public improvement or important questions of policy.

On December 10, 1878, at Newark, Ohio, Alva W. Bradley married Orleana M. Tenney, daughter of Hiram and Emeline Tenney, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley became the parents of three children: 1. Ralph, who died at the age of twelve. 2. Jesse A., a broker in Duluth, Minnesota, who married Mabel Duncan; they have three children, Jesse D., Betty D., and Mary D. 3. Frank L., a real estate operator, San Francisco, California, where he makes his home; he married Potria Dalton.

Mr. Bradley's death occurred on June 4, 1928, and his passing was a severe loss to the community which he had served

so unselfishly for many years. It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy even now, the full value of his life and character to Denver. Speaking before the whole congregation, the pastor of Trinity Church said of him: "Such service as he gave this church could not be bought with money," and this sentiment might well be applied to his entire career: Such service as he gave could not be bought with money. The soul of honor and integrity, a kindly Christian gentleman, he left many friends, in whose grateful memories his fame will never die.

The following resolution was adopted by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Duluth:

Whereas, on Monday, the fourth day of June, 1928, there passed from this life, at his home in Denver, Colorado,

MR. ALVA W. BRADLEY

who, during his long residence in Duluth, was an ardent worker and staunch supporter of this Church, and who endeared himself to a host of friends, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Duluth, Minnesota, hereby records its deep appreciation of Mr. Bradley's life and work.

Mr. Bradley came to Duluth in the pioneering days of 1882 and immediately associated himself with this church. He served the church in innumerable ways, was a leading member of the Official Board, the president of the Board of Trustees and superintendent of the Sunday School. Possessed of a kindly disposition, a passion to serve his Lord and Saviour, an evangelistic zeal, and a vision of the ever-widening circles of influence for the church, he was a leading factor in the movement for the erection of the present commodious edifice and was the untiring and efficient chairman of the Building Committee. He knew no limit of personal sacrifice in the supervision of the work and in sharing the heroic support which the venture called for. Truly, he gave himself, utterly and with abandon.

His generous community service included filling with credit the office of president of the Board of Education in its formative period.

When he removed his residence to Denver, his interest in this church continued, and on his many visits he manifested keen delight in its progress and victories, and the same personal regret over temporary setbacks as if he were still a vigorous worker here.

Mr. Bradley was a lover of children; a deeply spiritual man; an earnest student of the Word; vitally interested in missionary work; and valued church coöperation. He had the finest type of Christian character, was wonderfully able and constantly used his talents for the extension of the Kingdom of God and the uplift of humanity. His life has been a blessing and is an inspiration to all who knew him.

This Board tenders to Mrs. Bradley and their sons, its deepest sympathy in this hour of separations and assures them of our earnest prayers for the comfort of Almighty God, while joining with them in the contemplation of his beautiful and fruitful life, and in the confidence that he has joined the Hosts of the Faithful to spend an eternity with Him, whom Mr. Bradley fervently loved and served with all his heart and mind and strength.

PENNEY, Frank Walter,

Popular Citizen.

As a lover of all clean sports and friend and supporter of all the athletes who measured up to his high standards, as well as of politics and those leaders who deserved the public confidence, Frank Walter Penney was one of the best-known men not only in Cleveland, but in all Ohio. His establishment, a well-run café, was open day and night to his friends and those who cared to meet there to discuss affairs of importance. Among all these he had devoted friends, as among the sports writers. No mean sportsman himself, he was a horseman who belonged to the Gentlemen's Driving Club and drove his horses in local races.

Frank W. Penney was born in Watertown, New York, February 29, 1860, son of Orville and Hanna Penney. The family moved to Detroit, Michigan, when the boy was an infant, and there the father, who had been a lake captain, operated a popular hotel. Another son of the family, Orville Penney, is now deceased. Frank Walter Penney was educated in the public school and in college. At the age of twenty, in 1880, he moved to Cleveland, where he engaged in the café business and thus continued until Ohio joined the ranks of prohibition States prior to national prohibition. For forty years he was known as genial host and loyal friend to politicians and sportsmen in Cleveland. Included among these were John L. Sullivan, Tom Sharkey, James J. Corbett, and "Coal Oil" Johnny, regarded as the greatest spender of his day. Mr. Penney's first location was at the Frog House, on Detroit Avenue, west of West 117th Street, where many buggies and carriages parked in the days before the automobile was invented. Mr. Penney went to see every Sullivan fight, and he accompanied the feather-weight champion, Johnny Kilbane, home from his decisive combat in San Francisco. He later opened a café at the Imperial Hotel on West Third Street, a gathering place of politicians because of its nearness to the court house. His next location was on Superior Avenue, N. E., near East Ninth Street. Boxing, baseball, and racing were Mr. Penney's favorite sports. A Republican in politics, he was so popular that he was often invited to become a candidate for public office, but he steadily declined, preferring to help his party unostentatiously as a voter and worker rather than as an office seeker. A man of great public spirit, he always supported with enthusiasm every movement for general community betterment.

Frank Walter Penney married (first) Rose Weyle; (second) Nellie Megan, who died in 1918; and (third) Harriet Megan, a sister of his second wife, and daughter of William and Mary Megan, well-known residents of Tiffin, Ohio. The marriage occurred on September 9, 1920, and Mrs. Penney survives her husband.

Death came to him at the age of sixty-six, November 16, 1926, removing from Cleveland one of its best-loved citizens. A self-made man, he had a gay, buoyant, nature, friendly and helpful, generous to a fault, and loyal throughout his life. He contributed much to the social and business life of Cleveland, for which he had the most patriotic affection. A volume of letters from friends and well-wishers poured into the home of the bereaved widow and all gave eloquent testimony to the generous spirit and warm-hearted personality of the man who had made the world better because he lived in it.

COZZENS, Harmon,

Civil and Mining Engineer.

While Harmon Cozzens' work was accomplished in the engineering profession, his association having been with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of Pueblo, Colorado, and with a number of other large corporations, he was widely known and admired for his keenness of perception and his broad insight into all fields of human knowledge. For he was a man whose mental processes were thoroughly developed, who possessed a commendable balance of mind and an ability to think deeply, to make accurate judg-

Harmon Cozzens

ments and to do what was best for the welfare of his community. Throughout the latter part of his life, he lived in Pueblo, but his friendships, acquired as a result of his genial and helpful personality, extended to all parts of the country—in fact, into other regions of the world. Everyone who knew him had occasion at one time or another to observe his thorough loyalty to his friends, his quick mental habits and entertaining repartee, as well as all those qualities which served to make him a splendid man and a delightful companion. His passing, needless to say, brought great sorrow to the community, which regarded him as a worthy leader; to his close comrades and associates, who by his death lost a dear friend; and to the members of his own family circle, in which he was regarded as an excellent husband and father.

Son of Thomas Moore and Josephine (Harmon) Cozzens, he was descended from one of the oldest and most highly respected families on the American continent. The earliest settler of the Cozzens line in America was Leonard Cozzens, born in 1690 in the parish of All Cannings, near Devises, Wiltshire County, in the southwestern part of England. He had a daughter, Deborah Cozzens, who became the wife of Issachar Pollack. Upon martying her, Issachar Pollack assumed the Cozzens name, which he transmitted to those who now bear it. He and Deborah Cozzens had a son, Issachar Cozzens, who had a son, William Brown Cozzens, of New York City, who had a son, Abraham M. Cozzens, the grandfather of Harmon Cozzens. Abraham M. Cozzens, who lived in New York City, was a prominent merchant there, and had a wide circle of friends, among whom were many artists who were famous in their day. His son, Thomas Moore Cozzens, who died in 1887, was a veteran of the Civil War, and a man of considerable note. Throughout all the generations that followed the settling of Leonard Cozzens in New York City in the early part of the eighteenth century, the members of the Cozzens family have held important positions in the life of their country.

Harmon Cozzens, son of Thomas Moore and Josephine (Harmon) Cozzens, was born in New York City, March 28, 1864. As a boy, he attended grammar school on the site of the present Times Building, at Times Square, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City, and in 1881 became a student at Columbia University. In 1885, he was graduated from the School of Mines of that university, and after that time he was, for a short while, chemist at the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, in Braddock, Pennsylvania. In 1886, he came to Pueblo, Colorado; and in 1886 and 1887, together with Colonel Holbrook, did the engineering which preceded and made possible the bringing of the Missouri Pacific Railway into Pueblo. Shortly afterward, he was called back to New York on account of the death of his father, so that he was forced to remain in the East for a time. In 1891, he resumed his work; and in 1891, 1892 and 1893, he was with Charles T. Wills in the capacity of superintendent of construction of the steel work on a number of large buildings in New York City. Then, in 1893, he returned to Pueblo, where he became affiliated with the Eilers Smelting Plant until it was merged with the American Smelting and Refining Company. At that

time he became one of the superintendents of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Pueblo, with which organization his work in chemistry and his general research activities were considered highly important.

In addition to his achievements in the engineering profession, Mr. Cozzens took time to be active in several different social organizations. He was a member of the Minnequa Club, as well as of the Chess Club in New York City. His favorite diversions were whist, chess, golf and traveling, and he was a diligent student and an accomplished reader and analyst. His opinions were sought upon innumerable occasions by his fellowmen, who were confident that from him they would receive on almost any question an accurate and fully ripened judgment. On tours into foreign lands, Mr. Cozzens proved an unusually pleasant companion to his relatives and to the friends who chanced to accompany them. He took many trips abroad, accompanied by his wife and their children, believing that these voyages were filled with opportunities for study and educational development for the young members of the family.

On October 21, 1891, in New York City, Harmon Cozzens married Jennie Wehrhane, daughter of Charles Wehrhane, of New York City, a banker who was born in Bremen, Germany, on June 13, 1839, and came to America in 1851, where he died on April 30, 1923. Of this marriage there were two children: 1. Janet Louise, who was married to William Earl Quarles. 2. Mildred Josephine, who became the wife of Louis Philip Ewald, of Louisville, Kentucky, son of L. P. Ewald, of the Ewald Iron Works.

The death of Harmon Cozzens occurred on January 14, 1925. He is survived by his widow, his two daughters, and a sister, Adele Cozzens, who became the wife of James Falkard Lomas, of New York City. Mr. Cozzens' body was interred in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. His passing marked the departure of one of the most highly respected members of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's organization, a citizen of many useful attainments, a man of deep thought, of kindly feeling toward both men and animals, a fine and lovely spirit, and a noble and creditable scion of a great family.

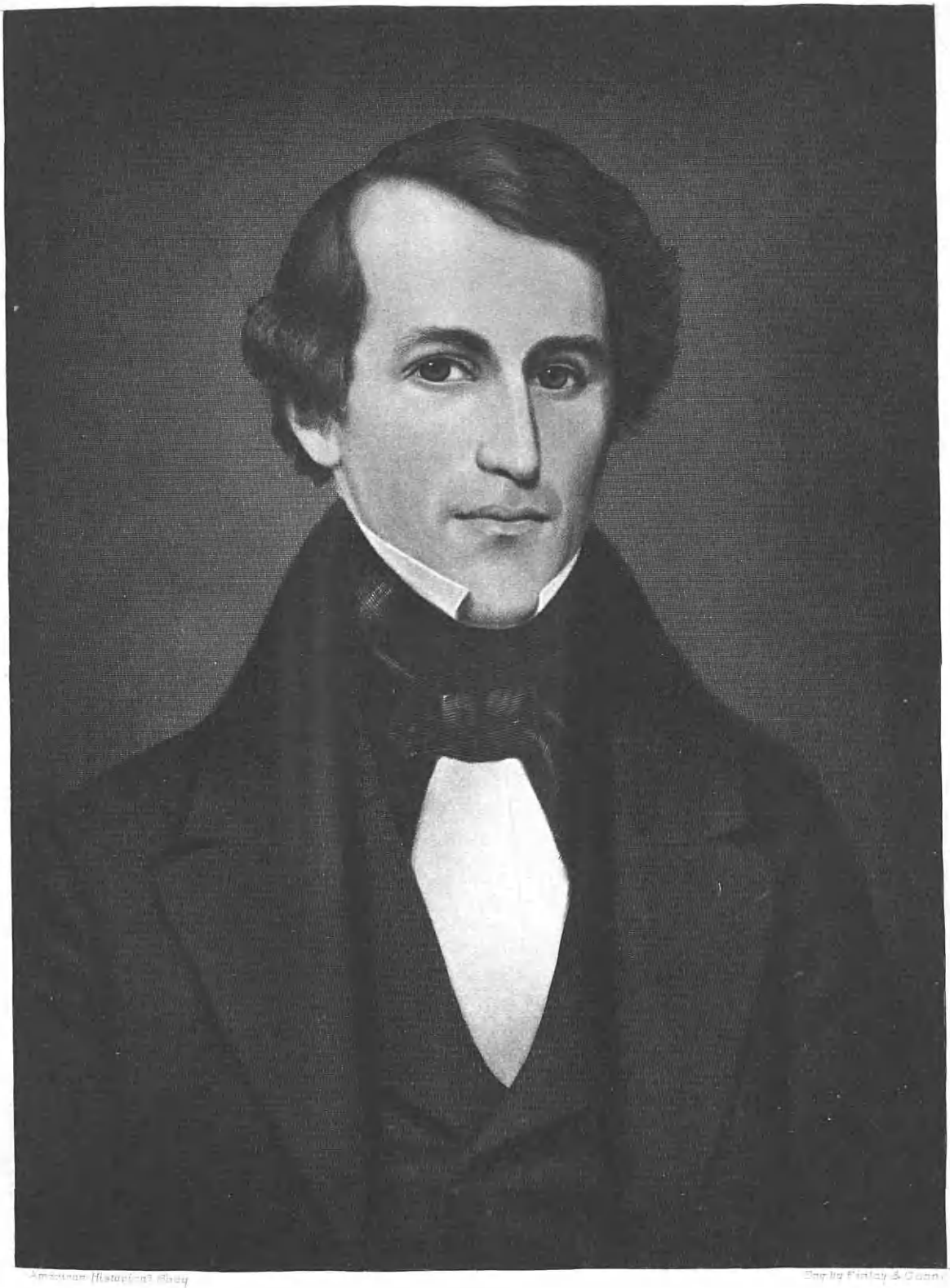
SEVERANCE, Theodoric Cordenio,

Financier and Man of Affairs.

Records of the Severance family show that John Severans (as the name was spelled originally) was living in Ipswich, England, 1634. There he married Abigail Kimball, daughter of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, who sailed from England for New England together with members of their household aboard an historic ship. John Severans and his young wife followed the family later, and there is record of their residence in Boston in 1637. Soon afterward there is record of them also in Salisbury, where they were two of the first settlers. In 1640 it is on record that John Severans was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. He died June 19, 1658.

From John Severans, the American progenitor, to Theodoric C. Severance, of the seventh generation, the line follows:

(II) John Severans (2), son of John and



American Historical Soc.

Eng. by Finlay & Conn.

T. C. Severance.

Abigail (Kimball) Severans, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, November 27, 1647, about nine years after the first settlement of the community was made, and while the country was still lying in wilderness. In 1672 he went to Boston, where he married and took residence. In 1680 he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, resided there nine years, and in 1689 removed to Deerfield, Massachusetts. About 1703 he removed once more, to Bedford, Westchester County, New York, there lived twelve years, and finally returned to Deerfield, which was his home until he died.

(III) Joseph Severance (note the altered spelling) was born in Deerfield, October 26, 1682, and died April 10, 1766. On November 12, 1712, he married Anna Kellogg, daughter of Martin Kellogg of Hadley, Massachusetts. He was by trade a tailor, and followed this vocation in both Deerfield and Northfield. In 1713 he was a soldier, and was made a cripple through wounds received from the Indians. He served the town of Deerfield as selectman in 1722.

(IV) Jonathan Severance was born June 12, 1725, and died April 2, 1822. On August 30, 1749, he married Thankful Stebbins, daughter of John Stebbins, of Deerfield. A farmer, he became a large landholder in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and was active during the French and Indian wars, in which he held the commission of lieutenant. It was he who built the first grist-mill erected in Greenfield, where he held the office of selectman for nine years. His death came in his ninety-seventh year.

(V) Solomon Severance was born in Greenfield, November 10, 1762, and died November 12, 1804. He married, November 21, 1785, Hannah Hoyt, daughter of Jonathan Hoyt, of Deerfield. Greenfield was his home until he was about twenty-eight years of age, when he removed to the town of Shelburn, Massachusetts. He was a man prominent in town affairs, and especially conspicuous in military matters. He passed all grades of rank, from corporal to colonel, served several times with the town's selectmen, and otherwise led an active life of use to man.

(VI) Robert Bruce Severance was born in Greenfield, October 1, 1786, and died February 10, 1830. He married, November 27, 1810, Diana Long. He chose medicine as a profession, and began its study in the offices of Dr. John Long, of Shelburn, Massachusetts, Dr. Long having been the father of her who was to become Dr. Severance's wife. Graduated from the Medical School of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, he practiced his profession in Shelburn, where, also, he owned a general store, conducted by his sons. His whole direction of talent went into the profession. Withal, he was a philanthropist, always deeply interested in doings of charity and civic importance. He was an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons. This Order attended his funeral, having charge of services.

(VII) Theodoric Cordenio Severance, son of Dr. Robert Bruce and Diana (Long) Severance, was born in Shelburn Centre, Massachusetts, March 1, 1814. There he resided until he was fifteen years of age, having attended the schools of the community. He left home to enter into a clerkship at Elyria, Ohio, where he remained at work four years, then was offered a position in the Bank of Auburn, Auburn, New York. In 1836

he returned to Ohio, this time making his headquarters in Cleveland, and for twenty years he continued at banking there, identified consecutively with three banking institutions, as teller and as cashier. In 1855 he went to Boston to become cashier of the Bank of the Republic, being appointed Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department in 1862. At the time of this appointment he was also named Acting Collector of Customs for the District of Beaufort, South Carolina. At the close of the Civil War he returned to his home in Boston, and in 1875 moved to Los Angeles, California. It was there that death occurred, October 21, 1892, when Mr. Severance was in his seventy-ninth year.

Theodoric Cordenio Severance married, in 1840, Caroline M. Seymour, daughter of Orson and Caroline M. (Clarke) Seymour. Mrs. Severance became widely known through the nation as the "mother" of women's clubs (see a following biography). Of this union were born children: 1. Orson Seymour, born June 25, 1841, died the same year, July 29. 2. James Seymour, born July 5, 1842, formerly officially identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad, now (1928) in retirement, making his residence in Los Angeles. 3. Julia Long, born March 8, 1844; married, January 16, 1866, Edward C. Burrage, both of whom are deceased. 4. Mark Sibley, born October 28, 1846, a resident of New York City. 5. Pierre Clarke, born September 16, 1849, died in 1890.

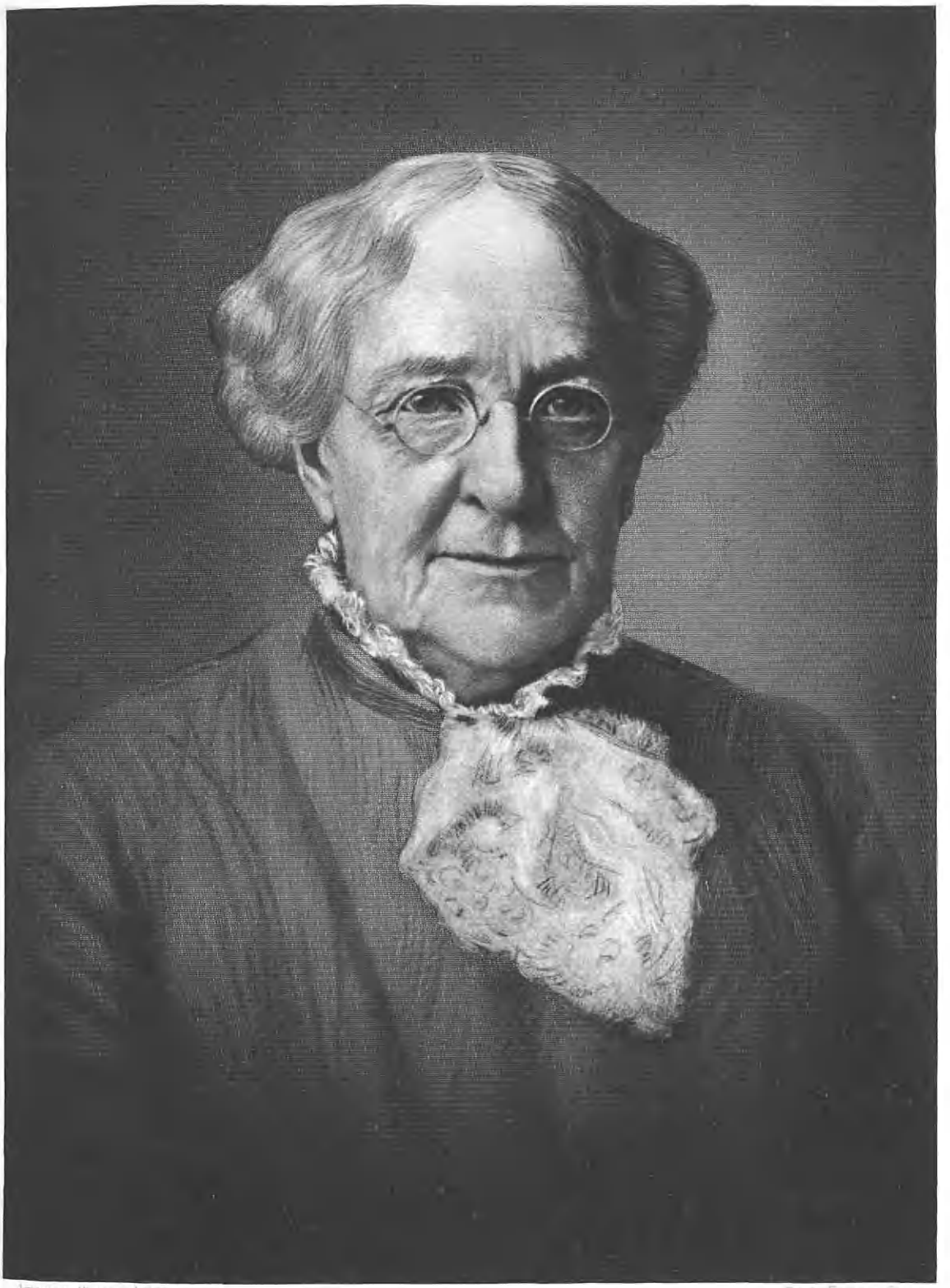
Theodoric Cordenio Severance was a man of fine ideals. His success, measured in material terms, was large; yet he treated that as a matter of no concern. He inspired those with whom he came in contact to lead better, fuller lives, assisting them in moments of indecision, giving them the benefit of wise counsel, or of monetary aid when needed, but never intruding into affairs with which he was not engaged. What he accomplished with his life was almost wholly due to his own and unassisted efforts. This having to do for himself gave him independence of thought and a certain responsibility which bolstered his courage and made possible the positions of distinction that came in later years. Genial, kindly, his friends were legion. In him the ancient name of Severance received honored representation.

SEVERANCE, Mrs. Caroline M. (Seymour),

Philanthropist and Organizer.

Known nationally as the "mother of clubs" and as a founder of the women's clubs of contemporary times, Mrs. Caroline M. (Seymour) Severance was born in Canandaigua, New York, in January, 1820, daughter of Orson and Caroline M. (Clarke) Seymour, her father having been a banker. Neither parent, as she afterwards wrote, was "poor nor pious, although cultivated, conscientious persons." In 1840 she was united in marriage with Theodoric Cordenio Severance (see a preceding biography), then a banker, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855, when Mr. Severance's banking interests required, they took residence in Boston, where they lived together twenty years, in 1875 going to Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Severance as a maiden and young woman secured a liberal education in the



American Historical Society

C. M. S. Severance

arts, through school attendance and wide reading. She was of a thoughtful mind, even in childhood, and as she grew older the questions of womankind came to her with ever increasing force. It developed that she was to be a pioneer in the advance work of securing equal rights of franchise for woman. Meanwhile she had devoted herself closely to her home, and to the care of the five children who came to bless the union, and it was not until 1853, when she was thirty-two and still living in Cleveland, that she was asked to read before the Mercantile Library Association of that city the first lecture ever delivered by a woman before such a society. Her subject was, "Humanity: a Definition and a Plea." Already she had been identified with the woman's rights movement, having attended conventions in Indiana, Ohio and New York State—accounting for her invitation on that occasion. She hesitated to address the association, pleaded "unfitness," but was pressed to it by a sense of duty; and at last wrote the most exhaustive treatise that she possibly could upon the subject, "to make sure that my city (as she later wrote) should have all that could be said upon it. An immense audience listened, with becoming silence and respect, through an hour and three-quarters."

That lecture in Cleveland in 1853 was destined to assist in a fuller launching of the national movement for the franchise. Mrs. Severance repeated the lecture several times in different parts of Ohio, and in due course the Ohio Woman's Rights Association asked her to prepare a tract for circulation. Later she was appointed to present to the Ohio State Legislature a memorial, asking suffrage and such amendments as should place women on a civil equality with men. In 1855 when she took residence in Boston—"the home of my heart always," she has written—she became identified with the Theodore Parker Fraternity Association, and it devolved upon her as a duty to secure a woman speaker for the course which that body conducted. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was invited to fill the post, but was unable to attend, and Mrs. Severance herself was prevailed upon to handle the work. It was, perhaps, the first lecture ever delivered by a woman before a Lyceum association in the city of Boston. "I will not tell you how prosy and dull I fear it was," Mrs. Severance subsequently remarked upon this; "but I know I was in earnest, and it was well considered, and that the beaming eyes of dear Mrs. Follen and Miss Elizabeth Peabody, glowing before me from below the platform of Tremont Temple, kept me in heart all through." But that was Mrs. Severance's final public address. Afterward, as she explained it, she gave "soul service" for the cause, as corresponding secretary for the Boston Anti-Slavery Society, as one of the managers of the Boston Woman's Hospital, and reading a course of lectures on practical ethics before Dio Lewis' School for Girls, at Lexington, Massachusetts. The lectures, which were informal, covered the relation of the young woman to her school, the State, and to her own development.

Mrs. Severance was founder and first president of the first woman's club in the United States—the New England Woman's Club of Boston, established in 1868. It was started with the view of general culture for womanhood, and for civic improvement connected with suffrage. As

founder and head of the Boston club, then, Mrs. Severance builded an ideal of a broader and more symmetrical fellowship of women than had hitherto existed. The result through the threescore years that have followed is well known, witnessed in every town and city in the nation, with its Woman's Club.

"The Mother of Clubs," a volume compiled by Ella Giles Ruddy, published in Los Angeles, 1906, traces the history of the women's club movement, with Mrs. Severance's part in the general movement as founder of the key organization and champion of club activity throughout the country. To quote a paragraph:

> The "Mother of Clubs" should be no shadowy figure; historical significance attaches to her personality. She is not a mere fiction, but a solid fact in American history. She is generally recognized by the best authorities on the subject as the primal force in a movement that has become a stupendous factor in our civilization. "Madame Momentum" would be a fitting name for Madame Severance. She has within her what one of her friends aptly terms the "divine urge."

In 1875 when Madame Severance—she was as a rule called Madame, rather than Mrs.—left Boston for Los Angeles, the women of her club gave her a tender farewell, and in 1881, when she paid a return visit to the women's clubs of New England, their reception for her was even more touching, an acknowledgement of her esteemed position as a pioneer—the dominant pioneer, indeed—in the movement. It is not our purpose here to trace further the development of the club idea. In her work Mrs. Severance came in contact with leading women of her generation, bearers of names now known nationally and internationally. The very interesting photograph shown, first appearing in "The Mother of Clubs," represents her in conference with Mrs. Rebecca Spring and Susan B. Anthony. Aside from those persons already mentioned in the course of this writing, she had correspondence and personal friendships with Lucy Stone, Dr. Maria Zakrzewska, Julia A. Sprague, Sophia Townsend, Abby Gould Woolson, Madame Helena Modjeska, Susan Look Avery, Helen Gardner, Lucretia B. Garfield, Jane L. Stanford, Georgia B. Ferguson, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mary Newberry Adams, Mrs. Jennie DeWitt, Mrs. Helen Densmore, Lillian Whiting, Elizabeth B. Custer, Sarah Burger Stearns, Mary Florence Denton, Will Allen Drumgoole, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., N. O. Nelson, Charles Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prang, Henry Demarest Lloyd, William E. Smythe, B. Fay Mills, J. Stitt Wilson, Charles F. Lummis, Bishop Montgomery, and Dr. John R. Haynes.

"El Nido" (Spanish for "The Nest") was the name of Mrs. Severance's residence in Los Angeles, and inspired the above-mentioned Charlotte Perkins Gilman to write, in *Ye Geste Book*:

> Fair house of peace; green leaves, sweet rest;
> Flowers of the garden and the heart;
> A hostess blessing every guest,—
> We love to meet, we grieve to part.

"El Nido"—named "Red Roof" before that name was given it—was the haunt of many literary lights of Los Angeles through some thirty years. One of Mrs. Severance's friends supplemented her title, "Mother of Clubs," with another: "Ethical Magnet of Southern California." "Red Roof" or "The Nest" was happy in the possession of Theodoric C. Sever-

14785

O W Underwood

0273277

ance, until his death, in 1892. Mrs. Severance and four of her children survived. Concerning her children she once wrote:

> As a mother, I am happy to say that my sons and daughter have never disgraced, and I see no reason to believe, ever will dishonor my name, or bring in question my influence over them or fidelity to them. Pure in heart, noble in all their tastes and tendencies, they are my joy in the present, my hope in the future, and my best legacy to it.

Her legacy to the future generations was large, truly, comprised of worthy work which has increased through the years with the momentum imparted.

UNDERWOOD, Oscar W.,

Senator.

A lawyer by profession, the late Senator Underwood, though he enjoyed a very high reputation as an able and resourceful member of the bar, was chiefly known and will long be remembered for his eminent services as a legislator and statesman. In these capacities he represented the State of Alabama, of which he had become a resident as a young man of some twenty-two years, continuously in Congress for thirty-two years, first for twenty years in the House and then for two terms of six years each in the Senate. During this exceptionally long service at Washington he became known as one of the ablest and most influential men in public life, and for many years was one of the leading members of the Democratic party. An expert parliamentarian, an impressive and powerful orator, a true patriot, his unusually brilliant mind and his unvarying high principles enabled him to render services of the greatest value and importance not only to his State, but also to the entire nation. Combining with these qualifications sincerity, honesty, courage, courtesy and tact, he gained for himself to a remarkable degree the liking, respect and confidence of all who had the privilege of coming into contact with him, irrespective of their political affiliations. By many he was considered to have been one of the most effective and useful statesmen produced by this country in recent years, a belief well supported by his brilliant career and achievements.

The family of which Senator Underwood was a member settled in Virginia early in that State's history, his earliest American paternal ancestor having been William Thomas Underwood, who came to Virginia about 1680. In more recent times, likewise, his ancestors could lay claim to distinction, both his father and grandfather having been prominent lawyers of Kentucky. The latter especially had a brilliant career, both in his chosen profession and in public life. Senator Underwood's grandfather was Joseph Rogers Underwood, who was born in Goochland County, Virginia, October 24, 1791, and who died near Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 23, 1876. He came to the latter State as a boy of twelve years and was brought up there in the home of his maternal uncle, Edward Rogers. Graduated from Transylvania College at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1811, he studied law with Robert Wyckliffe. The outbreak of the War of 1812, however, somewhat delayed the start of his career, because he served in 1813 as a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, taking

part in the campaign on the Canadian frontier, where he was wounded and taken prisoner opposite Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813. Paroled soon afterward, he returned to Kentucky and later in 1813, having been admitted to the bar, established himself in the practice of law at Glasgow, Kentucky. After having been elected to several minor local offices, he served in the Kentucky Legislature as a Representative during 1816-19, and in 1820 was elected a Presidential Elector, casting his vote for Henry Clay. In 1823 he removed to Bowling Green, which continued to be his home from then on. There he was again elected to the Legislature, serving in 1825-26. In 1828 he was a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor and then served as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky during 1828-35. Resigning from the bench in the latter year, he served as a Representative in Congress on the Whig side of the House during 1835-43, and at the end of his last term refused to stand for reëlection. In 1844 he again was a Presidential Elector for Henry Clay, and in the following year once more was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, which chose him for the high office of Speaker of the House. Two years later he was elected to represent Kentucky in the United States Senate, where he served for one term, 1847-53. At the end of his term he returned to Bowling Green and to the practice of law, but in 1861, though then seventy years of age, he once more entered public life and again served in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

Of such distinguished ancestry Oscar W. Underwood was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 6, 1862, a son of Eugene and Frederica Virginia Underwood. His father was a prominent lawyer and had the distinction of being the first general counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. When Senator Underwood was only three years old, he removed with his parents to St. Paul, Minnesota, then only a small and primitive frontier settlement. They continued to reside there for the next ten years, and then returned to Louisville. There, at the Rugby School, the Senator received his early education in preparation for his studies at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Admitted to the bar in 1884, he practiced law for a short time in Minnesota. Through a relative he became interested in the opportunities apparently open to a young and ambitious lawyer in Birmingham, Alabama, and, leaving Minnesota, he became a resident of that Southern city and State, whose loyal son and public servant he remained to the end of his life. Almost immediately after coming to Birmingham he became actively interested in politics. For the first few years these activities were more or less of a local nature, and in 1892 he served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for the Ninth Alabama District. He also was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee that adopted the present Constitution of Alabama. In 1894 he became a candidate for Congress and was promptly elected to represent the Ninth Alabama District. From then on he served continuously in the Lower House at Washington, being a member of the Fifty-fourth to Sixty-third congresses, 1895-1915. In the House he proved himself one of the ablest members of his party and at different times

held many important committee assignments, being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Sixty-third Congress and majority leader. In these capacities he was responsible for the tariff measure which is known under his name, and which was later superseded by the present Fordney-McCumber Act. Even before that, in 1911, when the Republican party during President Taft's administration had lost control to the Democrats of the House, Mr. Underwood sponsored a series of separate measures through Congress reducing some of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which, however, were all vetoed by the President. In 1915 he was a candidate for Senator and was elected, and in 1921 he was reëlected for a second term. In the Upper House he became just as popular, active and effective as he had been in the Lower House, and his services were especially valuable during the World War period and during the difficult years of readjustment following it. Toward the end of his career he was considered as an ultra-conservative, though it might have been more correct to have called him a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat. He was opposed to woman suffrage, to prohibition and to the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, while he supported the measure providing for the leasing of Muscle Shoals to private individuals. Even though Senator Underwood in both houses held positions which naturally brought him into sharp conflict with many of his political opponents and even at times with members of his own party, his personality was of such a pleasing type and he constantly used tact and diplomacy to such good effect that, generally speaking, he had no real enemies on either side or, to be more precise, any animosity directed against him did not result from his legislative activities. To a remarkable degree he succeeded in leading without seemingly exercising domination. The high regard in which he was held by his Republican antagonists was proven by his appointment at the hands of President Harding as one of the four United States representatives to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921, and at the hands of President Coolidge as a member of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928. It has also been reported that President Harding had offered Senator Underwood a seat on the United States Supreme Court Bench, but that he had declined this offer. In 1925 he announced that he would not again run for office at the expiration of his second term in March, 1927, and at that time he retired from public life. Since then he made his home at "Woodlawn," a historic mansion, which he purchased after leaving the Senate. Located not far from Mount Vernon, this mansion had been built by Lawrence Washington and his wife, Eleanor Custis, the former a nephew of George Washington, the latter a granddaughter of Martha Washington and adopted as a daughter by George and Martha Washington. The house dates back to December, 1799, its building not yet having been completed at the time of President Washington's death.

Several times during his career Senator Underwood received votes in Democratic National conventions for the Presidency. The most notable instances, when this tribute was paid to him and to

his talents, were the conventions of 1912 in Baltimore and of 1924 in New York City. In the former he was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, largely as the result of the unrelenting opposition of the late William Jennings Bryan, this opposition being based on Senator Underwood's stand against prohibition. In the 1924 convention his candidacy was made famous by the loyal adherence of the delegates from his State, whose spokesman, Governor Brandon, for one hundred and three consecutive votes, announced in stentorian tones: "Alabama casts twenty-four votes for Oscar W. Underwood." In that convention the Senator himself had practically killed his chances by insisting that the Ku Klux Klan be named in the party platform as un-American. His opposition to this organization was constant, and, considering the strong hold which it had on the South and especially on his own State, his stand against it gave him ample opportunity to give proof of the undaunted courage for which he was noted. Though he fought hard in these and other political battles, he never harbored any resentment against the victors, to whom he gave loyal and helpful support after the conventions had become history. In 1928 he came out strongly for Governor Smith, who, indeed, had received his support even four years earlier. His refusal to stand for reëlection in 1926 was based partly on the state of his health and partly on his disinclination to fight longer against the strong dry and Klan influences entrenched in his adopted State of Alabama. His retirement to "Woodlawn" was interrupted only in 1928, when he attended the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana, and by several trips abroad for the benefit of his health.

Senator Underwood married (first), October 8, 1885, Eugenia Massie, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who died January 31, 1900, and (second), September 10, 1904, Bertha Woodward, of Birmingham, Alabama. By his first marriage he was the father of two sons, John Lewis Underwood of Birmingham, Alabama, and Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., a lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia.

At his home in Virginia, twelve miles from Washington, Senator Underwood died after a long illness at the age of sixty-seven years, January 25, 1929. His body, several days later, was taken to Birmingham, Alabama, and was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, January 28, 1929, after brief but impressive funeral services at the Independent Presbyterian Church. These were attended by large numbers of friends and admirers from every part of Alabama and from neighboring States. Work at the State Government at Alabama's capital, Montgomery, ceased and all public buildings in Birmingham closed during the funeral hour. Governor Graves and other high State officials, as well as representatives of Congress, were in attendance, and demonstrations such as marked Senator Underwood's funeral have been accorded few other men in the history of Alabama.

When Senator Underwood's death was announced in the Senate an immediate adjournment was taken out of respect to his memory, an unusual course in connection with the death of one not an active member of the Senate. The House paid a similar tribute by adjourning after it had completed the business in which it

Engraved by Campbell NY

I. Lord Gray

was engaged at the time his death was announced there. How greatly he was esteemed everywhere and how much his passing was regretted, was shown by the fact that Mrs. Underwood and his two sons received more than 1,000 telegrams and innumerable letters of condolence, the signatures reading like a roll call of the nation's most notable men and women, and by the many sincere tributes paid to his memory and his achievements on the part of public men and the public press, irrespective of their political affiliations. One of the first to express his regret at Senator Underwood's death and his appreciation of his services to the nation was President Coolidge. To quote even a small part of these tributes is not possible within the confines of this article. However, the following lines, forming part of an editorial that appeared in the New York "Times" on the day following his death, are typical of what the entire country felt and said:

His life was full of achievement, and there is little doubt that, if Senator Underwood had not come from the South, he would have been the nominee of his party for President in 1912. . . . So gifted with personal charm was he, so renowned for justice, charity and integrity, that he was able for ten years, both in the House and in the Senate, to give a semblance of cohesion to an essentially divided group of fellow-partisans. He never remitted for an instant his outspoken devotion to three principles that guided his entire public career. These were: a belief that it was best for the country if one's opponent were given credit for praiseworthy acts; a Jeffersonian opposition to sumptuary laws and proscription; and a will to join hands with the other side to achieve a useful purpose. . . . No man who ever knew Senator Underwood needs to be told that he retired without rancor, serene in the contemplation of a succession of important public achievements that has not often been paralleled.

THORD-GRAY, Major-General I., F. R. G. S., etc.,

Soldier, Diplomat, Financier.

Today a prominent financier, well known to industrial and promotional circles of New York City, Major-General I. Thord-Gray has constructed another important segment of a career already brilliant in war, the sciences, arts and letters. The first and most considerable fields of his endeavor have been as a soldier and diplomat; and as such he has served under some nine flags. The second field that he entered was archæology; and in this he is well known for research, writings and comment upon past civilizations of two continents. And now, as financier and head of three companies, he operates from his quiet offices in the Guarantee Trust Company Building, No. 522 Fifth Avenue, erecting still other interesting ramifications of a most unique, even romantic, career.

Native of Sweden, General Thord-Gray was born in Stockholm, April 17, 1878. There he attended the public schools—which, unlike those of America, are limited to a few—and at the age of sixteen undertook the training at arms, and chose service in the navy, and received one summer's instruction aboard a training ship.

But his taste for adventure proved too strong for the more or less confined routine of naval cadets. An urge which perhaps led the Norseman of olden times out to unknown wastes of sea tugged at him, and would not be denied. He wished to see the world—at once, if he could so arrange. Thus it followed he secured permission to enter the mercantile service. And as a seaman, in 1895, General

Thord-Gray sailed before the mast, aboard the Swedish vessel, "Hawkesbury," bound outward to Rosario in South America.

Storms struck the "Hawkesbury" before she was far out on her course. Iced gales tore at the rigging and tried the hearts of the crew, who labored frantically under reefed canvas. Tops were blown away; the first mate was washed overboard, and the "Hawkesbury" and crew lay at the mercy of the elements. Rescue came from a sister ship. The survivors were picked up in the North Sea and taken to Antwerp, whence Major-General Thord-Gray was sent back to Sweden and continued service on the training ship. He spent another summer there.

His determination to get away and see the world was too strong to keep him long, however; and again he applied for and got permission to sail with a merchantman, before the mast, this time aboard the bark "Frederick," six hundred and eighty tons burthen, bound for Capetown, South Africa, 1896. And this time another adventure, destined to play a large part in determination of his life's course, befell him. The captain of the vessel had a young son on board. This son bore some malice toward General Thord-Gray because of his popularity with officers and crew. The general then was in the first flush of his true vitality, large of frame, broad-shouldered and graceful, with the military carriage which he now possesses well set upon him. He was of gay spirit, sharp of wit, well liked by all men of the mess for his independence and spirit. A storm overtook the ship; the captain ordered the fore-royal and main-royal brought in; and General Thord-Gray was sent aloft to make the former fast, and the captain's son the main-royal. Later, after the work had been accomplished, the main-royal broke loose; and when the captain, a stern man and hard, demanded whose fault it was, the captain's son pointed to General Thord-Gray. Without questioning, the master tied the general to the pump and had him flogged until insensible, then left there for the crew to cut him down.

All this is related not so much for the interest which it contains as for the reason that led General Thord-Gray to wish to leave the ship at Capetown. At the docks there he heard stories of the diamond mines. This added incentive to his desire; and he left the ship—first thrashing the captain's son. In his pocket he had about thirty cents. But his heart was strong and, though thousands of miles from his native Stockholm, he went ahead undaunted. His objective was to walk to the Kimberley mines, several hundred miles distant. He set out.

About this time the Matabele War began, following the Jameson's raid in the Transvaal. General Thord-Gray thought he would enlist, breaking his hike toward the mines with adventure. But the police, he learned, were seeking him on a charge of desertion, which the captain of the "Frederick" had filed. Not wishing to be taken for an absconder, he kept going inland until he came to a farm operated by a Dutchman, who heard his story and offered shelter, on condition that the young man earn his keep. For three months he worked there. Several times the general tried to obtain the wages promised him; and each time the Dutchman told him the police were in

the neighborhood, to keep him from leaving. And the farm work continued. The general in fact was learning more about farming than he cared to know, and finally decided he would take the lesser of two evils—arrest if necessary in preference to more farm drudgery without pay. He returned to Capetown, reported to the Swedish consul, told him his story, and somewhat to his surprise received friendship where he had envisioned incarceration. The captain, it appeared, was known to be a hard and unjust man. Many complaints had been received. Matters were arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It was now 1897. At a loose end in Capetown, General Thord-Gray watched with interest when the Bechuanaland campaign broke out. This, he realized, would give him more adventure; and he forgot temporarily about the diamond mines. He enlisted in the Cape Mounted Riflemen, a select organization equivalent to the musketeers of France. Only about one-half of one per cent of the members were foreigners. Because he could ride unusually well and could place his fire with precision, the general was accepted.

Thus began a military record which was to extend through more than twenty years. Briefly we will summarize: General Thord-Gray saw his service in the Bechuanaland, then, still in 1897, had further service in the Lefleur rebellion, South Africa. From 1899 to 1902 he was in the Boer War; in 1905 had a part in the Damaraland campaign, then in the Zulu rebellion. In the last named he was mentioned through dispatches, and on July 24, 1906, received promotion to the rank of captain. Later, in 1909, General Thord-Gray found military service in the Orient, at Tonkin, in the De Tam rebellion. In 1911 he served at Tripoli, and in 1912 again in China. The Mexican revolution, 1913-14, brought him *via* San Francisco into the heat of the conflict. He served as chief of staff to General Lucio Blanco, commanding the 1st Army; raised and trained eight infantry and eight cavalry brigades, and relinquished command only to rejoin the British Army for activity in the World War. This activity extended from 1914 to 1919.

On October 28, 1914, General Thord-Gray was advanced to the rank of major, second in command of the 15th Northumberland Fusiliers. He raised and trained the battalion. In 1915 he was offered command of the 15th Northumberland Fusiliers, and on June 18, that year, received promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in command of the 11th Northumberland Fusiliers. In 1916 he commanded the 26th (Overseas) London Regiment; raised, trained and commanded this body. At this time he received a letter of thanks from the Army Council, for his valued and valorous services.

Wounded, incapacitated for immediate continuation of duty by effects of trench foot, General Thord-Gray came to the United States late in 1916. He traveled much through the nation, and found a wave of deep sympathy for the Allied cause. The climate and air of our continent, still at peace, revived his forces; and he raised and commanded the British-American Brigade, in New York. This was a part of the "Roosevelt Division." He offered the services of the brigade to the War Office, on March 27,

1917, some two weeks before America entered the conflict. But through political usages and following upon President Wilson's announcement that the United States would not make use of volunteers, ex-President Roosevelt was obliged to demobilize his forces, which included General Thord-Gray's brigade. Colonel Roosevelt's letter to General Thord-Gray said in part:

> You have doubtless seen the President's announcement, wherein he refused to make use of the volunteer forces which Congress had authorized him to permit me to raise.
>
> I now release you and all your men. I wish to express my deep sense of obligation to you and to all those who had volunteered under and in connection with this division.

The letter from Theodore Roosevelt, together with other papers, military and governmental documents pertaining to specific instances cited here, are in the keeping of General Thord-Gray.

In 1918 he was appointed by the American Government as chief military speaker for the United States Shipping Board—February 1, of that year—in order to expedite production of munitions of war and to end strikes then troubling our country and menacing the Allied cause. He spoke at the principal shipyards and munition plants of the East and West coasts, addressing more than 1,500,000 workers. In October of 1918 he resigned this distinction to join the Canadian Siberian Expedition; and on October 24, 1918, was named assistant to the director of information, in Siberia. In 1919 he was transferred to the Russian Army, and from 1919 to 1920 he was in the Siberian campaign. General Thord-Gray served as Aide-de-Camp General to the Russian Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, and on February 15, 1919, became Director-General of Organization of the Russian Army. On September 26, 1919, he was made a Siberian Cossack. Meanwhile, May 15, 1919, he was appointed acting commander of the 1st Siberian Storm Division in East Russia. He raised and trained the first Storm Division, and took it to the front. Again he was wounded, shot through the upper left arm and side of chest, August 14, 1919, in an attempt at assassination by the pro-German Russian Party, two shots going within an inch of the heart. Returning to the front with open wounds, owing to the critical military situation, he was evacuated September 11, 1919, for treatment thereof. On November 29, 1919, he was advanced to the rank of major-general by the Russian dictator, and appointed diplomatic and military representative with the Allied Missions. At the fall of Vladivostok, January 29, 1920, he was captured by the Red Army, taken prisoner of war; but was allowed to leave Russia for America on February 3, 1920, for necessary attention to his wounds. Again he returned to the United States, and from 1920 to commencement of his permanent residence here five years later spent a part of each year in New York City. In 1920-21 he served on a semi-diplomatic mission, having been appointed Canadian Pacific representative in Sweden for the opening of the Swedish Agricultural Parliament. From September, 1920, to February, 1921, General Thord-Gray was at the disposal of the Swedish Agricultural Society for lectures on North American agriculture.

We now enter upon the latest phase of the general's career, as a financier and

capitalist in America. On February 24, 1926, he founded the Thord-Gray Holding Corporation. This is a closed corporation under New York charter, with General Thord-Gray as president. It is chiefly interested in patents and financing. Also in 1926 he founded L. T. Gray and Company; and on January 11, 1927, with associates, established the Automatic Car-Stop Corporation, for the manufacture and distribution of a safety automobile device. He continues at the head of these three organizations, having caused them to succeed.

General Thord-Gray has hunted big game in every big-game country in the world. For twelve years he shot in Africa. As a scientist he is a recognized archæological authority, two of his best-known works in the field being "Geology of the Lydenburg Gold Fields," published by the Geological Society of South Africa in 1925, and "Mexicos Forntid (Ancient Mexico)," a beautifully illustrated volume published at Stockholm, 1923. Other writings by General Thord-Gray include "Attack and Defense Trench Warfare," "Strategy and Tactics," "The Aborigines of South Africa," "The Natives of Sakakonisland," and "Memorandum of Finland." This last, on conditions in Finland, came out September 15, 1918, having been requested as information for Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson as a basis for recognition of Finland. General Thord-Gray is fond of golf, yachting, tennis, hunting and archery. He held the Metropolitan archery championship, New York City, in 1926-27 and 1928; the open championship for 1928; was president of the National Archery Association of the United States of America in 1928, president of the Metropolitan Archery Association in 1926, '27 and '28, and was president of the British Great War Veterans of America, 1928. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of the United States, New York; the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, the Beach Club of Greenwich, Connecticut; is a life-member of the Military Order of the World War and Military Order of Foreign Wars; belongs to the National Arts Club, Auto Club of America; holds life memberships in the Buccaneers Club (this unique club has its rooms in a five-masted ship lying in the Hudson River), the Adventurers' Club, Bachelors' Club of London, and Travelers' Club of Stockholm; and is a member of the Archæological Institute of America. General Thord-Gray is a life-member of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Swedish-British Society of Stockholm, and is life Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. He retains other affiliations, also, not here cited.

General Thord-Gray married, in New York City, January 7, 1925, Josephine, daughter of Edward C. and Emma W. Schaefer, the former deceased, having been chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Bank, New York, and president of the Schaefer Brewing Company, New York. In the family are two children, Mrs. Thord-Gray's by previous marriage and raised as his own by General Thord-Gray: 1. Edward, who was born in 1908. 2. Frances, born July 13, 1913; a student at Spence School. General Thord-Gray makes his New York residence at the Plaza, and has a country home, "Gray Court," at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Thord-Gray is a hostess well known to Green-

wich and New York, a lady of gracious charm and culture.

Strenuous, adventurous and dangerous as has been the career of General Thord-Gray, he retains in his eyes the sparkle of a full and unflagging vitality. His presence denotes all that is forceful. His smile is ready, his manner one of quick action and animation. He is truly cosmopolitan, speaking several tongues. And he continues now to build new structures in finance, with an honor and adroitness which made him outstanding as a soldier, one of New York's foremost men.

GLYNN, Hon. Martin H.,

Lawyer, Publisher, Congressman, Governor of New York State.

Few men have risen to the position of prominence in politics and statesmanship attained by the Hon. Martin H. Glynn, former Democratic governor of New York State and a power for good in public affairs. To his credit may be listed many beneficial laws in New York State, the setting of the most effective campaign slogan for Woodrow Wilson's second battle for the Presidency of the United States—"He kept us out of war,"—and some accomplishments of international importance. For he did more than a little in the direction of bringing about peace between England and Ireland when they were practically at swords' points in 1921; and the former Premier of Great Britain, the Hon. David Lloyd George, later publicly stated that Mr. Glynn had done as much as any man to end the seven hundred years' feud between those two peoples. A statesman, a public servant of the highest order, a man who had convictions and the courage to fight for them, Mr. Glynn represented a type of politician that is all too rare in our present-day State, and his death left a vacancy which will not be easy to fill.

Martin H. Glynn was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, on September 17, 1871, son of Martin and Ann G. Glynn, both of whom were natives of Ireland, representing a country and an ancestry of which he himself was justly proud. He attended the public school of the village of Valatie, near his home, and from the very first showed an unusual aptitude for study. His parents encouraged him in this respect, and when he reached college age they sent him to Fordham University, from which he was graduated as the honor man in 1894 at the age of twenty-three years. In later public speeches, Mr. Glynn gave thanks to a prominent banker of Kinderhook, James A. Reynolds, for a small loan afforded him by Mr. Reynolds in order that he might continue his education. Mr. Glynn subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. While still very young, he had become interested in politics, and, for that matter, in many other phases of life; and, partly as a result of his wide range of reading in history, he decided that the field of human endeavor to which he might best apply his talents was that of journalism.

So it was that he obtained employment with the Hudson "Weekly Record," then under the editorship of Edwin C. Rowley, and in this capacity traveled through the county obtaining subscriptions and collecting news items. Then, when the Record Printing and Publishing Company acquired the Hudson "Evening

Register" from M. Parker Williams, Martin Glynn was made its business manager, and at the same time wrote editorials. In 1896, he was called to Albany to take a position as reporter on the "Times-Union" under John Henry Farrell, whom he succeeded as owner and publisher upon Mr. Farrell's death. Mr. Glynn's work in reporting and editorial writing won for him a considerable renown in the journalistic and political worlds; and in many ways went far toward preparing him for his future work as writer, political leader and orator.

In the memorable campaign of 1896, when William Jennings Bryan was first nominated for President by the Democratic party, Mr. Glynn displayed his first great talents as an orator and party leader. He spoke throughout the county for both the national and State ticket, although he had at that time just passed his twenty-fifth birthday. He possessed a pleasing and far-reaching voice, of which the party was ready to make use. His work in this first Bryan campaign led to his nomination for the House of Representatives of the United States Congress in 1898; and, although he was a candidate in a county and district strongly Republican, he won the election, and took his seat in Congress in December, 1899, having been one of the youngest members ever chosen to that body. His achievements, despite his youth, were important enough to be commended by a number of organizations, including the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Patrons of Husbandry of New York State. It was during his term in Congress that he started his work to make Albany a seaport by deepening the Hudson River from Hudson to Albany, a movement which from then onward he vigorously supported, having appeared often before Congressional committees to advocate this cause.

Then, in 1901, the year after the expiration of his term, Mr. Glynn was appointed a member of the national commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis by President McKinley, and was afterward made vice-president of the commission.

In 1906, while he was in Europe, the Democratic State Convention, meeting in Buffalo, nominated him for State Comptroller. William R. Hearst headed the ticket, and all the candidates, except the one for governor, were elected. His administration of the Comptrollership was characterized by strict law enforcement, and during the course of it he forced many corporations which had been escaping taxation to pay. He compelled all banks and trust companies having State funds on deposit to give surety company bonds instead of personal bonds, an action whose wisdom became apparent in the financial panic of 1907. At that time, the State had $22,000,000 on deposit in banks and trust companies, and Mr. Glynn personally took charge of the situation to protect the State's funds. Banks in which large sums of State moneys were deposited closed their doors, but the State did not lose. He also was active in increasing the State's wealth and revenues in many ways by enforcing provisions already on the statute books.

When his two-year term as comptroller expired in December, 1908, Mr. Glynn resumed his editorship of the "Times-

Union," to which he devoted his attention for the next four years. Then, in 1912, he was nominated for the lieutenant-governorship at the Democratic party's New York State Convention in Syracuse, on the ticket headed by William Sulzer, then a Congressman from New York City. Thomas Mott Osborne, of Auburn, in a nominating speech, recommended Mr. Glynn himself as the best equipped candidate for the office of governor, and a number of friends supported Mr. Osborne's stand; but Mr. Sulzer had behind him the New York City organization, and so won a majority of the delegates. That campaign took place in the year in which the Progressive revolt in the Republican party simplified affairs for the Democrats. Theodore Roosevelt headed the Progressive party's national ticket, and Oscar Straus was its nominee for governor of New York State. As lieutenant-governor, he presided over the State Senate in 1913; but when Governor Sulzer was impeached in August of that year, Mr. Glynn became acting governor. On the morning of October 17, after trial by the High Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Cullen, as presiding judge, announced the removal of William Sulzer from the governorship; and on the afternoon of the same day Martin H. Glynn took the oath of office.

On December 8, he reconvened the extraordinary session of the State Legislature, and in his first message to that body made suggestions for reform which showed him to be a thinking man of high statesmanlike calibre. He recommended legislation on primary and general elections, direct election of United States senators, and workmen's compensation for injuries or death suffered in the course of employment. He proposed the Massachusetts form of ballot, with certain safeguards—a form that was considered a radical departure in our electoral system, but which Governor Glynn said would not only enable but would require the voter "to deliberately express his sovereign will with respect to every office and upon every candidate for office."

As to direct primaries, he said: "Public opinion will not now be satisfied with less than a direct primary law, State-wide in its application, which will require the nomination of every candidate for public elective office in the organized parties by the direct vote of the enrolled members of the parties in their party primaries, without the intervention of delegates or conventions and with the absolute assurance of exact equality to all candidates for party nominations. The existing primary law"—one had been enacted in 1911—"has abolished all nominating conventions, except the State convention. Legislation, responsive to unmistakable public opinion, is now demanded which will abolish State conventions and leave to party membership in the party primaries the direct nomination of candidates to be elected by the entire State."

At that time, direct primaries constituted a subject upon which there was much public feeling, and upon the public demand for them Governor Glynn laid stress. The subject had arisen with the administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes in 1907, and had continued to grow during the administrations of John A. Dix and William Sulzer, both of whom had advocated one form or another of

direct primary law. But Governor Glynn was the first of the chief executives to bring the question before the Legislature. The law went into effect in 1914.

He also pointed out that justice and humanity demanded workmen's compensation, and that since the voters had granted authority to the Legislature for a statute covering this matter by approving an amendment to the State Constitution, there should be no further delay. The Legislature also enacted a law required by the Federal Government, providing for the direct election of United States senators by the people, which had Governor Glynn's hearty support. In his first message to the regular session of the Legislature in 1914, the governor also made recommendations concerning organization for farm profits, land banks for farmers, conservation of water power, prevention of frauds at elections, coöperative markets and expert highway service. He made one suggestion of which nothing ever came in the form of definite results; this was his recommendation that, instead of having a large number of State investigations conducted simultaneously by different groups and commissions, there should be set up a court of inquiry composed of the living ex-judges of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Glynn's activities toward public good did not end with his term of governorship, however. When the war was at an end, and President Wilson, eager to promote industrial peace in the country, called a conference of representative men to consider means for bringing about an agreement on that subject, Mr. Glynn was one of those called. The first meeting took place in December, 1919, and, after it had made a tentative report, a second conference was called in January, 1920. The second conference, which included seventeen members, with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as chairman, and Herbert Hoover as vice-chairman, had among its members Martin H. Glynn, Owen D. Young, George W. Wickersham and Oscar S. Straus; and it resulted in the setting up of machinery for adjusting disputes between employers and employees.

Perhaps Mr. Glynn's most outstanding ability was as an orator, for in this direction he possessed the ability that is common to so many members of his race, the ability to express clearly and forcibly from the public rostrum the aspirations and emotions of humanity. Never did he use this force with such potent results as at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, on June 14, 1916, when he was temporary chairman of the convention. This address, which attracted attention throughout the country, praised the President for having kept the nation out of the World War, citing instances of the traditional neutrality of the United States from the days of President Washington onward. At the end of each citation from history in which a President, despite criticism, had maintained the nation's neutrality, he exclaimed with fine dramatic effect: "But we didn't go to war; our President settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today." The speech, one of the most effective bits of oratory ever delivered at a national convention, fired the delegates with enthusiasm.

"To sum up this comparative record of comparative results," he declared at the close of this part of his address, "I

assert, and history proves, that from 1793 until 1807, when Washington, the first independent, was in the Presidential chair, and Adams, the first Republican, was in the Presidential chair, and Jefferson, the first Democrat, was in the Presidential chair, France and England seized 1,600 ships flying the Stars and Stripes and destroyed $60,000,000 worth of American property.

"But neither the first independent President nor the first Republican President nor the first Democratic President went to war. They settled our troubles by negotiation, just as the President of the United States is trying to do today."

Among those who listened to this speech was a man whose own oratory had bent political conventions to his will, William Jennings Bryan; and when it was finished, Mr. Bryan wrote in his capacity as newspaper correspondent that the convention had been opened with a keynote speech that lifted "Temporary Chairman Glynn into the ranks of the foremost orators of the country," that "had everything necessary to make it an historic utterance." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President, declared that the speech which Governor Glynn had delivered on that occasion was the most effective contribution to the literature of the campaign and the greatest single factor in effecting the reëlection of President Wilson. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and a prominent Republican, said that Mr. Glynn's address was the only one ever delivered by the temporary chairman of a national political convention that brought forth a demand for its repetition. Mr. Glynn remained a strong advocate of President Wilson and his policies until his death; and even the current post-war disillusion did not dim his admiration of the ex-President. And after Mr. Wilson's death, which occurred not many months before his own, Mr. Glynn wrote in the Albany "Times-Union" that Mr. Wilson had "died for the cause of the Allies in the World's War as surely as any soldier killed upon the field of battle," and that history would "write Woodrow Wilson down as great in war and great in peace."

Another tribute to Mr. Glynn's leadership in public affairs, even beyond the borders of the United States, came in a speech delivered in Albany, New York, on October 26, 1923, by Mr. David Lloyd George, telling of Mr. Glynn's part in the English-Irish negotiations, which brought about the foundations of the Irish Free State:

> Governor Glynn and I, in a dingy room in London, the office of the Prime Minister, had most unusual conferences of momentous results. He told me very frankly how the Irish people viewed the feud of centuries and what they desired in the way of liberty; how the American people felt on the subject, and I told him, equally frankly, what I believed to be the purpose of Great Britain.
>
> At the end of those interviews, he took my views to the Irish leaders, and he brought their hopes and aspirations, clarified, to me. Out of this exchange sprang the new Ireland, the Irish Free State.
>
> The people of Albany — Governor Glynn's townsmen—should feel highly honored, because no man did more to bring a settlement of the Irish question, no man did more to end the feud that had existed for seven hundred years than your distinguished fellow-citizen, Martin H. Glynn. And I am glad to be in your city to bear testimtony to you of the great help he brought to me.

Mr. Glynn, on January 2, 1901, married Mary C. E. Magrane, daughter of

American Historical Soc'y

Engby Finlay & Conn.

John G. McMurtry

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Magrane, of Lynn, Massachusetts. By this marriage there was born one daughter, Ruth Thornton, born in December, 1905, died in March, 1906.

The Hon. Martin H. Glynn died on December 14, 1924, after one of the most useful periods of citizenship that the country has known. Although his political career extended over only fifteen years of time, during which he rose from a practically insignificant newspaper position to the heights of statesmanship, it was a career that will not be forgotten. He held a comparatively small number of important offices, but in those that he held, as in his private citizen's capacity, he proved himself to be far more than a politician seeking personal gain. He had the best interests of his country and its people and of the entire world at heart.

Perhaps no better summary of Mr. Glynn's life was given in a few words than that pronounced by Owen D. Young, an official of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York, and a former co-worker with Mr. Glynn:

> When I read the sad news in the newspaper this morning, my first thought was not of the loss of a great Governor, a great orator, a great historian, a great peacemaker, but only that I had lost my friend. . . . We cherish most his fine spirit toward all good things and his devotion to those he loved.

McMURTRY, John Gibson,

Manufacturer.

That he believed in himself and refused at all times to be discouraged may be truly said of the late John Gibson McMurtry, one of the foremost citizens and leading business men of Denver, Colorado, to which city he came in 1897 and thereafter remained to achieve commercial distinction and to acquire the loyalty and affection of a host of friends. Mr. McMurtry started life as a poor boy, with the added handicap of having known comparative ease and comfort before his father suffered serious business reverses which plunged the boy into the busy whirl of trade to assist in the support of the family. He never demurred but from the first showed the wonderful spirit of determination to succeed which continued throughout his entire life, always accompanied, however, with a deep and sincere consideration of the rights of others, and his rise was rapid, with the result that, while still a young man, he became the owner of the McMurtry Manufacturing Company, of Denver, the largest plant of its kind engaged in the manufacture and distribution of oils, paints, varnishes, glass and related products throughout the entire West, and this concern he continued to manage and direct until his death.

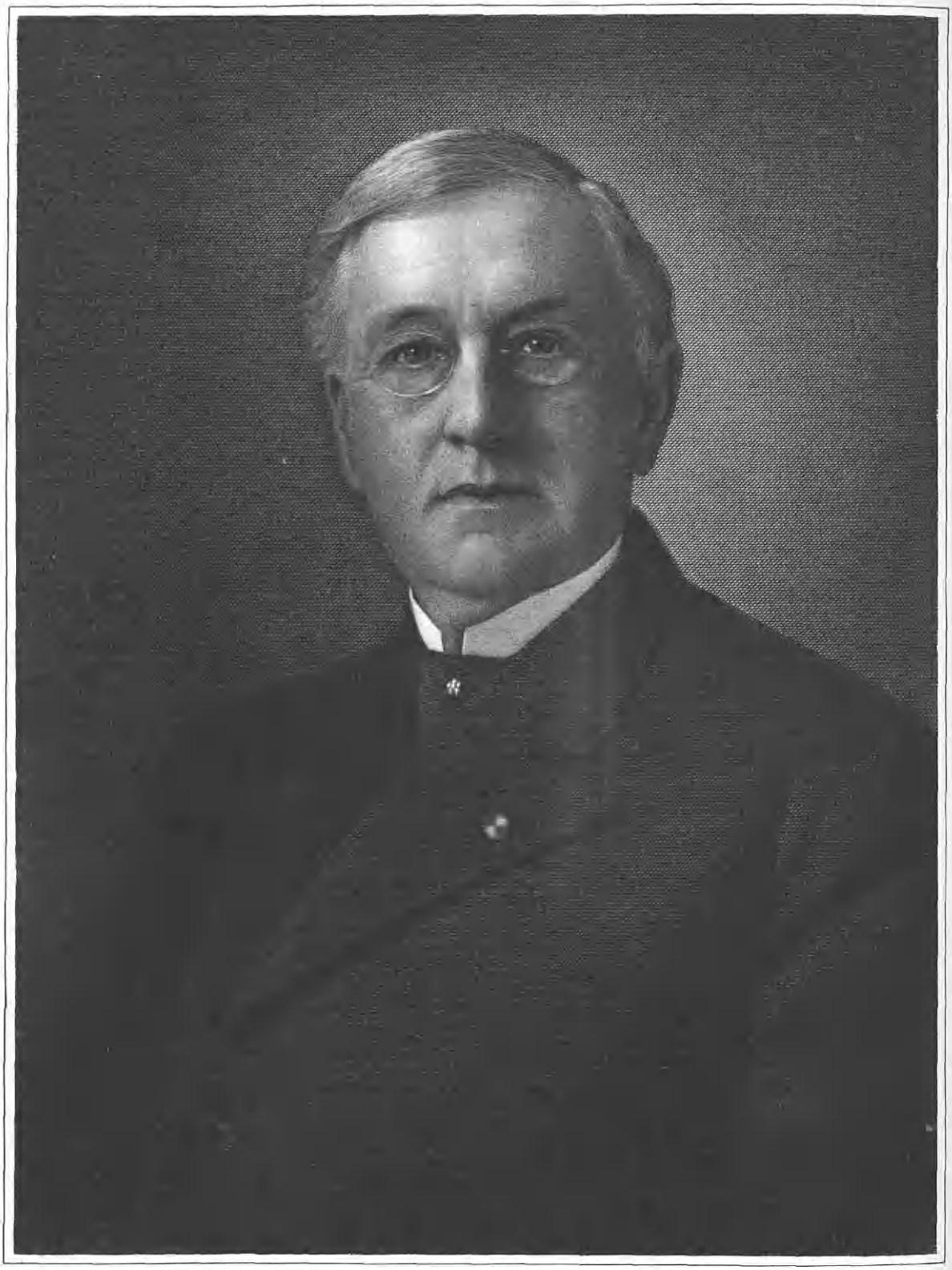
Mr. McMurtry was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1870, son of John Gibson McMurtry, who died in Chicago, 1901, and Mary (Mulvey) McMurtry, who was born in Dublin, Ireland. John Gibson McMurtry, Sr., was born in the southern part of Ireland and was married in that country. In 1850, he and his wife came to the United States and shortly after their arrival, settled in Chicago where the first John Gibson McMurtry became prominent in the banking business and was known as one of Chicago's most substantial citizens.

John Gibson McMurtry, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Chicago until he was fifteen years of age, at which

time, owing to financial circumstances, he was obliged to go to work. Thus in 1885, he started out for himself and his first position was obtained with the concern, DeVoe & Company, the old established paint and varnish business in Chicago, and after spending some time with that establishment, the boy became connected with Heath & Milligan, of Chicago, engaged in the same type of business, and with this organization he remained for a number of years, thoroughly learning every detail of the paint and varnish trade and advancing steadily and consistently to a position of responsibility and trust. In 1897, Mr. McMurtry was selected to take charge of the Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Company at Denver, which at that time was on the verge of bankruptcy and its affairs were very heavily involved, his superiors having absolute confidence in his ability to penetrate the difficulties with which it was beset and to reëstablish the concern on a sound, substantial basis, which is all the more remarkable when it is considered that Mr. McMurtry was at that time a young man in his twenties. He came to Denver and the results he accomplished speak highly of his unusual foresight, rare business acumen and keen knowledge of this branch of trade, continuing with tireless endeavors until he brought the organization back to a safe and highly profitable basis. He continued to manage the business until 1904, when he purchased the enterprise for himself, but here again, his sense of fair play showed itself, for he so arranged matters that by the terms of sale, the heirs of the former owners came into comfortable wealth from the concern, which without Mr. McMurtry's strenuous efforts, would have disintegrated. The concern then became known as the McMurtry Manufacturing Company and was at that time and still continues to be the most successful enterprise of its kind throughout the entire West, all of which has been brought about through John Gibson McMurtry's extraordinary ability, purposefulness, and unwavering application of his methods. His career is a remarkable example of what a man can do starting alone and unaided, with his only assets being ability, creative power, and will power guided by a definite purpose in mind. During his years of active participation in the commercial life of Denver, Mr. McMurtry was inspired by the companionship of a devoted wife, a cultured, charming, brilliantly educated woman—the daughter of Denver's pioneering and first modern educator, Aaron Gove.

Mr. McMurtry was a member of the Republican party, and although he allied himself to the policies of this political party, he always took a vital interest in each candidate who sought office and gave his influence and support to the one who, in his opinion, was best fitted to serve the interests of the city and its people. He was a popular member of the Denver Club, the oldest and most exclusive group in the city; the Denver Country Club; Denver Athletic Club, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church. His favorite recreation was traveling, both in the United States and abroad, and in sports he found great relaxation in golf, although his business activities prevented him from playing much at this game.

John Gibson McMurtry married, in



Aaron Gove

1911, at Denver, Colorado, Caro Gove, daughter of Aaron Gove (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry were the parents of two children: 1. Caro Spofford. 2. John Gibson, both of whom reside with their mother at the artistic and beautifully appointed mansion located on Capitol Hill, in Denver's most exclusive residential section.

Mr. McMurtry's death occurred June 19, 1919, and his passing was regretted by the entire city of which he was one of its best-known and most highly esteemed citizens. He gave freely and generously to every worthy cause and considered it a privilege to be allowed to help those less fortunate than himself, especially the poor and the afflicted, and his charities and philanthropic works were widespread. His desire to be of service led him to serve on the original board of directors of Phipps' Sanitarium, the most complete, largest and most widely known institution in Denver for tuberculosis patients, and in many other projects of equal humanitarian value did he lend his aid and energy. His memory will live on in the hearts of all who knew and loved him.

GOVE, Aaron,

Pioneer Educator.

In 1874 Aaron Gove was called to the superintendency of the Denver schools, and for the following thirty years of his life, he devoted himself to this work. Though at the time still relatively young, he had behind him an unusual record of educational achievement, and his engagement marked the beginning of a new period of growth and progress for the school system of the city. Dr. Gove achieved international fame as an educator and publicist, initiating at Denver, broad, progressive, policies, in which were embodied the best principles of modern education. His work aroused nation-wide comment, and he became known as one of America's foremost educators. In honor of his work there now stands in Denver the Aaron Gove Junior High School.

Dr. Gove was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, September 26, 1839, a son of John Francis and Sarah Jane (Wadleigh) Gove, and the eldest of the three children, Aaron, Frank Wadleigh, and Sarah Frances. He died at Denver, Colorado, August 1, 1919.

The Gove family is an old one in America, John Gove coming from London with his two sons, Edward and John, to New England, about the middle (1635) of the seventeenth century. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1647, and his son, John, also died there on November 24, 1704. About 1665 Edward Gove moved from Cambridge to Hampton (now Seabrook), New Hampshire, purchasing from the Indians a tract of land which he cleared and built into a successful farm. He died on May 29, 1691. Of his marriage with Hannah Titcomb, in 1660, a son, Ebenezer, was born May 23, 1671, who, on December 20, 1692, married Judith Sanborn. Jeremiah, son of Ebenezer and Judith (Sanborn) Gove, was the father of four sons, Joseph, Nathan, David, and John. Joseph Gove's sons were Jeremiah, John, and Ezekiel, the former marrying Mary Morrill, by whom he had several children: Jeremiah, Aaron M., Susan, John, Mary, Samuel, Hannah, and Charles. Aaron M. Gove married Sarah Becket Hilton, and of this marriage, two sons were born, John Francis,

father of Aaron Gove of this record, and Daniel Langdon.

John Francis Gove, Dr. Gove's father, was born July 25, 1815, and died January 2, 1895. He was engaged in business in Hampton for a time, but later removed to Boston, where he made his home until about 1850. At that time he moved to New Rutland, in La Salle County, Illinois, and on the prairie there, he built the first house to be erected. Removing to Southern Illinois, he finally settled in Peoria, where he remained until the time of his death.

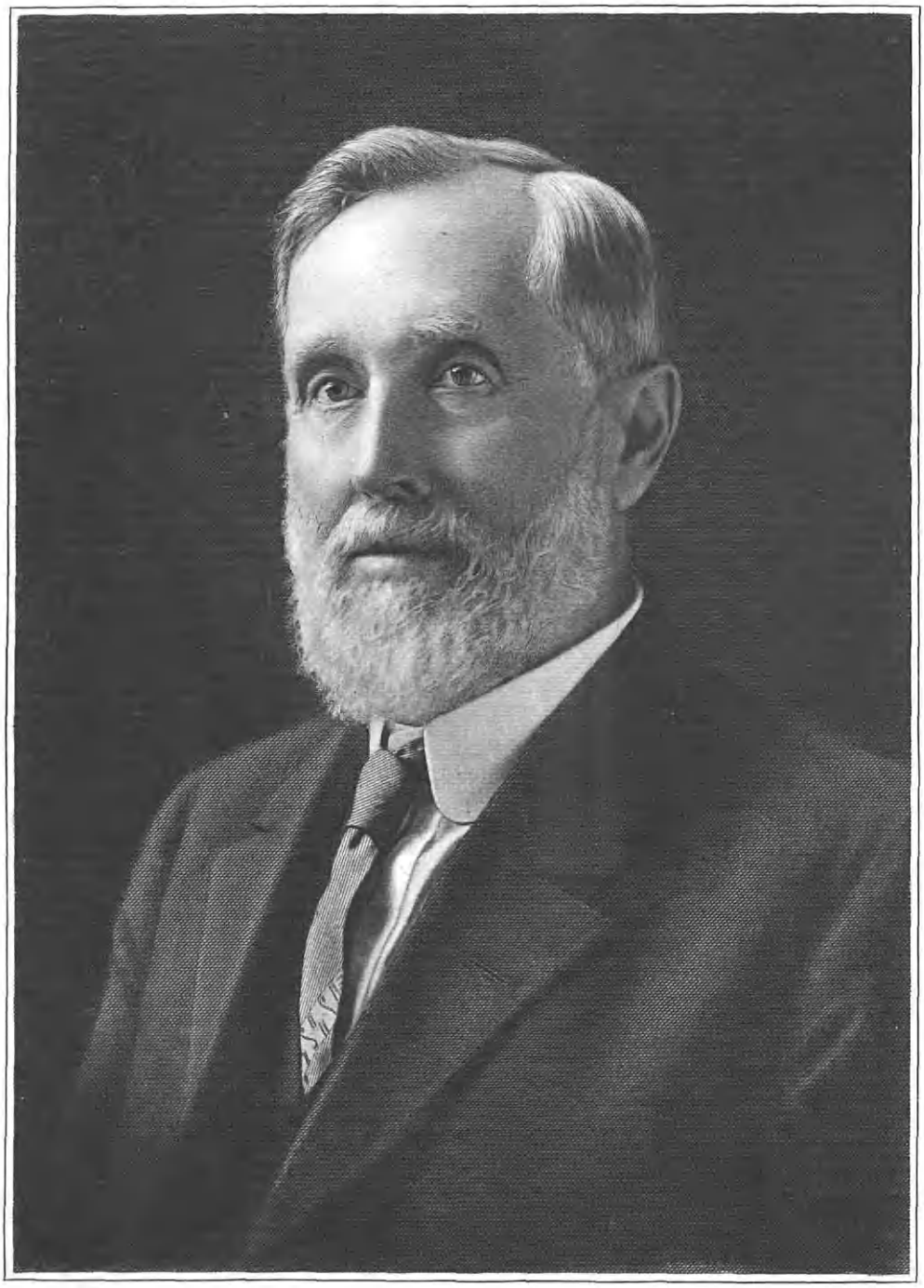
Aaron Gove moved with his parents when he was eight years old to Boston, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools of that city. After his family moved to Illinois, although at the time only fifteen years old, the boy began his career as a teacher, attending sessions of the Illinois State Normal School during his summer vacations, and from this institution he was graduated in 1861. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Gove immediately enlisted as a private in the Union Army, was appointed first lieutenant, Company B, 33rd Illinois Infantry, and at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River Bridge and Vicksburg was breveted major.

Upon his return to Illinois, Mr. Gove again took up the work of his chosen profession, and for a time was in charge of a school in New Rutland. In 1868, he was offered, and accepted, the position of Superintendent of Schools, at Normal. He remained here for five years. During this period, he owned and edited the "Illinois Schoolmaster," a State educational journal of high standing. Dr. Gove had already made a name for himself in educational circles, and in 1874 he was requested to take charge of the Denver city schools. This position he accepted, and the beginning of the work which brought him wide fame was at hand.

His work as an educator was accorded public recognition on many occasions. In 1878 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Some years later, in 1888, the University of Colorado conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Gove was active in the various associations of the men of his profession. He was a life director of the National Education Association, and was its president when its convention was held in San Francisco, in 1888.

In 1904 Dr. Gove retired from the post which he had filled in Denver with such distinction for so many years, and in April of the following year, he became connected with one of Colorado's greatest industries—the cultivation of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar. As a representative of the Great Western Sugar Company, and in fact, of the whole sugar industry of the arid States, he rendered services of importance in the building up of the industry. In this work he spent considerable time in Washington, District of Columbia, and in travel through various parts of the Far East.

Dr. Gove was always interested in any movement designed to promote the growth and welfare of Colorado, and any worthy movement, civic or charitable, was assured of his active support. He was a member of the Republican party, and he was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he was a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, including the Consistory. For a time he and Sen-



A. L. Bunch

ator Henry M. Teller were the only thirty-third degree Masons in Colorado. Dr. Gove was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar, and for two years served as Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For many years he was connected with Lincoln Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of several clubs, including the Denver Club, the oldest in the city, and the University Club of Denver. He worshiped in the faith of the Congregational church, and served as a member of the board of the First Congregational Church of Denver.

On February 13, 1864, Aaron Gove married Caroline Spofford, daughter of Farnham and Lydia (Cogswell) Spofford, of North Andover, Massachusetts. Her father was also a well-known educator. Of this marriage four children were born: Frank Edward, of Denver; Aaron Morrill, now deceased; Ellen Spofford, who married Henry Hannington, of Denver; Caro, who married John Gibson McMurtry, of Denver, now deceased.

BRUSH, Jared Lamar,

Banker, Farmer, State Executive.

Twice lieutenant-governor, twice elected a member of the House, Jared Lamar Brush was for many years a potent factor in the political life of Colorado. From the time he drove an ox-team across the prairies and came into the State from Michigan, he was a leader, pointing the way to progress, and his career was closely interwoven with the romance of the western empire.

Mr. Brush was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 6, 1836, a son of Israel and Mary (Meeker) Brush. His father, a native of Virginia, of English and Irish ancestry, emigrated to Kentucky when a young man, crossed the river into Ohio and cleared a new farm near Cincinnati, when that place was only a small village. He served as a soldier during the War of 1812, and died at his home in Ohio at the age of eighty-seven. His wife, a native of Ohio, died at the age of eighty in the old homestead where she had lived so many years and brought to useful manhood and womanhood a family of ten children.

Jared Lamar Brush attended the excellent public schools of Ohio, and in 1857, when he was twenty-one years old, went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked as a farmer for two years. Attracted by the gold excitement of 1859, he crossed the plains with an ox-team, reaching Boulder City in the early part of July. For one year he engaged in mining in Russell's Gulch, and in the spring of 1860 crossed the range with Green Russell and the party that discovered California Gulch. In July of that year he went to Big Thompson, Weld County, located a homestead there and with his brothers, John M. and William Brush, began the cutting and hauling of hay to the mountains, which he continued for a period of five years. His brothers had come to Colorado with a train of mules in March, 1859, and their partnership existed until 1867, when William Brush was killed by Indians at Geary's ranch at the mouth of Coal Creek. John M. and Jared L. Brush bought all the personal property of the estate and continued together until the year 1870. In 1862 Mr. Brush had driven a herd of cattle across the plains from Missouri, one of the first to come into Colorado, and from 1870

until 1896 he engaged extensively in the raising, buying and selling of stock at "Fremont's Orchard" stock ranch, having previously for a few years hauled freight by means of ox teams between the Missouri River, Denver, and Black Hawk. Mr. Brush was very successful in the stock business, as he was, indeed, in everything which he undertook, displaying always sound judgment, and a keen business instinct, which apparently never deserted him. During this period it is probable that he shipped as many as or more cattle to the eastern market than any other man in Weld County. In 1870, also, Mr. Brush first became a member of Union Colony, making his home at Greeley, where he resided until the time of his death. In the year 1896 he decided to devote his time thereafter to general farming, and for many years he operated a farm at Brush, in Morgan County.

Recognizing the importance of sound banking in the development of any section, Mr. Brush early became interested in financial affairs. He was one of the trustees and a director of the Union Bank of Greeley, and in 1889, he assisted in the organization of the Greeley National Bank, was later elected its president, and held this position until his death. He was also for many years a director of the Columbia Savings Institution of Denver. With others, he was instrumental in the construction of the lower and upper Platte and Beaver ditches, and assisted in the allocation of State land there, this work resulting in the development of larger portions of Morgan County into productive farming lands and a highly prosperous country. Mr. Brush was always prominent in educational work, and he served for several years as director of the Greeley public schools. He was influential in securing the location of the State Normal School in Greeley, and took an active interest in promoting the welfare of all other State educational institutions.

Politically a member of the Republican party, Mr. Brush had an unusual record of public service in this party. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Weld County, and after serving one year, refused a renomination. He was elected county commissioner in 1874, acting in this capacity for three years, and he was elected to the first State Legislature, and subsequently reëlected, serving in the Lower House two terms. Under Governor McIntyre, Mr. Brush was chosen lieutenant-governor, and was reëlected under Governor Adams. As presiding officer of the Senate, he was exceptionally able and efficient. In 1876, together with the late General John Pierce and Robert Pierce, now of Denver, he was appointed by Governor Routt as one of the commissioners to select the State and school lands, and this duty he performed with distinction in the summer of 1877. He was always high in the councils of his party, serving as delegate from Colorado to the Chicago National Convention where Garfield was nominated for president, to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Hayes, and to the Minneapolis Convention where Harrison was nominated. During the administrations of Governor Elbert and Governor Routt, he served as brigadier-general of the State Militia for six years. During all this period there was probably no man in Colorado more constantly before the public, or more prominent in civic and political affairs. He was an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a mem-

ber of the Knights Templar, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also for many years a leading member of the board of the Colorado State Agricultural College at Fort Collins.

In 1866, Jared Lamar Brush married Ada M. Maltby, a daughter of Noah and Mary Maltby of Toma, Wisconsin. Mrs. Brush died in 1877, leaving two children: 1. Walter. 2. Edna, now Mrs. Charles E. Lester. In 1879, Mr. Brush married (second) Mary D. Doolittle, née Sterling, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. She died July 31, 1901, and by this marriage there were five children: 1. Ruth G., now Mrs. William Bliss. 2. Ada. 3. Mary, who married Theodore B. Moody. 4. Jared L., Jr. 5. Sterling R. All live in Greeley.

Mr. Brush died at his home, No. 1526 Eleventh Street, Greeley, on Thursday, April 24, 1913. His passing was sincerely mourned in Colorado, where he had lived for so many years, and whose people had honored him so often with the most important offices within their gift. Here indeed was a born leader of men, a man of great determination and ability, but one who was also kind and generous, who considered that affairs of State were as worthy of his best attention as his own. It was this high sense of public duty, and sterling personal worth, which brought him the affectionate esteem of all who knew him.

BOLLES, Colonel Lemuel (Lewis),

Publisher.

To the professional biographer the life of every man dealt with differs from another, almost to a degree similar to each man's outlook and philosophy upon his own undertakings. In certain respects all personal narratives are alike, but only insofar as men are born, attend school, accomplish good or ill, wed, and die. The motivating forces vary into so many categories as almost to be individually applicable; results thereof vary in proportion, outside influences being equal; and the final, complete narrative finds itself a thing distinctively individual, if accurately and sympathetically constructed.

To the professional biographer certain men, because of what they have accomplished, are inspiring. Such a man is Colonel Lemuel (Lewis) Bolles, whose career has been diversified in such a manner as to strike the greatest interest. As this is written (1929) Colonel Bolles is beginning on middle years. Should he wish to write a volume of his experiences—and well might he, as will be illustrated in what follows — the book would not fail of interest. In the space at command here the outline of a busy and useful career is presented.

Colonel Lemuel (Lewis) Bolles belongs to one of the oldest families in the United States. It was established in this country by Joseph Bolles, who came from Osberton Manor, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, prior to 1635, and took residence among the colonists of New England, where the family long had its seat. The original community settled in by Joseph Bolles, was Wells, Maine, which he, with members of his house, assisted in upbuilding. From New England, descendants scattered to the frontiers. Adventurous blood combined with pioneer precedent to keep them in the center of new populations, and

wherever the name was borne it was borne well. One member of the line, great-grandfather of Colonel Bolles, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolution, and lies buried at Union, Connecticut. The colonel's grandfather was an early resident of Minnesota, where he is credited with having erected the State's first grist-mill. Henry Albert Bolles, Colonel Bolles' father, was born at Cottage Grove, Minnesota, May 28, 1858, and survives to the present time. His career too, as biography, would be interesting, as he has been a leader in numerous communities. Principally in business as a merchant, he has held a number of offices of public trust, once having been county treasurer, in Golden Valley, Montana,—for he did not remain in Minnesota, but followed new trails—and for a period having served as postmaster at Cushman, Montana. Henry Albert Bolles married Edith Lewis, and it is of their son that we write.

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 21, 1885, Colonel Bolles had his initial academic education in the public schools of that city, then, 1903-04, attended Macalester Academy, of St. Paul, Minnesota. During the first twenty years of his parents' married life they moved many times, and this gave the son impetus for the travels of later years. He secured his high school education in Yakima, Washington, there taking his diploma with markings of excellence. Afterward, having a feeling for the law as a profession, he undertook its study, first by private reading in the offices of Judge Thomas E. Grady, and then in the Law School of the University of Washington, in Seattle, where he was a student from 1915 to 1917, inclusive. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Washington in October of the latter year, but, meanwhile, events were transpiring which were to alter the even course of his plans, which were to carry him into the World War, and into later national reputation. However, it may be cited here with appropriateness that Colonel Bolles was admitted to the bar of Indiana in May of 1920, to that of New York State in October of 1926, to that of the District of Columbia in 1927, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, 1925. Business interests have more and more encroached upon his practice of law, until today he prefers to use his knowledge of the profession in his own business and for the benefit of his friends and associates. Had he wished to adhere to the profession, say his confreres of the bar, he would be assured a brilliant future. The practice which he did actually undertake proved this.

Meanwhile, as we have noted, there came the war, and in this connection it is well to back-track a number of years to Colonel Bolles' boyhood. As has been said, the family traveled a great deal, and it was natural for Colonel Bolles as a youth to seek the westward trek, and he worked as a cowpuncher, newspaper reporter and bank cashier before he became a lawyer. When he was but six years of age he acquired an interest in things military, which has endured through the years. Curiously enough, the man who stimulated this desire for a soldier's career was at one time a soldier in the German Imperial Army. From the age of sixteen he supported himself, and at that time was riding the range along the Buffalo Divide, starting on the ranches on the lower Cannonball River

and moving to the West into the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas. At eighteen he joined a party of Northern Pacific Topographers, working along the Musselshell River, near Billings, Montana. The step which took him to Yakima and further education came about when he engaged to accompany a carload of prairie ponies to that city on the Pacific for his father. He liked the city, and remained there, working in the famed fruit orchards of the Yakima Valley, as he attended school. Also, in Yakima he worked as a reporter, and later, obtaining a place in a local bank, soon became head of its savings and exchange department, commencing the study of law in the evenings. His actual contact with the military began on December 31, 1904, when he enlisted as a private in the Washington (State) National Guard, successively becoming corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, Company E, Second Infantry, of which he took command as captain in 1910. As captain he continued until 1913. In 1914 he served as custodian of the State Armory in Seattle, and from 1915 to September 5, 1917, he held the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general. The United States had entered the World War in April of 1917, and on September 6, the day after he left the National Guard of Washington, he became a major in the Army of the United States. He was assigned to headquarters of the Forty-first Division, as assistant divisional quartermaster, and on December 13, 1917, sailed for France and the battlefields. He attended the Army General Staff College, at Langres, France (from which he graduated May 31, 1918). Subsequently he was assigned to duty as a member of the general staff, First Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, as Assistant G-1 in charge of Transportation, Supply and Evacuation. He served successively in the Toul defensive sector, and participated in the Champagne, Marne Defensive, as well as in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. In March, 1919, as the Armistice which ended the war was signed November 11, 1918, he was detached for special duty attending the Inns of Court, an English University of Law in London, where he studied one term, perfecting his knowledge of law. It was on February 26, 1919, that he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel. On July 28, 1919, he was back once more in the United States, and on September 6, 1919, was discharged from the army. (He holds the decorations of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and the Officers' Cross Polonia Restituta.) In 1920, as lieutenant-colonel, he served as executive officer, 334th Infantry, Organized Reserve; in 1921 became colonel, commanding the 334th; and from 1924 to 1928 was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the Seventy-seventh Division, Organized Reserve. He now is commanding officer of the 307th Infantry, Seventy-seventh Reserve Division.

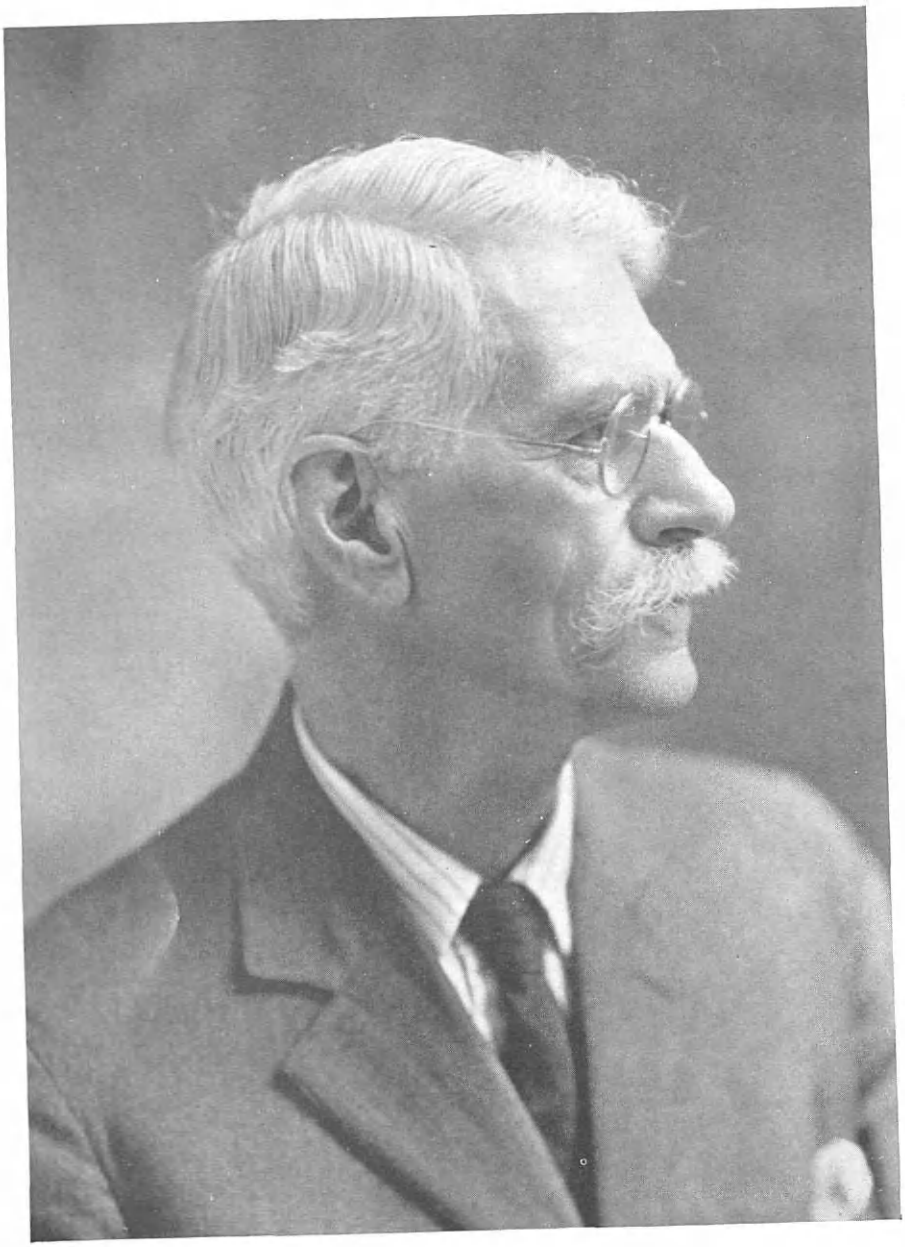
Colonel Bolles has been connected with the American Legion since its inception at the caucus of representatives of the American Expeditionary Forces held in Paris, in March of 1919. Serving as a delegate from the First American Army Corps at that meeting, he took a prominent part in its deliberations. It was a motion made by him that saved the organization from an early death, threatened because of a mistaken feeling in certain quarters that the Legion was

destined to be "for officers only." This motion placed the caucus on record that all consideration of rank be waived in future meetings and activities of the ex-service organization. In this manner the private was placed on an equal footing with the wearer of a Sam Browne belt, and has never lost that feeling in subsequent Legion history. From 1919, the year of its organization, until 1924, Colonel Bolles held office as National Adjutant of the Legion. Concerning this work Marquis James, author of "A History of the American Legion," has the following to say, in part (a great share of the volume is devoted to events in which Colonel Bolles took an active part):

> . . . So Adjutant Bolles arrived in Indianapolis minus about nineteen-twentieths of his staff. The Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis provided quarters in the Meridian Life Building. They turned over a whole floor, which was sufficient to provide about four private offices for each member of the Headquarters staff on the morning the Legion opened for business in Indianapolis. The indefatigable Bolles took care of this, however, and by Christmas of 1919 the blank files had been filled up and his organization was in complete operation. . . Six weeks after the Minneapolis convention had chosen Indianapolis as the seat of permanent Headquarters those Headquarters were established there in every detail.

The colonel was National Adjutant in the service of five commanders. He built the headquarters organization from nothing to present proportions (located in its $3,000,000 Memorial Home), and the results of his faculty for administration still are reflected in every department of headquarters and in the 11,000-odd local posts. Colonel Bolles, as adjutant, emphasized a policy of the human equation in all dealings—the policy of comradeship and kindliness. But he insisted that headquarters must be made strictly a business organization. Throughout his five years of general managership, he received the most willing co-operation. He had to be familiar with the intricacies of legislation affecting World War veterans; had to know what action the Legion should take in delicate matters that might involve international complications; had to avoid the pitfalls of political manipulators who were forever trying to make use of the name and reputation of the Legion for their own personal ends. And in addition to these requirements it was necessary for the adjutant to manage a corporation which sold jewelry, produced motion picture films, and issued newspaper articles to the extent of something over a million dollars a year. All these things Colonel Bolles accomplished in a manner which may be termed signally distinguished. His record as Legion general manager, it is said by associates, has not since been excelled.

In addition to the motivation which he gave to the American Legion, the colonel was one of the first to consider the formation of an organization of Allied fighters of the World War, which is now in operation under the name of Interallied Veterans' Federation—Federation Interalliée des Anciens Combattants —, representing 15,000,000 men from ten countries, whose primary objective is the carrying forward of plans to insure world peace. In 1926 Colonel Bolles was vice-president of this body, for the United States. Further, in 1926 he was chairman of the delegation to the congress held by it at Warsaw, in Poland, and in 1927 attended the congress'



Gerrit S. Miller

session in London. In 1925 he was delegate to the Rome Congress, and continuously, first to last, has been an outstanding figure in the interallied veteran affairs. He is chairman for 1929 of the Commission on Peace and Foreign Relations.

Colonel Bolles, through his Colonial ancestry, belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, and of his own right to the two orders noted—American Legion and Interallied Veterans' Federation—, in addition to the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, the University Club of Indiana, Army and Navy Club of Indiana (member of its board of governors in 1923), Army and Navy Club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Church Club of New York City, Down Town Athletic Club of New York City, and other similar social bodies. A Republican, in 1912-14 Colonel Bolles served as secretary of the Yakima (Washington State) Republican Central Committee. His favorite recreations are those of out-of-doors, comprising fishing, riding, rifle shooting, swimming, boating and motoring. His present major interest in business is as vice-president of Parke, Austin and Lipscomb, Incorporated, publishing house, of New York City. A notable production of this firm is "Source Records of the Great War," a valuable and interesting work in which Colonel Bolles' particular responsibility was for the accuracy and authenticity of the materials included, a task for which his intimate knowledge of the subject matter and things military gave him exceptional qualifications.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 29, 1910, Colonel Bolles was united in marriage with Leona Drusilla Hammond, daughter of Andrew Hammond, a merchant of that city. Their residence is at No. 3 Spruce Street, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

Rarely does one encounter a man whose personality is as magnetic, or as interesting, warm and friendly, as that of Colonel Bolles. What he has done, by all standards, will entitle him to a place of permanence in the annals of those who served America during the World War.

MILLER, Gerrit Smith,

Agriculturist and Philanthropist.

One of the heirs and for many years the administrator of a very large landed property in Central New York, which originally was bought by his maternal great-grandfather from the Indians, Mr. Miller has spent all of his long life in Peterboro, Madison County, New York, excepting only the first two years and later some six years, during which he attended school and college in Boston, Massachusetts. For more than sixty years he has devoted himself to the management of his ancestral property and has been engaged on it in farming on a very large scale. He is known throughout the country as the man, who, at the beginning of his career as an agriculturist, was one of the early importers of the Holstein breed of cattle, and who has been instrumental in bringing it to its present high productiveness as producer of milk and butter. This he accomplished by employing the most scientific methods of selection, and his activities have added, at least indirectly, mil-

lions upon millions to the wealth of this country, and have been one of the most important factors in improving and increasing the quantity and quality of dairy products everywhere. How important a contribution to the economic development of the agricultural interests of the United States he has made, is proven by the fact that, when in 1924, his *alma mater*, Harvard University, conferred upon him an honorary degree, his enterprising pioneering as a dairy farmer was the chief cause which brought him this much coveted honor and recognition. Though his interest in agriculture has always received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. Miller's great energy and broad vision have made it possible for him to devote himself extensively to many other interests. His active and very successful management of very large estates naturally required the possession and constant use of a high degree of business and executive ability. These, as well as his own ample means, he has always employed as much for the benefit of others as for his own profit, and the number and extent of his benefactions are very great. In his youth he was deeply interested in athletics, especially in baseball and football, and today he is recognized as the founder of organized football, a recognition which has found public expression in the form of a monument erected in 1923 on Boston Common. Having early in life adopted the motto, "Defeat with Honor is better than Victory with Dishonor," it has been his guiding principle throughout his entire life.

On both his parents' sides Mr. Miller is a member of old and prominent families, that of his father being of English and Dutch origin and that of his mother of Dutch ancestry. His first paternal ancestor in America was John Miller, who came from Maidstone, Kent, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1649, and later removed to East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, together with his wife, Mary, and his grown sons, George and Andrew. He was one of the earliest settlers of this historic town, and both he and his wife are buried there. The family apparently was of considerable standing even in England, for its ancient coat-of-arms, with inscription, "Semper Paratus," undoubtedly brought from England by John Miller, is still in the possession of Samuel Gardiner of East Hampton, one of whose early ancestors employed Andrew Miller as an overseer of his large estate on Gardiner's Island.

(II) George Miller, the older son of John and Mary Miller, was one of the Freemen of Southold, another historic Long Island town. He appears as a subscriber to the government plantations, October 14, 1654, and was one of the purchasers of Montauk Point, Long Island, May 22, 1658. He, too, is buried at East Hampton. He married Mary Hedges of Montauk, likewise a member of an old Long Island family, who is reported to have been able to speak the Indian language, and to recall in her old age when the custom of drinking tea was first started on Long Island. George and Mary (Hedges) Miller had several children, but the names of only three of these are definitely known today: Eleazer, of whom further; Josiah and Jeremiah.

(III) Eleazer Miller, a son of George and Mary (Hedges) Miller, was born in

1697, and died at the age of ninety-one years, in March, 1788, his tombstone still to be found in the East Hampton graveyard. Throughout his long life he was prominently active in public affairs and he was popularly known as Assemblyman Miller, having served in that capacity from Suffolk County for a total of twenty-two years, 1747-50 and again 1750-69. May 1, 1775, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety. He married, in 1718, Mary Burnet, a daughter of Captain Matthias Burnet, and they were the parents of eight children, born between 1719 and 1743: Burnet, of whom further; Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Mary, Mehitable, Eleazer, Ananias and Abraham.

(IV) Burnet Miller, oldest son and child of Eleazer and Mary (Burnet) Miller, was born October 15, 1719, and was baptized in 1720 by Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, whose granddaughter, Elizabeth Huntting, he married in 1748, her father being likewise a minister, Rev. John Huntting of East Hampton, Long Island. Burnet Miller was a member of the New York State Assembly during the Revolutionary War, 1777-83. At the outbreak of the war he moved from Long Island to Dutchess County, New York, and three of his sons and two of his daughters there married children of Judge Isaac and Margaret (Platt) Smith of Dutchess County. He was the father of six children: Matthias Burnet, of whom further; Jason, Mary, Lucretia, Thomas and Eleazer.

(V) Matthias Burnet Miller, oldest son and child of Burnet and Elizabeth (Huntting) Miller, was born October 15, 1749. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1777, and of the New York Provincial Assembly, 1776-77, which framed the Constitution of the State of New York. He served as a surgeon on the staff of Colonel Sutherland, New York State Militia, and while still in service, was sent to Savannah, Georgia, to care for the sick and dying in the cholera year of 1792. In the discharge of this duty he lost his life, February 5, 1792. No trace could ever be found of his grave, and he was probably buried in a mass grave with other victims of the dread disease, which he had come to fight. When not engaged in the service of his country, he practiced medicine in New York City and there enjoyed a very high standing in his profession. He married, March 9, 1777, Phoebe Smith, a daughter of Judge Isaac and Margaret (Platt) Smith of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and they were the parents of ten children, who were born between 1778 and 1791, and of whom five, all under fourteen years of age, survived their father. His wife, the great-grandmother of Gerrit Smith Miller, was a lady of great charm and exceptional strength of character. Left in straitened circumstances by the sudden and untimely death of her husband, she opened a boarding house in New York City, in order to gain the means for the support and education of her children. Amongst her guests were some of the leading men of that period, including John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and second governor of the State of New York, and Nicholas Low, owner of large landed property in New York State, both of whom formed a strong friendship with the family and later took a deep interest in promoting the fortunes of Mrs. Mil-

ler's oldest son. The ten children of Dr. Matthias Burnet and Phoebe (Smith) Miller were: Elizabeth Huntting, Morris Smith, of whom further; Matthias Burnet, Phoebe, Maria, again Maria, Margaret, Lucretia, Cornelia, and again Matthias Burnet Miller.

(VI) Morris Smith Miller, grandfather of Gerrit Smith Miller, was the second child and oldest son of Dr. Matthias Burnet and Phoebe (Smith) Miller, and was born July 31, 1779. He became a student at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1796, a year after its foundation, and graduated there in 1798 with valedictory honors, the original manuscript of his oration still being in existence. He served during 1795-98 as private secretary of Governor John Jay of New York, a friend of his family, later studied law with Cornelius Wendell, of Cambridge, Washington County, New York, and then was appointed by Mr. Nicholas Low, another friend of his family, agent for an extensive tract of land in Lewis County, New York. This appointment brought about his removal to Lowville, New York, where he began the practice of law in 1804. In 1806 he removed to Utica, New York, then a small village, having been appointed by the Bleecker family, one of whose members he had married, agent for their large land holdings in and about that town. A man of impressive appearance, with a keen sense of humor and a warm and generous heart, he quickly became one of the leaders in the social life of his new residence and he also rose to high rank as a lawyer and public official. In 1808 he was made village president and in the same year he was appointed Judge of Oneida County, the first to hold this position, which he filled so ably that he was continuously re-appointed until his death in 1824. He was very active in laying out the streets and avenues of Utica, many of which still bear the names of different members of his family and of that of his wife, and Utica's claim to be today one of the most beautiful cities of New York is largely the result of his work. He represented his district in the Thirteenth Congress, 1813-15, and quickly made a reputation for himself as a very able and powerful speaker. In July, 1819, John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War under President Monroe, appointed him to represent the United States Government at the negotiations of a treaty between the Seneca Indians and the proprietors of the Seneca Reservation, the conference being held in the barn on the treaty grounds, six miles from Buffalo. He was a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and one of the most active members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Utica, which he helped to organize. His fine residence on Main Street was a center of social life and there he dispensed hospitality as freely and generously as he gave of his ample means to those in need or distress. He died at his home in the prime of life, November 16, 1824. He married, about 1804, Maria Bleecker, a daughter of Rutger Bleecker of Albany, whom he had met at his commencement ball in Schenectady. Mrs. Miller, who survived her husband until March 9, 1850, was a lady of the old school, simple in her manners, grave and dignified in her deportment, and withal resolute and energetic. She was instrumental, in 1830, in founding the Reformed Dutch Church of Utica,

GERRIT SMITH MILLER HOME, PETERBORO, NEW YORK
Taken About 1857

and, after her husband's death, continued many of his benefactions. Judge and Mrs. Miller were the parents of nine children, of whom four died in infancy: 1. Rutger Bleecker, member of the New York Assembly in 1832 and of Congress in 1836. 2. Burnet. 3. Catharine Elizabeth. 4. Burnet (2). 5. Catharine Elizabeth (2). 6. Morris Smith, Jr., a graduate of West Point, class of 1834, a veteran of the Florida, Mexican and Civil wars, captain and later major in the Quartermaster's Department and brevetted brigadier-general. 7. Sarah, who married Edward Salsbury Brayton of Utica. 8. Charles Dudley, of whom further. 9. John Bleecker Miller, who died in France, in 1861, while serving as United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

(VII) Charles Dudley Miller, the father of Gerrit Smith Miller, eighth child and fifth son of Judge Morris Smith and Maria (Bleecker) Miller, was born in Utica, New York, December 3, 1818. He was named after Charles E. Dudley of Albany, and received his early education at Dr. Bagg's Private School in Utica, after which he attended Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. At Harvard he was in the same class with Edward Everett Hale, noted clergyman and author, and college mate with William Powers Story, famous sculptor, and James Russell Lowell, and was a member of the first Glee Club formed at Harvard. After leaving Harvard he located at Cazenovia, New York, where he was cashier of the Madison County Bank for several years, and from where he removed about 1847, to Peterboro, Madison County, in which town his father-in-law, Gerrit Smith, owned a very large estate, in the management of which Mr. Miller assisted. He married, October 18, 1843, Elizabeth Smith, who was born at Hampton, Livingston County, New York, September 21, 1822, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, of whom further, and his second wife, Anne (Carroll) Smith, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Charles Dudley Miller died February 3, 1895, being survived by his wife, who died at Geneva, New York, May 26, 1911, and by two of his four children. Mr. and Mrs. Miller's children were: 1. Gerrit Smith Miller, of whom further. 2. Charles Dudley Miller, born at Peterboro, New York, July 3, 1847; married to Louise Willard in New York City, April 12, 1883; died as the result of a street car accident in Syracuse, New York, October 6, 1894, leaving one son, also named Charles Dudley Miller, a resident of Freehold, New Jersey. 3. William Fitzhugh Miller, born at Peterboro, New York, September 23, 1850, died in New York City, April 10, 1876, and was buried at Peterboro. 4. Anne Fitzhugh Miller, born at Peterboro, March 4, 1856, and died March 1, 1912.

The maternal ancestry of Gerrit Smith Miller is of Dutch origin and, though not going back quite as far in this country as the line of his parental ancestors, still dates back almost two centuries. The first of the Smith family, to which his mother belonged, to settle in America, was Mr. Miller's great-great-great-grandfather, Petrus Smith, whose original name most likely was the Dutch Smit. He was born November 20, 1716, and died January 24, 1797, having married Annitje, whose family name is unknown and who died January 1, 1803. They had one son, Gerrit Petrus Smith, who was

born at Tappan, Rockland County, New York, June 29, 1743, and who married Wyntje Lent, who was born July 16, 1750. It was on this farm that Major André was executed.

Peter Smith, the maternal great-grandfather of Gerrit Smith Miller, was born at Green Bush, Orange County, New York, November 15, 1768, a son of Gerrit Petrus and Wyntje (Lent) Smith. He was the first of Mr. Miller's maternal ancestors to come to Madison County and was one of the largest landowners of his time, his total holdings being reported as having reached about 750,000 acres. It is said that he owned land in fifty-four out of the sixty counties in New York State, as well as large tracts in many other States. One of his largest holdings in New York was one solid block of land covering 75,000 acres, extending from Oneida County on the east to Onondaga County on the west, and Peter Smith located on the center of it, naming the village Peterboro, and the township Smithfield. He moved his family here from Fort Schuyler in 1805. At Peterboro he built the house which his son, Gerrit Smith, remodeled in 1854, in which Gerrit Smith Miller has spent the greater part of his life, and there he lived as the lord of the manor. Close by still stands the old brick land office built by Peter Smith, in which the estate has been administered by four generations. His management of his large property was very different from that of the great Hudson River proprietors, who made it a practice to hold all their land in fee, never sold it outright, but only rented it on long-term leases containing clauses which insured its ultimate reversion to themselves or to their heirs. Mr. Smith employed a wiser, more liberal and less selfish policy, selling his holdings in farm-sized parcels to *bona fide* settlers and taking their mortgages in return. Besides contributing through this method of management to the more permanent settlement of his property, he also succeeded in escaping entirely the anti-rent troubles, which beset most other large landowners during 1839-46. Peter Smith was a man of strong character, kindly by nature and very sincerely religious. He naturally was a man of tremendous influence, known far and wide and very popular with his settlers, whom he used to visit on horseback and to whom he was in the habit of distributing religious tracts. He married Elizabeth Livingston, who was born at Warrensburg, Montgomery County, New York, February 5, 1792, a daughter of Colonel James and Elizabeth (Simpson) Livingston. They were the parents of six children: 1. Cornelia Wyntje Smith, born December 17, 1792, died September 16, 1825, at Albany, New York. 2. An unnamed infant, born July 17, 1794. 3. Peter Skennandogh, named after the Chief of Oneida Indians, born July 6, 1795. 4. Gerrit, of whom further. 5. James Livingston, born January 12, 1799, died March 3, 1800. 6. Adolphus Lent Smith, born December 24, 1800. Peter Smith, whose portrait in oil still adorns one of the walls of the library in his Peterboro mansion, died April 13, 1837. Peter Smith and John Jacob Astor were partners in the fur trade for one year. Peter Smith collected furs from the Indians, and these were sent to Mr. Astor in New York, where they were shipped to Europe. On Mr. Astor's first trip to the Mohawk Valley he brought

a few barrel organs made by his older brother in England. One of these Astor organs is now in the homestead at Peterboro. A number of years after Peter Smith died, his son, Gerrit Smith, requiring a large loan, appealed to Mr. Astor, who loaned him $250,000, a very large sum for those days. Peter Smith was the first sheriff of Herkimer County, before Oneida was apportioned off. He built the first store in Utica, on the site of what is now the Bogg's Hotel.

Gerrit Smith, the maternal grandfather of Gerrit Smith Miller, and one of America's most notable philanthropists and abolitionists, was born March 6, 1797, at Utica, New York, then called old Fort Schuyler. He was the fifth child of Peter and Elizabeth (Livingston) Smith. He was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1818. Late in life he took up the study of law and at the age of fifty-six years, in 1853, he was admitted to the bar. From his father he inherited one of the largest landed estates of that period to the development and settlement of which he devoted a great part of his life. Though at one time he carried on his books the accounts of some 2,000 landowners, to whom he had sold property, he also gave away vast tracts to public and private charities, and, in 1848, distributed some 200,000 acres in parcels averaging fifty acres. In those early days it was necessary for colored men in New York State to own real estate and $250 of personal property. Gerrit Smith gave land enough to colored men in each county to make 3,000 voters. In 1854 he was a member of Congress. In his early manhood he became deeply interested in the cause of the colored people and, in 1825, he joined the Colonization Society, to which he made large contributions for the removal of the colored people to Liberia, Africa. Ten years later he withdrew from this organization and joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was for many years one of the most liberal and enthusiastic supporters. His work in this field made him one of the leading abolitionists, and in it he was closely associated with James Birney, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, and John Brown. He contributed largely to the struggle for free institutions in Kansas, in which John Brown of whom Mr. Smith was a sincere and loyal friend, took the leading part. During the anti-slavery struggle, preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, his home at Peterboro was the northern terminus of the "underground railroad," and many hundreds of negroes found their way there and were passed on through Oswego into Canada. Feeling against him in the South, at times, ran very high, and two Southern States offered a two-thousand dollar reward for his capture, dead or alive. Yet his personality proved so attractive, whenever anybody had an opportunity to really become acquainted with him, that, during his service in the House at Washington, even the most ardent supporters of the South became his friends; and during this period every one of his fellow Congressmen, both from the North and the South, with the exception of only four or five, were at different times guests in his hospitable home in Washington. During the Civil War he made very large contributions to the Union cause. After its close, in 1867, he joined with

Horace Greeley in signing the bail bond which freed Jefferson Davis.

Gerrit Smith, like his father, was sincerely religious by nature. He made it a habit to preach frequently in a church built by himself in Peterboro, called the Free Church. He was the author of several books, including: "Speeches in Congress" (1855); "Sermons and Speeches" (1861); "The Religion of Reason" (1864); "Speeches and Letters" (1865); "The Theologies" (2nd Edition, 1866); "Nature the Base of a Free Theology" (1867); and "Correspondence with Albert Barnes" (1868). Mr. Smith married (first), January 11, 1819, at Rochester, New York, Weltha Ann Backus, who died at Peterboro, August 15, 1819, a daughter of Azel and Millicent Backus. He married (second), Anne Carroll, of Hagerstown, Maryland, a daughter of William Fitzhugh and Anne Carroll. The fathers of both wives owned large plantations and many slaves. By his second marriage he was the father of four children: 1. Elizabeth, born September 21, 1822, at Hampton, New York, who married Charles Dudley Miller and became the mother of Gerrit Smith Miller. 2. Charles Dudley, Jr. 3. William Fitzhugh. 4. Anne Fitzhugh Miller. Gerrit Smith died in New York City, December 28, 1874, and is buried at Peterboro.

(VIII) Gerrit Smith Miller, oldest son and child of Charles Dudley and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller, was born at Cazenovia, New York, January 30, 1845. When he was two years old he removed with his parents to Peterboro, where he has spent the greater part of his life on the large estate, the interesting history of which has already been related as part of the record of the life and work of his maternal great-grandfather and grandfather. At the age of six he became a pupil in the private school at Belleville, New Jersey, conducted by Theodore D. Weld, and afterward spent two years at Eagleswood, New Jersey. Later he attended a school at Clinton, New York, kept by Rev. Benjamin Dwight, and Peterboro Academy. During 1860-65 he was a student at the private Latin school of Epes Sargent Dixwell in Boston. From there he went to Harvard College, in 1865, as a member of the class of 1869, but withdrew, as the result of ill health, in 1866. He then returned to Peterboro and there assisted his grandfather, Gerrit Smith, in the management of the latter's large estate. The care of this property eventually, after the death of his grandfather, was left entirely in his hands, and to it he has devoted the greater part of his life. Of exceptional strength of mind and body, characteristics inherited from his distinguished ancestors and carefully developed in his childhood and youth, he has not only made a notable success as a breeder of pedigreed Holstein cattle, but has made his mark in many other fields of human endeavor in which he has interested himself. Early in his career as an active agriculturist, he became interested in the question of milk supply, and by extensive experiments and exhaustive study he reached the conclusion that the Holstein breed of cattle excelled all others in the amount of milk, butter, cheese and beef produced for every pound of food consumed. Having arrived at this conclusion, he immediately took steps, with the energy, thoroughness, vision and courage so characteristic of him, to secure practical benefits from his investiga-

LAND OFFICE OF FOUR GENERATIONS: PETER SMITH, GERRIT SMITH, GREENE SMITH AND GERRIT SMITH MILLER
PETERBORO, NEW YORK

tions. In doing this he had in mind not only the further development of his own large farm properties, but rather the improvement of the entire dairy industry of this country. In both of these directions he was remarkably successful, and today, and for many years past, he is considered one of the leaders and greatest authorities in dairy farming. He developed "Dowager," "Crown Princess" and "Empress," successive world champions, and made the first annual records of production, and by doing this established a custom which has continually prevailed and which has been of great value. In October, 1869, with the coöperation of his father, and brother, Charles Dudley Miller, Jr., there was imported and established his first group of Holstein cattle from Holland, and this and his several later importations, which covered a period of ten years, have proved to be of incalculable benefit to the dairy and cattle industry of the United States. When his first importation arrived, black and white cattle were rarely seen on our farms. On March 15, 1870, the first calf, which was named "Agoo," was dropped on his farm. It was the first cow to be recorded in the Holstein Friesian Herd Book. Now there are over 1,200,000 cows recorded there, and there are over two million animals registered in the Holstein Herd Books of the United States and Canada. Every cow of the breed which has produced one thousand pounds of butter fat in one year, traces back to Billy Boelyn 189, H. H. B., formerly at the head of Mr. Miller's herd in 1876, twice, which can be said of no other bull of the breed. The results of Mr. Miller's careful selection for both type and production in his foundation animals, as shown by their preponderance in the pedigrees of the greatest producers and show animals of these later days, are highly significant. Mr. Miller's importations numbered less than one per cent of the original imported foundation of the breed in this country. Yet they appear in the ancestry of practically every animal of the breed that has recorded worthwhile achievement. The cows holding, in 1924, the world's record for milk in one year (37,381.40 pounds), and for butter in one year (1,682.5 pounds), both trace back to his herd. It is known under the name of "Kriemhild Herd," and its very interesting history has been recorded in great detail in a book published at Syracuse, New York, in 1923, by its author, Frank Norton Decker, under the title: "Kriemhild Herd, a Chapter in Holstein History." It is profusely illustrated, showing pictures of most of Mr. Miller's successful Holsteins, and contains an authentic and historically valuable account of Mr. Miller's work, written by himself. How important his activities in this field have been and how greatly they influenced the entire economic life of this country, may be seen from a statement made in an issue of the "Holstein Friesian Register," published several years ago, which brings out the fact that the black and white breed of dairy cattle produces over sixty per cent of the country's milk supply. His herd and its descendants have won a large number of prizes at fairs and exhibitions, and have held and still hold numerous records. In several other ways, too, he has been effectively active in furthering the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States, serving as editor of the "Holstein Herd Book" in 1878, introducing in 1880, while

representing Madison County in the New York Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Holstein Breeders' Association of America, and serving as that organization's vice-president in 1878-79, and as its president in 1880-81. He is also the author of "Holstein Cattle in America" (1887). In recognition of his services to agriculture and more particularly to dairy farming and cattle breeding, Harvard University conferred upon him, in 1924, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. At that occasion President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, spoke of Mr. Miller as follows: "Gerrit Smith Miller: Swift reckoned a benefactor to mankind the man who made two blades of grass to grow in place of one, and we honor him who has made our cattle yield two quarts of milk for every one they gave before." In still another direction Mr. Miller has gained great fame. It is he who is considered the founder of organized football in this country, his right to this distinction being based on the fact that he founded and captained the first organized football team in America, the Oneida Football Club of Boston, organized by him formally in the fall of 1862. There is no record of an earlier organized football team in England, Europe, or South America. During that season and again in 1863, this club, under Mr. Miller's inspiring leadership, played numerous matches, all of which it won, and it is a fact that in the entire history of the club its goal was never crossed. In commemoration of these events a bronze tablet was unveiled, in November, 1923, at the Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, Massachusetts, the indirect successor to the Dixwell School of Mr. Miller's boyhood. It bears the inscription: "In honor of Gerrit Smith Miller, a Member of Epes Sargent Dixwell's School, 1860-1865, Founder and Captain of the Oneida Football Club, Boston, 1862, the First Organized Football Club in the United States." The tablet was dedicated by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, and the address was delivered by the late Charles William Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, both of whom spoke of Mr. Miller in terms of great admiration and affection. Two years later, November 21, 1925, a stone monument was unveiled on Boston Common, opposite the Spruce Street gate, placed there by the seven surviving members of the original team, of whom Mr. Miller was one. In this connection it should also be recorded that Mr. Miller during his days in school and college was not only very fond of baseball, but also a very good player. Indeed, every form of athletic exercises greatly appealed to him and he excelled in many.

In 1859, when but fourteen years old, Mr. Miller organized the "Bobolink B. B. C.," of Peterboro, New York. They elected him president, captain and pitcher and under him easily beat their rival, the "Young Americas," of Canastota, New York. In October, 1860, he entered Mr. Dixwell's school, as has been noted, to prepare for Harvard, where he was admitted in 1865, class of '69. In 1861, he joined the Lowell Baseball Club of Boston, then just organized, of which he was elected captain and pitcher. Later he held the office of president for four consecutive years. He led this team to victory in their first match, played in Medford, in 1862. The next season they whipped the Tri-Mountains, of Boston,

all older players, by the remarkable score of thirty-seven to one. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four saw the Lowells the champions of New England. In 1865 Mr. Miller, then being a freshman at Harvard and on the "Varsity Nine," would naturally have played with them against the Lowells, in a match for the Silver Ball, scheduled for September 30. But Mr. Miller, declining to play against his old team-mates, was accorded the compliment of being unanimously chosen to umpire this match. It was a well-merited tribute to his well-known judgment and probity.

Party feeling was running high at this time and the post of umpiring this match was a weighty responsibility for him. Mr. Miller, however, fulfilled the onerous duties perfectly and, although the Lowells won, no decision was questioned during the match, and instead of being pitched into by some disgruntled player, or hearing every close decision greeted with cries from the "bleachers" of "Kill 'im" (both pleasantries now so common), Mr. Miller was cheered by both teams at the end of the match. While he was still on the Harvard nine, a game was played between them and the Champion Atlantics, of Brooklyn, New York, the strongest batters in the country. The latter had knocked out thirty runs in the first innings, and Mr. Miller was sent in to pitch on the seventh. In the next three innings, not a runner crossed the home plate! A noteworthy feat. The late James Barr Ames, afterwards dean of the Harvard Law School, caught for Mr. Miller in these three innings. This was in 1866.

In this same year, having resigned from college owing to ill health, Mr. Miller went home to Peterboro, to manage the extensive farm owned by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, his grandfather, and also to become familiar with the latter's large business interests in Oswego, New York. While there, he joined the Ontario Baseball Club, of Oswego, was made captain and pitcher and won for them the championship of the city and county of Oswego. In October, 1867, the Lowells of Boston, once again, and for the last time, had his welcome support in a game with the Champion Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, New York, on Boston Common. The Excelsiors had for pitcher the famous Arthur Cummings, the originator of the curved ball.

The Lowells, with Miller in the pitcher's box, won this game, thus gaining the distinction of winning the first victory ever achieved by a Massachusetts team over one of the old New York champions. This, in brief, is the bare outline of Gat Miller's baseball career, but it serves to show the calibre of the youth, his tireless efforts to improve the morale of the game, as well as his skill and rare stamina. At various times he has pitched two full games in the same day with no apparent signs of undue fatigue. He ever preferred a close contest and, in an uphill game, his steadiness maintained the morale of the players and often pulled them through to victory.

At the time Mr. Miller entered Mr. Dixwell's school there were fifty-five pupils enrolled, and football was of course played at recess as well as at other times, but simply as a matter of fun and exercise, and also as a safety valve for surplus steam. He was at once put on the football team, and in that same fall (1860) they played the Boston Latin School and beat them. On June 5, 1862, they again played the same school. But this time

they met a team picked from the first and second classes only, with the exception of two boys belonging in the third class —Jack Oviatt and Jim Lovett. This turned out to be a famous match and the most stubbornly fought one ever played in those days, and so far as known, the longest ever played anywhere. For two hours and forty-seven minutes the contestants were in constant action, except when the ball went out of bounds, when it was at once brought back and put in play again.

During the summer of 1862, Mr. Miller's cogitations and executive ability got to work and bore fruit. He saw that football, in order to come to its best, must, above all things, be organized. He knew also that in Dixwell's School a nucleus existed which, if added to by picked players from outside sources, could be moulded into a very strong team. To this end, then, he strove and in that fall (1862) formally organized the "Oneida Football Club of Boston."

The name was suggested by R. Clifford Watson, after the beautiful lake of that name in New York State, not far from Mr. Miller's home. The team was composed of fifteen members: Edward L. Arnold, Robert A. Boit, Edward Bowditch, Walter Brooks, George Davis, Robert M. Lawrence, Gerrit S. Miller (captain), Francis G. Peabody, Winthrop S. Scudder, Louis Thies, Alanson Tucker, R. Clifford Watson, Huntington F. Wolcott; two from the Boston English High School, J. Malcolm Forbes and John P. Hall; and one, James D'Wolf Lovett, from the Boston Public Latin School, considered the best-known amateur athlete of Boston, and a lifelong friend of Mr. Miller. This club, of which Mr. Miller was elected president and R. Clifford Watson secretary and treasurer, is believed to be the first exponent, of which there is any record, of organized football. Their only distinctive uniform was a red silk handkerchief tied around the head, knotted behind.

In the two seasons of 1862 and 1863, the Oneidas played matches with the Boston Latin and the English High and one with the combined teams of the Roxbury and Dorchester high schools, all of which they won.

The most stubbornly contested match the Oneidas ever played was on November 7, 1863, against the combined forces of the English High and Boston Public Latin schools. In this match Mac Forbes, one of the strongest players of the Oneidas, and former member of the English High, was loaned to them to captain their side, but, in spite of a handicap of one man the combined teams were beaten in three straight games. It is a fact that, in the history of the club, the Oneida goal was never crossed.

In 1864, J. Huntington Wolcott, older brother of Roger Wolcott, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Oneida Club, and in this same year a challenge was sent to the Harvard Freshmen, for a match. It was accepted, and notice of the date fixed for the game was to be sent at an early day. After waiting for a long time, the notice was not forthcoming, and one of the freshmen, an active member of his class who but yesterday had been on the Oneida team, was asked why the delay? He frankly admitted that the upper classes, fearing that a defeat would be scored against Harvard, had advised the freshmen not to play. Thus the whole

matter was, let us say, discreetly dropped, and a possible famous fight fated to remain unsung. This was the last of the four years of the Oneida Football Club's existence.

Mr. Miller's courage enabled him to rescue a boy from drowning in February, 1865, and soon after this the Humane Society of Massachusetts honored him with a bronze medal in recognition of this brave deed. The medal was accompanied by the following letter:

Boston, March 23, 1865.

Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Boston.

My young friend:

I take great pleasure in handing you herewith, a Bronze Medal of the "Humane Society of Massachusetts," awarded to you by the Trustees as a small token of their appreciation of your judicious service in rescuing Master W. H. Horton, Jr., from peril, on the 4th, ultimo.

I am

Very faithfully

Your friend and servant,

R. B. Forbes

Ch. of Standing Committee.

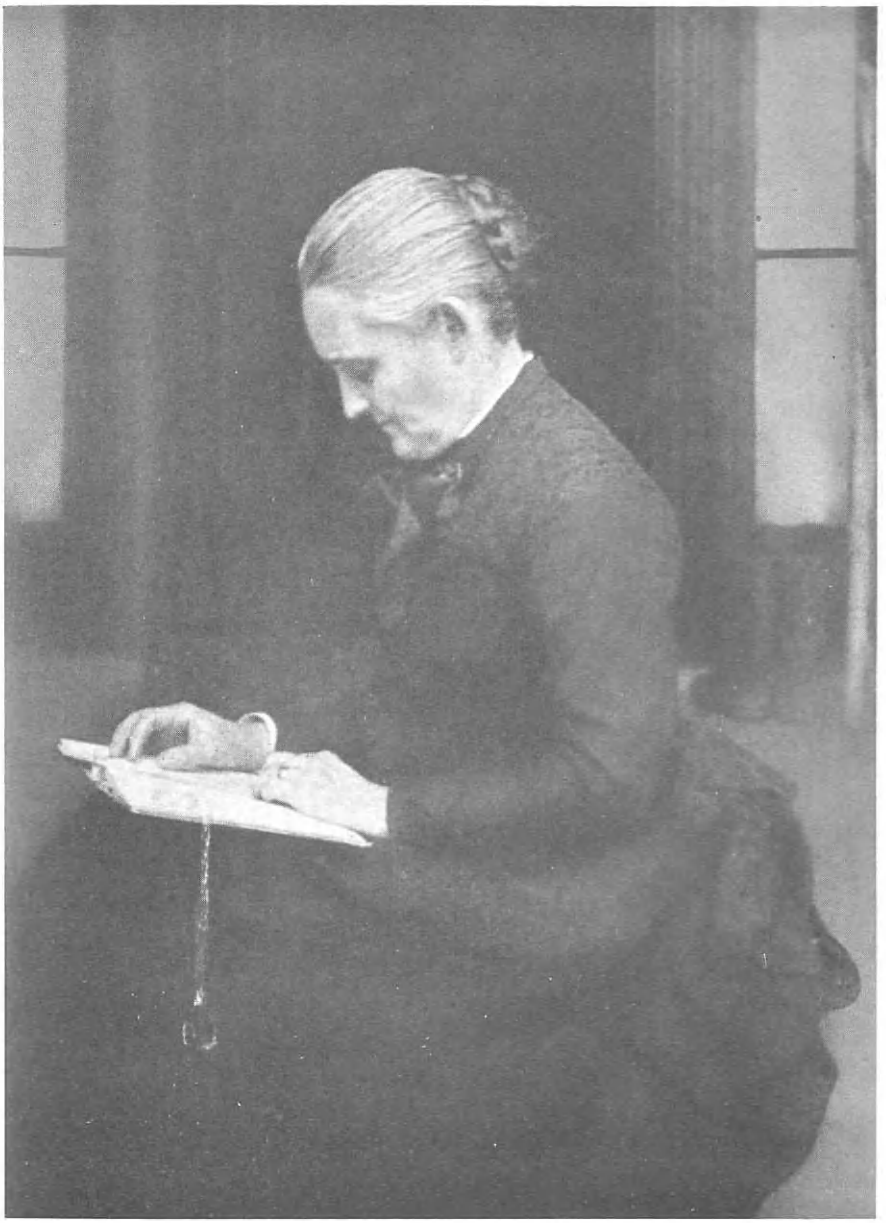
Mr. Miller has never lost his interest in sports or his love of outdoor life, though, of course, during the later years they have expressed themselves in less active ways. He still enjoys occasional games of quoits, in which he has always been extremely expert. His best-loved recreation, perhaps, is trout fishing, and many a happy day has been spent by him in the fishing of the numerous fine trout streams of his native region. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and energy by his activities in connection with the management of his large interests, he has always found it possible to give freely of himself and his means, so that others might be helped. For ten years, 1897-1907, he was trustee of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York, to which he gave land, on part of which a football field, the Miller Athletic Field, was established. He also served as a trustee for the Home for Homeless Children of Madison County, New York, 1872-83, and as a trustee of Evans Academy, now Peterboro Union School, since 1872. Like his forebears before him, he has always met every demand for public service, and he has held from time to time various local, county and State offices of trust and responsibility, serving as a member of the Twenty-eighth Unattached Boston Militia, 1863-64; excise commissioner of Peterboro, 1867-80; supervisor of the town of Smithfield, 1867-68; member of the New York State Assembly, 1880; and member of the board of control of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, 1883-87. He is an honorary member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Unitarian church. Much more might be said regarding Mr. Miller's life and achievements, his many benefactions and kind and helpful deeds, his loyalty to his friends, and his devotion to his wife and family. All these have been summed up so strikingly in Mr. Decker's dedication to Mr. Miller of his his book, "Kriemhild Herd," already mentioned, that we quote it in full:

Seldom do we find an outstanding character like Mr. Miller. Reared in the homestead of his ancestors with its unique surroundings and traditions, he chose to live in substantially the same ways that had long been established by the family, a modest life of usefulness, and set an example as a man of force and energy, of

the highest principles, a thoughtful student of nature and its laws, friendly and sympathetic with whatever he comes in contact, and a life-long benefactor to all mankind.

In this connection should also be mentioned a brochure, published by the Noble and Greenough School as a supplement to its school paper, "The Nobleman," in 1924, and entitled: "Gerrit Smith Miller, An Appreciation." Not only does this publication give a detailed account of Mr. Miller's athletic activities, and a briefer account of other phases of his life, as well as a description of the dedication exercises at the occasion of the unveiling of the tablet in his honor, but it also stands as a tribute to his character from one of his oldest friends, Winthrop Saltonstall Scudder, its editor. Mr. Scudder had been one of the original members of the Oneida Football Club, and he and Mr. Miller have been intimate friends ever since then, the length and strength of this friendship being typical of many other similar attachments.

Mr. Miller married, November 21, 1867, Susan Hunt Dixwell, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 3, 1845. She was a daughter of Epes Sargent Dixwell, the head of the private school in Boston, at which Mr. Miller prepared for Harvard. Her mother was Mary Ingersoll (Bowditch) Dixwell, a daughter of Nathaniel Bowditch, famous mathematician and author of Bowditch's "Navigator," a book still considered so much of an authority on its subject that the United States Navy had a special new edition of 50,000 copies printed during the World War, for use in the United States Navy and two foreign nations. Her father was a distinguished educator and a man of the widest culture and most scholarly taste. With these antecedents as a background, to which were added great personal charm, unfailing kindness and generosity, high moral principles, and great simplicity of manners, Mrs. Miller proved an ideal helpmate to her husband during their married life of almost sixty years. Throughout this long association, which impressed even the casual observer with its unusual devotion, she constantly took the keenest interest in her husband's various activities. Especially helpful was she in connection with all of his benevolent enterprises. The Madison County Orphans' Home at Peterboro and the George Junior Republic at Freeville, were two of the chief recipients of her benefactions. To these she gave not only freely of her means, but even more so of her time, thought and personal attention, and the lives that were influenced, helped and uplifted by her, literally speaking, numbered thousands. At Freeville she established in 1896 the William Fitzhugh Miller Library, in memory of her youngest son, who died in boyhood, and the books placed there by her could not have been chosen with greater care and love, had they been selected for her own son. In Peterboro she established the Evans Academy Library, and there she also was organist for many years in the Free Church, established by her husband's grandfather, Gerrit Smith. One who knew her well and who was closely associated with her in her work at Freeville, William O. Dapping, wrote an appreciation of her life and work, which was published at Peterboro in 1926, and in it he says: "She loved to teach thrift, simplicity, self-help to all who came within the scope of her benevolent presence. Those whose aptitude gave promise of



Susan D. Muller

better things, she helped to educate and to perfect in character. Her beneficiaries are legion; they are deeply grateful." Mrs. Miller died in Peterboro, New York, February 3, 1924, and was buried there. Following are two affectionate testimonials to her character:

The kind, motherly interest, wise counsel and advice given me, a motherless girl, by Mrs. Gerrit Smith Miller, twenty-five years ago when I was first entering upon my welfare work, has been of invaluable service to me through the intervening years. Training was not then the watchword that it is today, and as a raw recruit, with the saving grace of a desire to help in the work of the world, I met her, who gave me what I needed by establishing herself my "Mother Friend."

Perhaps the greatest element of value was that she was big enough to practice the precept: "Faithful are the wounds of a Friend." Others were willing to praise, where wholesome criticism was necessary, but with her there was the praise mingled with a gentle, loving hand of just criticism, that became a valuable prop.

When a Club for young people was undertaken in my home, it was she who made suggestions for making the meetings instructive as well as social—she who provided the wherewithal for both; books of reference, and refreshments, as "her part in the Club meetings."

Far-sighted, with the rare gift of common sense in handling difficult situations, a sense of humor, a kind heart expressing itself in thoughtful deeds, were some of her contributions to life.

It takes great love to serve the human heart
To do for others what is our privileged part;
A love that is not shallow, is not small,
Not meant for one or two, but meant for all;
A love that can wound love for its deeper need;
A love that asks no answer, that can live,
Moved by one deathless impulse—to give.

Edith Hamilton White.

June 27, 1924.

SUSAN DIXWELL MILLER

Reprinted from "The Advocate," publication of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, July, 1924:

On Sunday, February 3, 1924, Mrs. Gerrit S. Miller passed away at her Peterboro residence.

Mrs. Miller or "Mother" Miller as she was known to various ones of the Junior Republic residents was the very life and soul of the little colony at various periods of its history. Particularly was this true when dark days were surrounding us; on those occasions her arrival in our commonwealth with "Father" Miller caused "gloom" to beat instant retreat.

Those by-gone days when she was seated cosily in the Miller Library (her gift) or on the porch of the Republic Hotel surrounded by a group of Republic citizens will never be forgotten. More than one young life was started on the road to a better manhood or womanhood as the result of those wholesome chats.

And when she was at her home in Peterboro she seemed still very near to us for Uncle Sam brought her invigorating letters with frequency and the Express Company conveyed new books for our library which she had reviewed personally, and here and there made little marginal notes that just fitted the special need of certain boys or girls, or perhaps of some of us older folks. Then too, that same Express Company brought other things that were good to eat or to wear or make life in general more attractive.

But best of all that inspiring spirit of hers that pervades the little Junior Republic today as forcefully as it did in those joyful days gone when she was here in person. A life like "Mother" Miller's can never be limited to naught but a memory; it is instead a quiet surging force that is ever present to encourage those who knew her to live more noble and useful lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of three children: Gerrit Smith Miller, Jr., Basil Dixwell Miller, and William Fitzhugh Miller.

(IX) William Fitzhugh Miller, third and youngest son and child of Gerrit Smith and Susan H. (Dixwell) Miller, was born at Peterboro, February 26, 1878, and died at the age of twelve at Chatham, October 5, 1890. He is buried at Mount Auburn, Massachusetts.

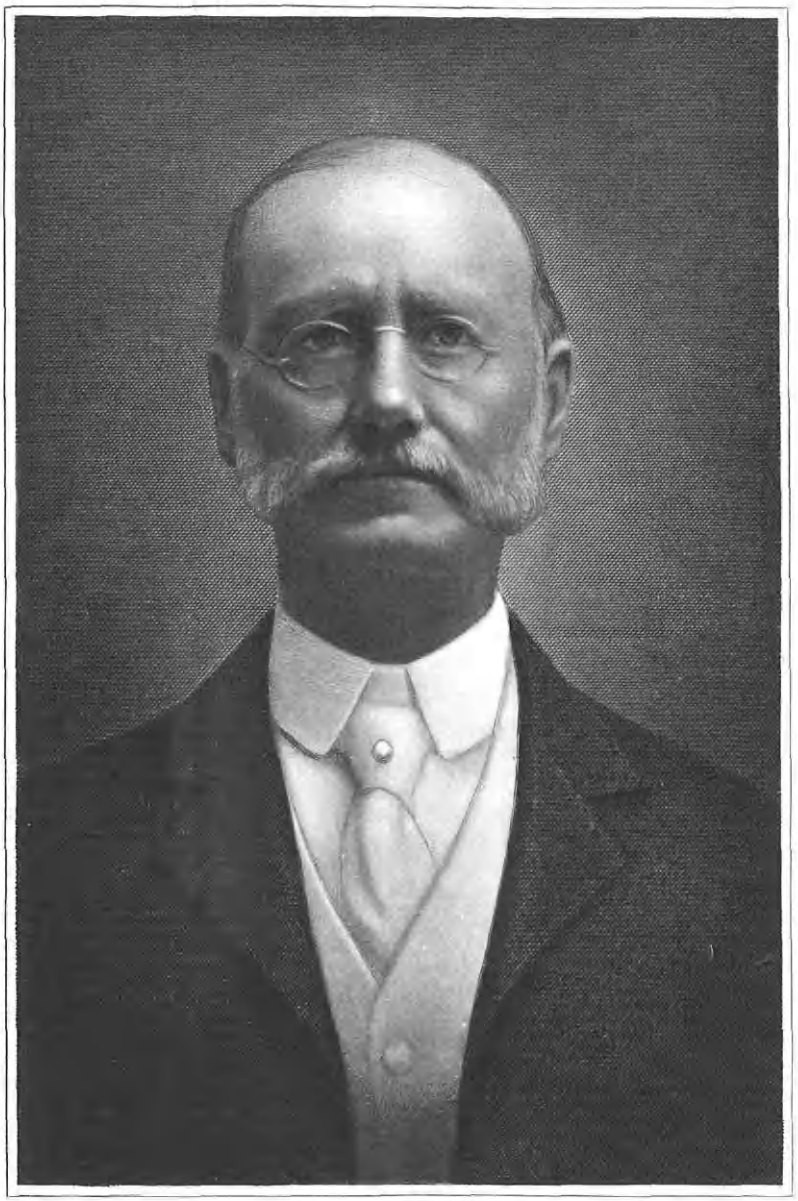
(IX) Gerrit Smith Miller, Jr., was born at Peterboro, New York, December 6, 1869. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was assistant curator of mammals at the United States National Museum in Washington from 1898 until 1909, and since the latter year has been curator. Interested in natural sciences since his boyhood, he is today one of the leading zoölogists. Hs is the author of "The Families and Genera of Bats," "Catalogue of the Land Mammals of Western Europe in the British Museum," "List of North American Land Mammals in the United States National Museum" (1911), "List of North American Recent Mammals" (1923), as well as of about three hundred and fifty monographs and contributions to scientific journals. He is a Fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, and of the Zoölogical Society of London, England. He is considered an authority in the United States and Europe on Mammals. He is also a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia, in which city he makes his home. He married (first), July 13, 1897, Elizabeth Eleanor Page, of Washington, District of Columbia, and (second), in 1921, Anne Chapin Gates, of New York.

(IX) Basil Dixwell Miller, second son and child of Gerrit Smith and Susan H. (Dixwell) Miller, was born at Peterboro, New York, October 12, 1873. He was educated in private schools at Geneva, New York, Boston and in New Jersey. For a number of years he was very successful as a breeder of poultry, operating the Kriemhild Poultry Farm, and frequently exhibiting in Mechanics Hall, Boston, and at Madison Square Garden, New York, in which latter place he won for two successive years the highest prizes for White Plymouth Rocks. Countless prizes were won by these and other breeds of his farm, year after year at State, county and local agricultural fairs. Ill health unfortunately forced him to give up this work, and much of his time in recent years has been spent in Arizona. He married, September 1, 1898, Agnes Harriet Lincoln, and they are the parents of three children, all born in Peterboro; Epes Dixwell Miller, born September 12, 1900; John Lincoln Miller, born September 6, 1904; and Dorothy Smith Miller, born May 6, 1906.

JENNINGS, Arthur Bates,

Architect and Inventor.

The spiritual and aesthetic aspirations of Arthur Bates Jennings, architect, of New York City, found expression in the dignified and beautiful buildings he designed for that city and other communities scattered over the United States. Churches, libraries, college buildings and imposing commercial structures, as well as private homes, embody his dreams of



Arthur B. Jennings

beauty and public usefulness and stand as testimonials to his ability and workmanship. His restless, creative faculty also found an outlet in inventions. His most notable invention was an air compressor which promised a hitherto unknown generation of power for universal use. Although he secured patents, his untimely death prevented the development of this project, concerning which a prominent engineer said they had been waiting for many years. He also owned much real estate in the newer communities of the State of Washington, which he helped develop by his improvements. To his brilliant mind the solution of architectural and mechanical problems was play. His original and whimsical fancy resulted in oddly beautiful designs and distinctive structures.

Arthur Bates Jennings was born at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 30, 1849, son of Joel Albert and Susan Francis (Bates) Jennings, and descendant of Stephen Jennings, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, who, in 1693, bought a house and one hundred and four acres on Foster's Hill, Brookfield, moving there about 1695. Part of this old house is still standing. The father, born also in North Brookfield, March 6, 1821, died in Panama, July 29, 1873. A graduate of Williams College and of Harvard Law School, an attorney, he was a student and a dreamer. He joined the adventurous "Forty-niners," in the Gold Rush, and he taught at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His creative genius found an outlet in literature, to which he contributed extensive works on geology and a book called "Electricity, or the Laws of Life and Health."

To the son were given liberal educational opportunities. Mr. Jennings attended the district school of Brookfield, the seminary at Port Jervis, New York, and Public School No. 17, on West Forty-seventh Street, under James Monteith, as principal. He then was a student at the College of the City of New York, graduating in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His architectural training was received in the offices of John Correja, George B. Post and Russell Sturgis. In the office of Mr. Sturgis were also Stanford White, Charles F. McKim, Gambrell & Richardson, and Babb & Saunders. One of his own letters, written many years later, in April, 1926, to the American Institute of Architects, voices Mr. Jennings' feeling toward this probationary period:

> This letter is already too long, but I must add a few words to the Chairman of the American Institute of Architects, whose invitation I have just received to come to the April Convention.
>
> I am, perhaps, one of the oldest members. I joined as a junior member, in the far back years, when I worked for Russell Sturgis, to me, ever of revered memory, at the old 57 Broadway, where Charles F. McKim, Stanford White, Gambrell and Richardson, Babb, Saunders, every one full to the brim, with their art.

Mr. Jennings' advance in power was shown by the designs he originated for houses in Short Hills, New Jersey, for Stewart Hartshorn. Finally he opened offices of his own, the first location at No. 239 Broadway, then No. 111 Broadway, later No. 145 Broadway, No. 41 Wall Street, No. 82 Wall Street, No. 41 Park Row, and finally No. 253 Broadway, New York City. His professional success was marked until his retirement in 1917. His residence during this period was for the most part in New York,

although he lived in Short Hills for a few years in the early "eighties," moving to New York City in 1886, and completing his residence in 1887 at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, where he resided for eighteen years. His last residence was at Washington Heights. He died March 30, 1927.

The Lake Placid Hotel erected by Clarence Noble at that fashionable resort was designed by Mr. Jennings, but was destroyed by fire many years ago. Among the many churches for which he drew the plans are: St. Timothy's Episcopal, at Massillon, Ohio; the First Baptist, at Norfolk, Virginia; the First Baptist, at Charlottesville, Virginia; All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Meriden, Connecticut; Grace Baptist, at Richmond, Virginia; Cranston Street Baptist, at Providence, Rhode Island; the First Reformed, at Newark, New Jersey; Westminster Presbyterian, at Bloomfield, New Jersey; and the First and Second Congregational, at Winsted, Connecticut. So pleased were minister and congregation with the Cranston Street Baptist Church that the minister wrote Mr. Jennings as follows:

> Our architect receives great praise for his unique designs, for his original and artistic conceptions, for his economy of construction and for the thoroughness with which everything has been done, and, I may say, for his business fairness and Christian manliness. We have got more for our money than any church within my knowledge and I have heard this expressed, I think, by every member of our Building Committee. . . .
>
> I can say I never saw an auditorium anywhere that suits me so well as this does. It is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The harmony of all its parts impresses thoughtful people.

The church Mr. Jennings designed for Saratoga Springs was called "the pride of the town." Of that at Portland, Maine, the St. Lawrence Congregational, it was written: "It has a great reputation, as a beautiful edifice and a perfect auditorium." Other structures besides churches brought renown to Mr. Jennings. According to his plans were constructed the Webb Institute, a shipbuilding academy at Fordham, New York; the Hanover Fire Insurance Company Building; the gymnasium of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania; Warner and Rice Halls, at Oberlin College, in Ohio; Burrage Memorial Library at Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan. These, too, won favorable comment. Mr. Warner, of New York, wrote Mr. Jennings in regard to Warner Hall:

> There are many fine buildings making up the different departments of Oberlin College, but by the general opinion of all observers the conservatory building which you designed is the most beautiful and most satisfactory of any.

The president of Washington and Jefferson College wrote him in testimony, not only to his artistry, but his personality as well:

> . . . I want to express the satisfaction we have from the beginning experienced in all our business with you as our architect. We have found you always prompt and accommodating. Your work is now daily calling forth expressions of admiration as our building approaches completion. I see nothing I care to have changed. Without unnecessary expense you have given us a building, which is the handsomest in our place, and admirably adapted to our wants as a gymnasium and Commencement Hall.

Mr. Jennings designed the Denny Hotel, at Seattle, Washington, called "one of the finest, if not the finest hotel build-

ing on the coast," when cost was taken into consideration. Many beautiful residences arose according to his designs, including that of Joseph T. Low, at Rumson Neck, New Jersey, that of S. Bayard Dodd, of East Orange, and several in New York City: i.e., Dr. Lucien C. Warner's home at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; S. F. Sherman's Riverside Drive residence, since torn down, as have been the landmarks of the J. J. Kittel and the Gibbons residences on Riverside Drive, to make room for Dr. Fosdick's new church. Mr. Jennings also drew the plans for the home of E. A. Neresheimer on Lenox Avenue at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He was much in demand as a domestic as well as ecclesiastical architect. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, and belonged to the Republican party, with strict Prohibitionist leanings. He was at various times a communicant of the Broadway Tabernacle, the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, and the Pilgrim Congregational, which he for a time served as deacon. His clubs were the Congregational and the Brooklyn Chess, for chess was his favorite pastime.

During his active years, real estate transactions also interested Mr. Jennings. He owned much land at Aqueduct, Long Island, most of which he later sold. At Ballard, Washington, he bought forty-two acres of land and built nine stores on nine of the lots located on the principal business street. In 1905 these were all sold. He had in 1889 acquired a tract of land on Broadway, Seattle, on which five dwellings were erected, and land in Spokane, where two houses were built. Lots he purchased at Fairhaven, Washington, were sold many years afterward. Inventions also captivated his resourceful mind. To that type of work he devoted himself after his retirement in 1917. His major invention was a machine producing cheaper power by air compression combined with atmospheric pressure; and a second important development he made was the generation of this invention as applied to automobiles.

At Meriden, Connecticut, Arthur Bates Jennings married Caroline Jerusha Allen, daughter of Edward Chauncey and Jerusha Temperance (Platt) Allen. Her father was native to Meriden, her mother to Deep River, Connecticut. Three children were born of the union: Edward Allen Jennings, M. D., of New York City; Helen Bates Jennings, at home; and Arthur Bates Jennings, Jr., of Pittsburgh. Dr. Jennings, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, is engaged in hospital work, has been in charge of an adult cardiac clinic of Harlem Hospital, and also an assistant in the cardiac clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, and served as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Army, Twentieth Division, in 1918. Arthur B. Jennings, Jr., who ranks as one of the best half dozen technicians in the United States, is a finished musician and a first rank concert organist today. In 1921, he was practically unknown when he was called on to give a recital on the Austin organ in St. Clement's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and his characteristically brilliant, colorful playing and finished technique won for him a record to be proud of. His reputation has continued to grow in volume and favor, as he has continued in his

work as a concert and church organist. He married Amy Jerome Wagner, and they live in Pittsburgh.

A rich and productive life was that of Arthur Bates Jennings, who in his seventy-eight years materially contributed to the beauty and progress of the world. He was a student who delved deep into architectural and engineering mysteries, a widely cultured reader of the world's best literature, and a thinker of real power. Plain spoken, approachable, home loving and loyal to those he loved, he was deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-men.

While enjoying a national reputation as an architect, his retiring disposition limited his social contacts, but those who knew him intimately were impressed with his wide learning and his intellectual attainments.

THATCHER, Frances (Kirtley) (Mrs. Joseph A. Thatcher),

Philanthropist.

The life of Frances (Kirtley) Thatcher, wife of the late Joseph Addison Thatcher, of Denver, Colorado, was a career of service in home and civic affairs. Her companionship and advice were of constant value to her husband in all his work, while her activities in behalf of music and the arts in Denver, her generous interests in all civic projects, contributed greatly to the cultural advancement and municipal growth of the city. Mrs. Thatcher early perceived the advantage to these causes which might be secured by efficient organization, and she herself initiated many of the movements in which she was an active worker for so many years.

Mrs. Thatcher was descended from old and distinguished Colonial families, her earliest paternal ancestor in this country, Sir Francis Kirtley, coming from Wales in 1710, to settle in Culpeper County, Virginia, where a large tract of land was given to him by an original grant from the Crown. The Kirtleys soon became one of the most important land-owning families in the State. Captain Francis Kirtley, in the second generation of descent, was commissioned a captain in the Virginia Foot Militia. He married Elizabeth Powell, and their son, Francis Kirtley (3), married Elizabeth Walker, and later moved to Kentucky. Of this marriage, Sinclair Kirtley was a son. In 1831 the Kirtley family, with their neighbors in Woodford County, Kentucky, the Peebles, moved to Old Franklin, Missouri, and here Sinclair Kirtley married Mary Ann Breckenridge Peebles.

Frances Kirtley, daughter of Sinclair and Mary Ann Breckenridge (Peebles) Kirtley, was born in Columbia, Missouri, on November 17, 1841, and lived there with her parents until 1864. In that year, purposing to visit her sister, Mrs. Jonathan C. Royle, of Colorado, she availed herself of the escort of her future husband, Joseph Addison Thatcher, a review of whom accompanies this biography, who had come to her home on his way West, with letters of introduction from his friend, Mr. Royle. The journey was made by stagecoach, and to travel in that fashion in those days was an adventure not always comfortable and frequently hazardous. The friendship which grew up between these companions in travel, culminated the following year in their marriage at Central City, Colorado.

Mrs. Thatcher took her place with her

husband in the life of this growing city of the West, and both here, and in Denver, to which they removed in 1882, she was active in community work. At Denver she became particularly interested in St. Luke's Hospital, and for more than forty-five years she held a place on the official board of this institution. Such service, covering almost half a century, is evidence of an inspired devotion to a worthy cause. Mrs. Thatcher was also a member, for many years, of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association. In the year 1888, in association with Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill, she established in Denver, the Delgany Free Kindergarten. This pioneer work at the very beginning of the kindergarten movement in America, clearly reveals Mrs. Thatcher's farseeing vision of the benefits to come from this early training for children. She was also one of the charter members of the Women's Club, of Denver, and active in all its work, and from 1882 she was a prominent member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral.

Mrs. Thatcher's husband, a leading Colorado banker, was very fond of travel, and with him she made many trips, visiting, among other places, Great Britain and the continent of Europe. A woman of inherent culture, she was always a liberal supporter of the arts in Denver, her influence and example in this respect proving of great value in the development of this phase of the community life.

Although her own marriage was without children, Mrs. Thatcher brought into her home, her niece, Mary Jeanette Anderson, daughter of Richard Young Anderson, a mining engineer, and of Rebecca (Kirtley) Anderson, her sister. Miss Anderson now lives in the home so long occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher died on January 15, 1928, at the age of eighty-seven. Her passing was a severe loss to the community which had come to know her and to love her so well, through years of intimate acquaintance, and to honor her for what she was. Though the immediate sorrow at her death may fade with time, the memory of her life and work will hardly be destroyed.

THATCHER, Joseph Addison,

Banker and Philanthropist.

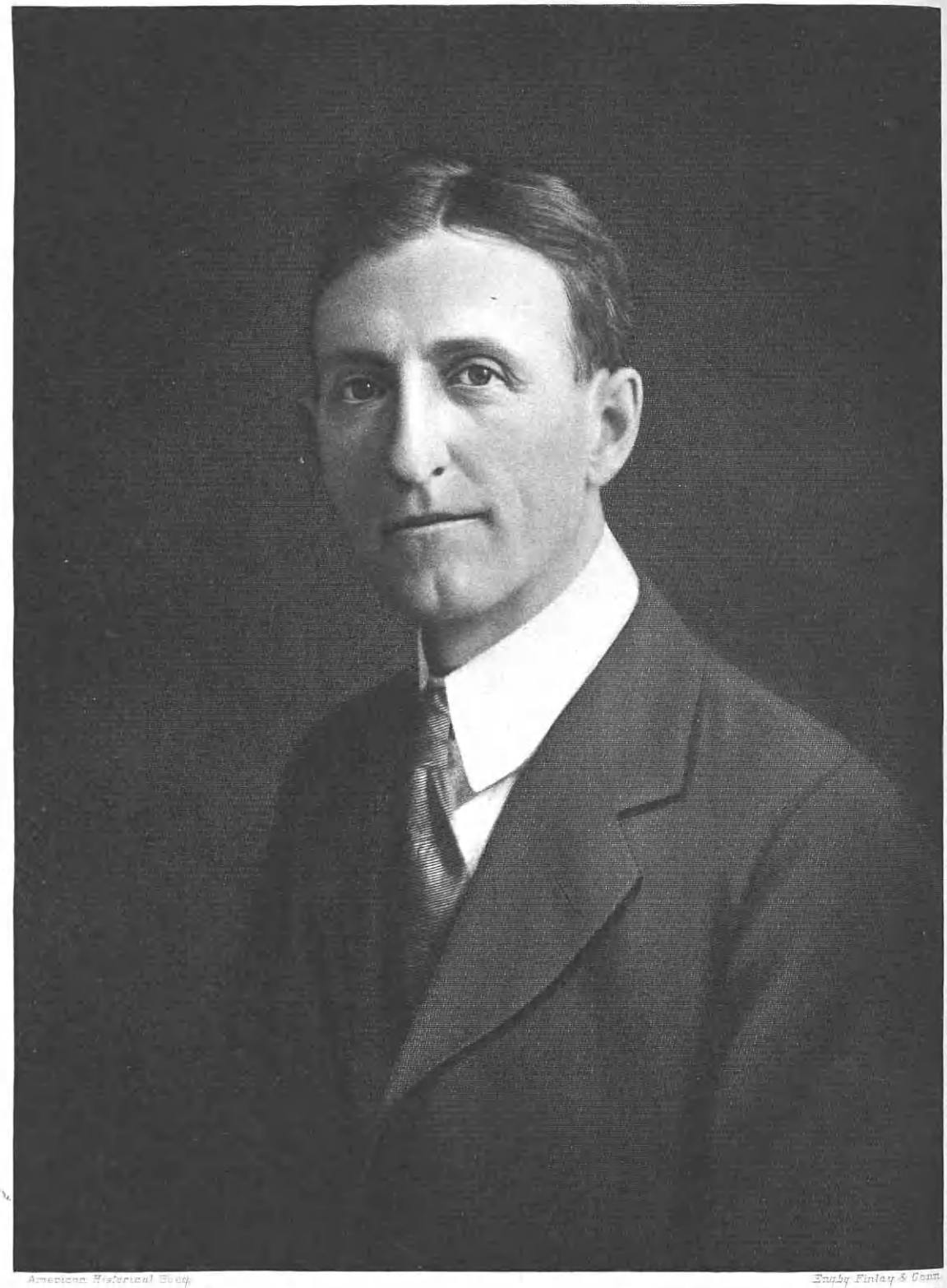
In the building up of the great empire of the West, Joseph Addison Thatcher played a part of the utmost importance. Coming to Colorado as a young man in 1860, he saw the almost limitless opportunities of the State and the marvelous rewards awaiting those with the perspicacity and courage to develop its latent resources. This development, however, was impossible in the absence of a soundly established financial system to stabilize the business life and render capital freely available for all legitimate projects. To the establishment and efficient organization of such a financial system Mr. Thatcher devoted his life, and his success in this work is to be judged only by the extraordinary growth in the prosperity of Colorado, to which he contributed so largely and in which he shared.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, on July 31, 1838, a son of John Pemberton Thatcher, who was born in 1789, and of Patsy (Hickman) Thatcher, of Frankfort, Kentucky. His

grandfather, John P. Thatcher, came from England to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, and here his son was born. John Pemberton Thatcher, a soldier of the War of 1812, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into Kentucky while still a young man, and at Frankfort married Patsy Hickman, daughter of W. H. and Patsy Hickman, and a member of an old Cavalier family prominent in Virginia during Colonial days, especially in Spottsylvania County, the seat of the ancestral home. John Pemberton Thatcher made his home in Kentucky thereafter for many years, actively participating in the life of the State, in whose affectionate esteem he held high place.

Joseph Addison Thatcher attended the public schools of Shelby County, Kentucky, and later undertook a course of study in commercial law, banking, and bookkeeping in Jones's Commercial College at St. Louis, Missouri, to which State his parents removed in 1849, settling at Independence. When he completed his education, Mr. Thatcher accepted a position as clerk in the store of his uncle in Independence, where he remained for two years. Elected assistant secretary of the State Senate of Missouri in 1858, he served in this capacity for a short time, and in 1860, when he was twenty-two years of age, he moved westward to Colorado, establishing his home in Central City.

Upon his arrival in Colorado, Mr. Thatcher turned his attention again to commercial pursuits, his experience in his uncle's store proving of great worth to him in the conduct of his independent mercantile venture. He also became interested to some extent in mining enterprises, but in 1863 Mr. Thatcher took the first step in the direction of the career in which he was later to achieve such distinction. At that time he accepted the appointment as manager and cashier of the banking house of Warren Hussey and Company, this arrangement continuing very successfully until 1870. In that year Mr. Thatcher, in association with Mr. Standley, a successful gold miner, purchased the interests of the company and established the banking firm of Thatcher, Standley and Company, of which he was president, Otto Sauer, vice-president, and Frank C. Young, cashier. On January 1, 1874, this corporation was converted into the First National Bank of Central City, retaining the same officers, and under Mr. Thatcher's able direction gradually grew in strength and influence until it became one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the State. In 1882, however, he resigned the presidency and removed to Denver, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death. The greater part of the year 1883 and 1884 he spent in travel through Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and upon his return to his native land, he again became active in business, organizing, in December, 1884, the Denver National Bank, of which he was chosen president. His sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, together with his brilliant talent for executive detail which amounted almost to genius, was again of the utmost value in this new enterprise, and the Denver National Bank as it exists today is a monument to the fine energy and ability of Mr. Thatcher, who remained, after his retirement as presi-



American Historical Soc'y. Busby Finley & Conn.

Harry B. Tedrow

dent, chairman of the board of directors until his death.

Important and extensive as were his business connections Mr. Thatcher never allowed them to monopolize his time and attention to the exclusion of other interests. He was well known as a discriminating critic and patron of music and art, contributing liberally toward their development in Denver, while he gave generously to many worthy civic and charitable causes throughout the State. Mr. Thatcher was also fond of travel, fishing and hunting, and he was the author of a published volume, "A Colorado Outing," which has been widely read by those who visit this State. At the main entrance to Denver City Park there stands, through his gift, a most beautiful fountain and impressive monument, composed of three figures which typify Love, Learning, and Loyalty, and a central figure which typifies the State of Colorado. Mr. Thatcher was a member of various local organizations and of several clubs, including the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club, and the Denver Athletic Club.

In 1865, at Central City, Colorado, Joseph Addison Thatcher married Frances Kirtley, of St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Sinclair Kirtley, a descendant of a noble English family of Colonial prominence in the State of Virginia. Mr. Kirtley was an attorney at Columbia, Missouri. A biography of Mrs. Thatcher accompanies that of her husband. There were no children born of this marriage, but for many years Mary Jeanette Anderson, a niece of Mrs. Thatcher, was a member of the household, and a devoted daughter of the family.

Mr. Thatcher died on October 25, 1918, in the eightieth year of his age. He was active to the last in Denver business and civic life, and his passing was a source of deep sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances throughout the West. He was a man of aggressive courage and strong will, with the utmost confidence in his judgment and opinions, but he possessed, nevertheless, extraordinary warmth and charm. In all his relations with others he never, for a moment, compromised his high ideals, and the integrity of his character may well prove an example of lasting inspirational value. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success, and honor.

TEDROW, Harry Beecher,

Attorney.

The example set by the late Harry Beecher Tedrow of Denver, Colorado, is one to give courage to others to follow the inspirations of their higher visions in the true service of mankind. After preparing himself to practice law, he showed an unusual ability to grasp the full meaning of law in its operation of justice, and it was this practice that he chose to perform in the interest of humanity rather than to exploit his talents for self-aggrandizement. This trait of taking the side of right in order that right might prevail was shown in his frequent acceptance of places of public activity without remuneration, and his willingness to bear the heavier part of the burdens of responsibility that such appointment entailed. He was a born leader, and so acknowledged by all with whom he had dealings.

Harry Beecher Tedrow was born in

Woodburn, Iowa, May 6, 1875. His father, Joseph Leech Tedrow, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1835, and was all of his life active as a merchant. His early youth was spent in Athens, Ohio, and at the age of twenty years, in 1855, he moved to Iowa. In 1887, he settled in Hastings, Nebraska, and there spent the rest of his life, living until 1912, a period of twenty-five years, in this locality. His wife was Hester Ann Proudfoot, a native of Barbour County, West Virginia, whose people were pioneer families in Clarke and Warren counties, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leech Tedrow were the parents of eight children. The first Tedrow of record in the United States was Michael Tedrow, who is supposed to have come from Teterow, Germany, a location in the State of Mecklenburg. Prior to the year of 1781, he had settled in the county of York, Pennsylvania, and he served in the York County Militia during the Revolutionary War. The line of descent from Michael Tedrow is traced through his son Reuben, and his wife, Jane Leech; and their son Joseph, and his wife, Barbara Ann Geist, who were the parents of Joseph Leech Tedrow, the father of Harry Beecher Tedrow.

It was in the public schools of Woodburn, Iowa, that Harry Beecher Tedrow began his education, and from there he attended public schools in Hastings, Nebraska, graduating from the Hastings High School in 1892. Four years after his graduation from high school, he came to Colorado, and for about two years was connected with the "Rocky Mountain News" in reportorial work and also in the business office.

In 1897, Mr. Tedrow entered the Law Department of the University of Denver, and in 1898, when this country declared war with Spain, he enlisted in Troop B, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as "Torrey's Rough Riders," and his regiment was assigned to the Seventh Army Corps under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. After the war, he returned to Denver and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He first began his law practice at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and then went to Idaho, from where after a time, he removed to Portland, and in both of these States he practiced law. In 1903, he returned to Colorado and settled at Boulder, where, in association with Richard H. Whiteley, he carried on his law practice until 1906. He then came to Denver and formed a partnership with Charles W. Franklin, under the firm name of Franklin and Tedrow. This partnership continued until 1912, when Mr. Tedrow returned to Boulder. While in association with Mr. Franklin, he was secretary of the Denver Bar Association and held in high esteem by that organization. On his return to Boulder, Mr. Tedrow became associated with Arthur W. Fitzgerald and the firm was known as Tedrow and Fitzgerald, which took over the Whiteley practice of that city. This partnership continued until the time of Mr. Tedrow's death.

From 1909 to 1915 Mr. Tedrow was a member of the Board of Pardons, and for the term of 1913-14 he was county attorney for Boulder County. During the administration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States, Mr. Tedrow was commissioned as United States District Attorney, and this commission was renewed in 1918. He assumed the duties of this office on August 1, 1914,

just at the time of the beginning of the World War, and holding the office throughout the period of that conflict, he had an unusual experience. His duties involved a heavy legal burden, being of the utmost importance during the European War, at which time he was responsible for a great amount of government business, both legal and administrative. This work called for much initiative and good judgment, as much of it had no established precedent on which to predicate it, and it was here that Mr. Tedrow's ability and talent were demonstrated to a marked extent. He held very sacred the public interest and was unrelenting in his prosecution of violators of the Lever act.

Mr. Tedrow's diligence in prosecuting those who violated the law by profiteering was so aggressive that a petition was filed by thirteen Denver merchants, and a judge of the United States District Court for Colorado enjoined him from collecting evidence against merchants suspected of making unfair profits. But his move did not daunt or deter Mr. Tedrow from carrying on the work that he conceived to be his duty. He immediately appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, but his death occurred before it was decided. His vigor in prosecuting cattlemen charged with annoying small farmers resulted in two wealthy offenders being convicted by the Federal Court. The history of his zeal in fulfilling the duties of his office is one that places credit on the administration which he served. He has, indeed, left a record of courage and fearlessness in upholding the law, and thereby set an example as to the duties of a district attorney.

In politics, Mr. Tedrow was a Democrat. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Colorado State Bar Association, the Denver Bar Association, and he was a most ardent member of the Masonic Order, being a Scottish Rite Mason, and a devout adherent of its teachings. In addition to his service in the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Tedrow was a colonel of the Colorado National Guard in 1901 and 1902. He was a devotee and thorough student of history, and in his research he discovered and published certain facts to prove that Reuben M. Pike was undoubtedly conversant with and in accord with Aaron Burr's traitorous plans, which he proved by Pike's intimacy with General James Wilkinson, Burr's accomplice.

At Portland, Oregon, April 22, 1903, Harry Beecher Tedrow married Camilla Roberts, daughter of Sidney E. Roberts of Denver, Colorado. They had two children: Irene and Imogene. Mr. Tedrow died in Denver, Colorado, on January 1, 1921, having built for himself a place of highest esteem in the minds of the citizens of Colorado and the West.

Although Mr. Tedrow belonged to a political party, in the discharge of his duties he was never partisan. His death occurred when he was in the midst of a brilliant career and at a time when everyone believed that he was becoming one of Colorado's foremost men with every indication that he would become a national figure. His loss is one that affects many lines; the legal profession has lost a gifted member, the State and city a valued citizen and the nation one of its most faithful sons, whose record of integrity is one that all men should endeavor to emulate.

SCHELLENTRAGER, Charles Christopher,

Political Leader.

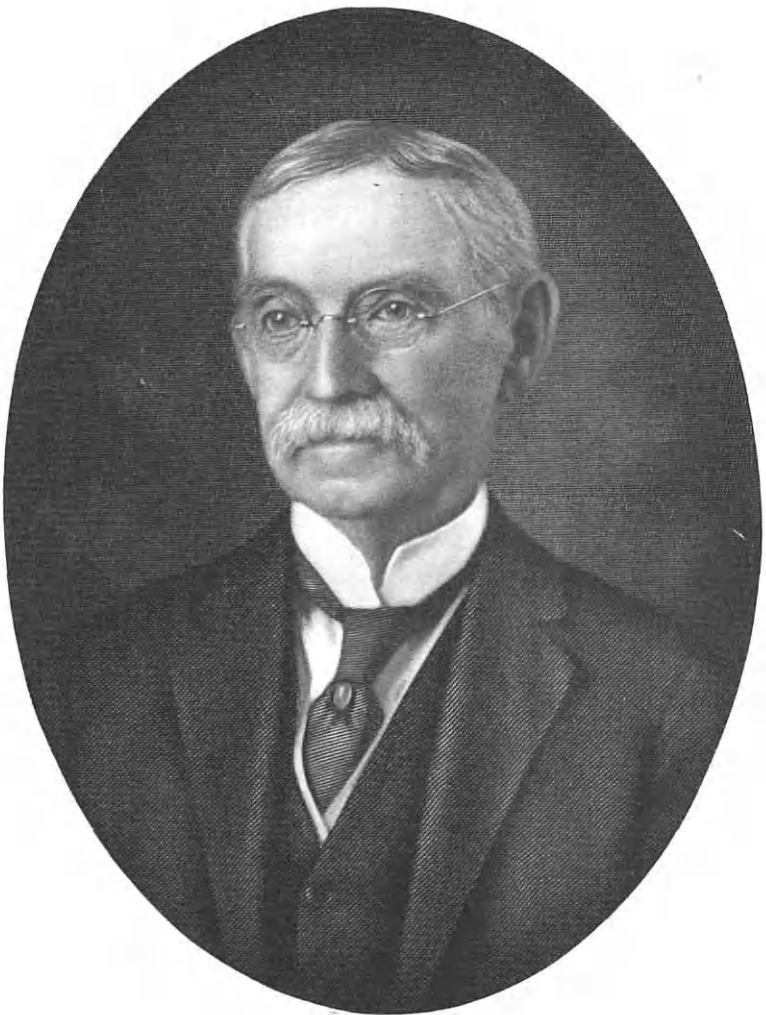
Inspired by the same high ideals for civic betterment which made Tom Johnson's career in Cleveland politics a marvel to the whole of America, like him thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and with human nature in general, and like him consecrated to the improvement of the community, Charles Christopher Schellentrager, political leader of Cleveland, Ohio, was a friend of Tom Johnson and a member of the Cleveland City Council which coöperated with that mayor.

Charles Christopher Schellentrager was born in Eisenach, Germany, March 2, 1846, son of Charles and Johanna Schellentrager. The father died in Germany during the early youth of the son, who received his elementary education in his native country. At the age of fourteen, Charles C. Schellentrager immigrated to America, living for a short time in New York City, then with a sister in Akron, Ohio, where he completed his schooling and graduated from the Akron High School. He then traveled by way of Panama to join his brother in California. Another member of the family, the grandmother, had resided in the West until she was murdered by the Indians. When Mr. Schellentrager reached California he found employment in a fruit store, but he soon returned to Ohio and settled in Cleveland, at the age of twenty-one, opening a down-town restaurant. He was successful in this venture, as in some property investments he made. His chief interest throughout his mature life, however, was public service, which he considered an unescapable responsibility for every intelligent citizen.

For fifty years Charles C. Schellentrager was a figure in Ohio politics. As his first district in Cleveland was Glenville, before its incorporation into the greater city, he was in 1882 elected county recorder, and was the only Democrat in the court house, and in 1888, mayor of Glenville. Thrice was he reëlected to that office, which he filled without compensation and with signal success in the way of effecting modern civic improvements. During his régime extensive paving was accomplished, an adequate sewage system, and modern lighting was supplied. In 1893 he resigned from the office of mayor in order to become county auditor. When Glenville became part of Cleveland, Mr. Schellentrager was elected to the Cleveland City Council, on which he long served, where he worked hard and used all his not inconsiderable influence to effect civic improvement. Tom Johnson, able and idealistic leader that he was, had no better friend nor warmer supporter than this high-minded and honest politician. Known and admired by hundreds in this section of the city, Mr. Schellentrager was regarded as the champion of public rights, and his death on January 17, 1926, was sincerely mourned by the whole district.

Much of his time and energy went to the improvement of his fine farm near the lake, used at first as a summer home for his family, later as their permanent residence, and now sold as a subdivision. For thirty years the family resided on what is now known as East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Cleveland.

On January 29, 1869, in Cleveland, Ohio, Charles C. Schellentrager married



Finley & Lamb

Erasmus Wilson

American Historical Soc'y

Adella Guebhard, who was born in New York City, daughter of Louis and Sophia (Gassert) Guebhard. A native of Paris, France, Louis Guebhard was at the head of a business of his own in the early days of Cleveland, where he and his wife died. To Charles C. and Adella (Guebhard) Schellentrager were born two children: 1. Carl, who is married, and the father of two children: Charles and Margaret. 2. Clara, wife of the well-known hardware merchant of Akron, William Wohlwend; she is the mother of a son, William Charles Wohlwend, who married Mabelle Jones, by whom he has a daughter, Bettie Claire Wohlwend. Mrs. Schellentrager survives her husband.

Mr. Schellentrager was a self-made man. Honesty was his policy, and honest and altruistic political leadership his life-work. Of him it is truthfully said: "He left the world better for his having been here."

WILSON, Erasmus,

Man of Affairs.

Patriot and soldier, and in later life a business man of large affairs, Erasmus Wilson achieved success in several fields of endeavor through his own efforts and abilities. He was a member of the well-known American family, inheriting many splendid traits of the pioneer strain, meeting and overcoming the difficulties which confronted him, and building a career of usefulness and service upon the foundation of solid Christian character and allegiance to the highest ideals.

His father, William Wilson, was probably living in Noble County, Ohio, as early as 1840, a kinsman of the Wilsons who came over the mountains from Virginia to Grant County, Kentucky, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, some of whom also settled at Wilson Station, two miles from Harrodsburg. Later descendants moved north and west into Ohio and Indiana. William Wilson married Eleanor Philpot, and their youngest son, Erasmus, was born near Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, on November 7, 1842.

Erasmus Wilson, of this record, attended the public schools of his native State until he was twelve years old, when his parents died, and he went to make his home with his eldest brother, Sheppard Wilson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. The boy early acquired the habits of industry and thrift and the love of self-improvement which remained with him as distinguishing characteristics in all later life. As a young man he had already begun his business career when the crisis of the Civil War intervened and cut short his plans for the present.

With the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Wilson immediately offered his services, enlisting in the Union forces as a member of Company B, of the 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Smythe, commander. The Iowa troops were in the thick of many of the most important engagements of the war. Mr. Wilson served with distinction at the famous siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Lookout Mountain, under General Thomas in Tennessee, he was slightly wounded by a spent bullet. He also participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, and Ringold, Tennessee, and then having seen action under both Grant and Thomas, he joined General Sherman's forces in the dramatic "March to the Sea," which more than any other single factor, broke the heart of the

Confederacy. He had served continuously for nearly three years now, marching on to Washington finally with Sherman to participate in the Grand Parade of the Union troops. He was mustered out of the army at Louisville, Kentucky, on June 27, 1865, and after the war served as a clerk in the quartermaster's department under General John A. Logan.

When the ways of peace had grown once more familiar to the people of the nation, Mr. Wilson returned to his Iowa home at Cedar Falls and there entered into the drygoods business, mastering all the details of operation, and securing a wide knowledge not only of general business principles but also of the local problems to be met. In a few years he was able to purchase a drygoods store at Salina, Kansas, which he conducted in a very successful way, building his business to flattering proportions, as the community was quick to avail itself of the excellent standards he maintained both in service and in the quality of his merchandise.

For some time, however, Mr. Wilson had been impressed with the opportunities which the Texas cattle fields offered to men of initiative and vision, and when the occasion arose and he was able to put his plans into execution, he removed to this State. For many years he made his home here, entering actively into its life, working for Texas, and sharing in its ultimate prosperity. A man of proved ability in commerce, he possessed also remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, and this was repeatedly of greatest worth to him in his transactions. Expanding his holdings little by little as conditions dictated, he gradually came to control some of the largest cattle ranches in the State, buying and selling to his own advantage, though careful always to give full value for what he received, and raising stock successfully by taking advantage of the most scientific methods as well as the specialized knowledge of experienced ranchmen. During this period, Mr. Wilson was also treasurer of the Drum Flato Commission Company, at Kansas City, Missouri, holding this office until his retirement from active business in 1902, when he transferred his home to Los Angeles, California.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Wilson never neglected his civic duties, maintaining a constant interest in the problems of government, and in all worthy movements for the welfare and progress of the various communities of which he found himself a member. He was associated with various local organizations from time to time, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. His benefactions to charitable enterprises or needy individual cases were many and generous.

Erasmus Wilson married, at New Albany, Indiana, Flora New (Harrod) Hawes, widow of Edgar Poe Hawes, of Louisville, Kentucky, and daughter of Dr. Sanford Hickman and Margaret Rosalie (Thompson) Harrod. Mrs. Wilson is a direct descendant of Thomas (or Samuel) Harrod, the founder of the American branch of the Harrod family, who was born in England and came to America as one of the first settlers in the Shenandoah Valley in 1754, and of Captain William Harrod, his son, a military officer during the period of the Revolutionary War. Her father, Dr. Sanford Hick-

man Harrod, in the fourth generation of American descent, was a well-known physician in Indiana, and a geologist of repute. His valuable collection of specimens became part of the famous Borden collection owned by his son-in-law, Dr. William Borden, the founder of Borden College, and in 1924 was given to the Field Museum of Chicago. Mrs. Wilson, since her husband's death, has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, taking an active part in various phases of the city's life.

Mr. Wilson's death on August 21, 1928, bringing to a close a long life of usefulness and service, was a source of very deep sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances. A man of the strictest integrity in all his relations with others, of great personal warmth and charm, he had contributed, by his many successes, an appreciable share to the larger prosperity of the nation, while attaining in fullest measure those things of which the poet speaks, "honor, esteem, and the love of many friends."

ROBY, Luther Abbott,

Manufacturer.

During forty-five years of active participation in the steel industry of Cleveland, Ohio, Luther Abbott Roby advanced from his first position as a draftsman to a place of conspicuous responsibility and importance in the steel world of that city. Mr. Roby was with the Otis Steel Company at the time that experiments were being made in Bessemer steel, and to him is given the credit for superintending the first successful production of that most useful metal. From that time he was counted one of the prominent steel men of that region, and was actively connected with one company or another until failing health caused him to retire from business several years before his death.

Mr. Roby was a native of the Granite State, having been born in Nashua, New Hampshire, November 5, 1854. His father, Cyrus Roby, of English blood, was a dealer in heavy timber used in shipbuilding, and was well known throughout the coast cities of New England. His mother, Caroline (Campbell) Roby, was of English-Scotch descent. In Nashua, Luther Abbott Roby grew up, and passed through the public and high schools of that town. His preparatory education completed, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, graduating with the class of 1875. During the years of theoretical preparation in the classroom, he added to his equipment a practical knowledge of the material he was studying by working during his vacations in the Nashua Steel Works, of which Mr. S. T. Wellman was superintendent. Mr. Wellman thus came to know Luther Abbott Roby in his capacity as a draftsman at the very inception of his professional career, and in him he saw a young man of outstanding ability. Time passed, and Mr. Roby finished his course at the Institute. In the meantime, the Otis Steel Company had been organized in Cleveland, and Mr. Wellman had become its superintendent. Mr. Wellman had kept an eye on this young man who demonstrated his value to the Nashua Steel Works in his brief vacation periods, and when Commencement Day was over and Luther Abbott Roby stepped out into the world, ready to devote himself to his chosen work, Mr. Wellman induced him

to leave New England and enter the employ of the Otis Steel Company. And so it happened that Mr. Roby began as a draftsman a business connection which was to extend over a period of two decades and a half, and which was to bring to him one advancement after another. At the end of twenty-five years with this company Mr. Roby retired, and for five years was not actively interested in business. Then the Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Company was organized and again Mr. Wellman induced Mr. Roby to associate himself with them. He became their general superintendent and continued to fill this position for twenty years, until his failing health would no longer permit him to carry the responsibilities which his important office entailed. About seven years after he was obliged to sever his business relations, he passed away at his home in Cleveland Heights, on August 14, 1924.

In his earlier days Mr. Roby brought forth much favorable comment from the different iron and steel trade journals by the manner in which he built furnaces, among others being the large furnace at Nova Scotia, one at Birmingham, Alabama, and one at the "Soo," which was dismantled, moved from near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then greatly enlarged.

Mr. Roby was a member of the Technology Club of Cleveland, the Colonial Club, and of the New England Society. Politically, he lined up with the Republican ranks.

At Wakefield, Massachusetts, Mr. Roby married Adeline Lane, the daughter of David and Sara (Coffin) Lane. Mr. Lane was a well-known business man of Boston, having carried on a very successful wholesale business in flour, feed and grain in State Street for over forty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Roby were born four children. Mr. Roby lived to see them all grow up, and to welcome into the family several grandchildren. Luther L., the oldest son, married (first) Mary Ballantyne, who died and left one child, Luther L., Jr.; he married (second) Clara Brown, and they have one child, Bettie Jane; they live at Hudson, Ohio. Harold P., the second son, married Eleanor Groff, and settled in Pittsburgh; they have two children: Lane and Eleanore. The other two children live in Cleveland Heights: Adalyn Roby, wife of Ray W. Irvin, with their son, Frank, and daughter, Jean; and Frank M. Roby, with his wife, Reah (Talmage) Roby, and their daughter, Ann.

COOLIDGE, Douglas William,

Authority on Ornamental Plants.

Head of the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens of Pasadena, California, and widely recognized as one of the foremost authorities on ornamental plants in the world, Douglas William Coolidge achieved a career of the greatest distinction in the field of his chosen occupation. A man of versatile talents and many gifts, his love of plants and flowers began in the early days of his boyhood and remained with him throughout all his life. He found happiness in his work, and when after years of success in other fields of endeavor he was finally able to open his gardens in Southern California, it was a day which he remembered always with greatest pleasure. Mr. Coolidge's genius as a propagator and grower of ornamental plants was recognized by the Fed-

American Historical Soc. Derby Fisher & Lyon.

Coolidge

eral authorities who coöperated with him in much of his work, while it is a matter of record that he was responsible for the introduction into California gardens of more rare plants than any other single man.

Mr. Coolidge was born May 7, 1860, at Bonaparte, Iowa, a distant cousin of ex-President Calvin Collidge, and member of the old and distinguished American family which traces its ancestry back to John and Mary Coolidge of Colonial New England. He attended the public schools of his native State, but in his leisure moments when the other boys were playing baseball or marbles, he was off in the woods gathering wild flowers and studying nature. He became a skillful botanist at an early age, sharing his time between excursions into the woods and the cultivation of an inherent love for music. With the completion of his academic training in his twenty-second year, Mr. Coolidge took up music teaching and eventually became head of the music department at the University of Oregon in Eugene, a position which he filled most successfully for many years. During his residence here he also served as secretary of the Oregon State Board of Equalization, but with all his other activities, he did not lose his first interest in plants and flowers. He played an important part in the establishment of the loganberry industry in Oregon, sending one of the first plants raised by Judge Logan of Santa Cruz to a friend in Eugene and to a Portland nurseryman, who distributed slips among the loganberry farmers of the State.

In 1899 Mr. Coolidge first came to Pasadena, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death. During a long period he served as secretary of the Pasadena Board of Trade, but he also decided finally to enter the field in which he won his greatest fame. Opening a florist shop across from the Hotel Maryland, he was soon able to put other plans into execution by the establishment of his first rare plant gardens at Hill Avenue and Colorado Street. His fine energy and ability brought him immediate success, with a wide reputation which gradually grew to flattering proportions, and substantial financial returns which enabled him to enlarge his business activities. For twelve years he conducted his gardens at the original location, and then moved to a fourteen-acre property on North Santa Anita Avenue, the site now well known to thousands of visitors from every State in the Union. With the coöperation of Federal authorities, Mr. Coolidge introduced to Southern California many rare plants secured by explorers from all parts of the world, and in this connection it is worthy of note that he was the first to bring the very popular French and African heathers to the gardens of the State. One of the more recent and most notable of his various horticultural productions is his I. X. L. thornless rose stock, produced after several years of experimenting, and which for vigor, rapidity of growth, and immunity from rose diseases has no equal. By the most notable horticulturists and rose specialists in America it has been pronounced the greatest innovation in the history of rose culture. A pioneer in a picturesque field, he exhibited the true pioneer spirit in his work with the rarest and most exotic growths in the courageous manner in which he triumphed repeatedly over great ob-

stacles, and in the breadth and genius of his activities.

An early settler in Pasadena, Mr. Coolidge was always deeply interested in the development and growth of the city in which he made his home for so many years. Quite aside from his own business enterprises, he worked actively in many worthy movements for progress and was known and loved throughout all this section. As a prominent member of the California Nurserymen's Association, he was in great demand at public gatherings and at banquets because of his ready eloquence and wit. He also continued to be active in musical activities along the Pacific coast.

In 1882, Douglas William Coolidge married Virginia West, who died in 1925. They became the parents of two children: 1. Roma, now Mrs. Roma Cundy, of Pasadena. 2. Marcia, now Mrs. Marcia Condon, also a resident of this city. Mr. Coolidge remarried in 1926, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche P. Coolidge, of No. 1920 Paloma Street, Pasadena.

Mr. Coolidge's death occurred on May 19, 1928, bringing to a close a life well spent in useful and constructive endeavor. He entered into the manifold activities of human existence with zest and enthusiasm, finding pleasure in his work, in the relaxation which music afforded, in the association of warm and trusted friends and the happy companionships of the home. Kindly and amiable in all his relations with others, he was particularly fond of children, and those of the city of Pasadena learned to know him and to love him as their own. And yet, whatever he undertook, he was strong to bring to successful completion, laboring with tireless persistence and energy for the ends which he thought worth while. And that these were always of genuine value to the State and its people as well as to himself, is a tribute to the fineness of his tastes and character and to the discerning clarity of his intellect. His—it may truly be said—was a career of achievement, success and honor.

VAN DE WATER, Lott, Jr.,

Editor.

As a lifelong resident of Hempstead, Long Island, and as editor of the "Sentinel," of this city, one of the most influential newspapers of this region, Lott Van de Water, Jr., rendered valuable service to his municipality and to his fellow-townsman. Few men took a more active interest in public affairs or did more to bring about the upbuilding of Hempstead than did he; and his struggles for the city's welfare, which time and again were rewarded with successful accomplishment, won for him the approval of the leading citizens and the praises of the multitudes. Keeping ever abreast of the times, whatever the changes in social conditions might be, Mr. Van de Water naturally held opinions on matters relating to development of the municipality. But his opinions and judgments were sound and were of such character that his advice was ever sought in the counsels of leaders. Those who were privileged to know him well esteemed him as a true friend and an estimable citizen, so that his death was an occasion of profound sorrow throughout the community in which he had lived and worked for the public good. For even though he had retired from active editorship of the

"Sentinel" in his later years, he maintained his interest in the affairs of Hempstead, and always did whatever lay in his power to improve conditions among his fellow-men.

Mr. Van de Water was born March 4, 1858, in Brooklyn, New York, a son of Lott Van de Water, Sr., and Caroline (Bedell) Van de Water. When he was very small, in the early sixties of the eighteenth century, the family removed from Brooklyn, his birthplace, to Hempstead, where the father, a veteran of the Civil War, became engaged in business as a merchant. While he was a very young man, Lott Van de Water, Jr., took over the editorship of the "Sentinel," and by hard work and fair dealing built it up to a point at which it was a power among the publications of the island. That was when Nassau County was still a part of Queens. He continued with the publication of this paper, whose news articles and editorials were highly regarded for their masterly qualities and public-spiritedness, until 1917, when he relinquished his connection with it, and was succeeded by his sons, Reginald L. and Kenneth B. Van de Water, who continued to publish it.

Strong and beneficial as was Mr. Van de Water's contribution to the city through editorship of the "Sentinel," his finest qualities of nature are perhaps best exemplified by his activities after he ceased to be editor. He then took up a work which to him was a pastime, and to which he had looked forward for years. He established what is known as Brookside Farm, south of the village, near Roosevelt, which he made one of the show places and recreation spots of Long Island. On this farm, as he chose to call it, despite the fact that it more closely resembled an extensive and delightful garden, he planted flowers of all varieties that would grow in this climate, and by years of labor developed a spot of rare beauty that attracted to it visitors from all parts of the United States. He laid out playgrounds, built swings and wooded paths, rose-covered arbors and shaded nooks, and, not wishing to confine enjoyment of this place of rest and play, threw it open to the public in order that all might share in the enjoyment of its beauties.

In addition to his work as editor and public garden-builder, Mr. Van de Water took an active part in the political affairs of Hempstead and Long Island. In 1881 he was appointed village clerk of Hempstead, and served in that capacity until 1904. In 1897 he was elected secretary of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society, in which office he served until his resignation shortly before his death. As secretary of the society, he was a strong factor in building up the organization which conducts the annual agricultural fair at Mineola, and in bringing it to its present successful state. He was among those who early recognized the changed conditions in the county of Nassau, especially the fact that this region was passing from an agricultural region to a suburban community; and he constantly urged upon the society that if it were to progress it must admit to itself that these changes were taking place. Mr. Van de Water, among his other agricultural activities, was a member and secretary of the executive committee of the Nassau County Farm Bureau.

Along with his many other activities, Mr. Van de Water was interested in fra-

ternal affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with the Morton Lodge, No. 63. He served through the various stations, and was elected master of the lodge for two terms, in 1894 and 1895. Later he was elected treasurer of the lodge, and at the time of his death was the lodge's oldest living Past Master. He also was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was identified with the Hempstead Lodge, No. 141; the Mineola Encampment and the Patriarchs Militant. He was for thirty years clerk of St. George's Episcopal parish, but at the time of his death was a communicant of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, in Garden City, Long Island.

On November 2, 1882, in Hempstead, Long Island, New York, Mr. Van de Water married Annie Leverett Price, daughter of Henry B. and Mary (Raynor) Price. By this marriage there were three children, two sons and a daughter: 1. Kenneth B., editor of the Hempstead "Sentinel." 2. Major Reginald L., of the Fourteenth Infantry of the New York State National Guard, who is also associated with the "Sentinel." 3. Ruth, now Mrs. Ruth Mannie, of No. 126 North Franklin Street, Hempstead.

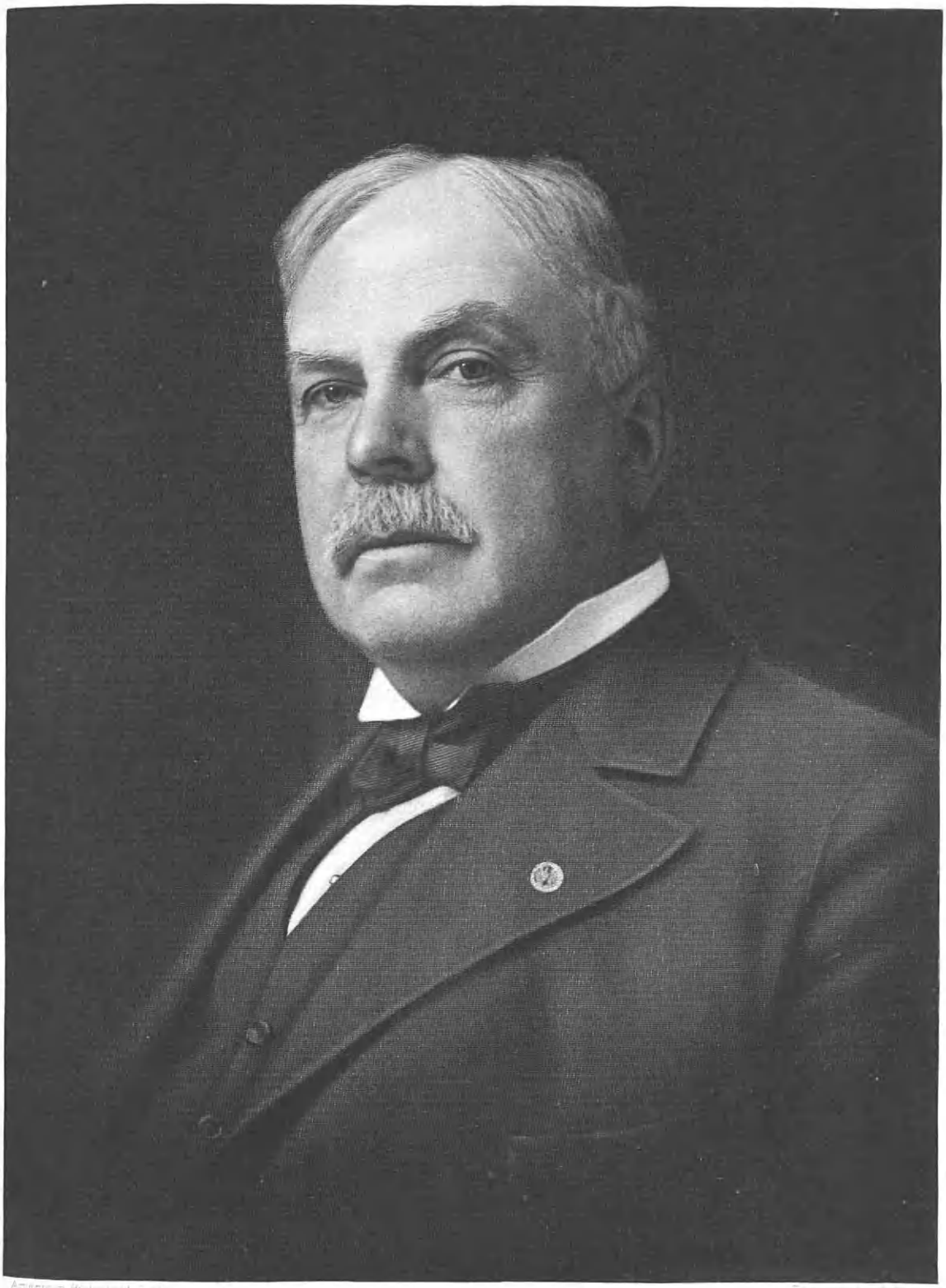
When the death of Lott Van de Water, Jr., took place on May 8, 1927, in Hempstead, New York, many were the expressions of regret and sympathy that were heard on all sides; and no matter how much these expressions praised his work, they always emphasized the true nobility of his character and his enviable traits as a friend. Mr. Van de Water's constant loyalty to his fellow-men and to his own high principles of conduct rendered him one of the most praiseworthy and most beloved men of his time, as well as a substantial and useful citizen of Hempstead.

ENGELS, Henry,

Mining Executive.

First president, and one of the founders of the Engels Mining Company, Henry Engels was one of the most prominent mining men that California ever produced. Born in the State soon after the first wave of '49ers had swept westward in the mad search for gold, he grew to manhood in those exciting times and lived in an atmosphere pregnant with the march of events. It was impossible that some of the fine enthusiasm of the period should not have been communicated to him, but he possessed in addition the rare qualities of far-reaching vision and sound judgment. Where others only hoped, Mr. Engels foresaw specifically the marvelous opportunities which the California of the future was to offer to men of initiative and energy. He made his plans far in advance and waited the propitious moment, and then when the time arrived he plunged with full vigor into the creation of a successful enterprise, which stands today as a monument to his fame.

Mr. Engels was a descendant of old and distinguished German families, his father, Henry Adolph Engels, having been born at Siegen, Prussia, on February 9, 1810, and his mother, Caroline Maria Kathrina Sybilla (Magnus) Engels, at Herborn, Province of Nassau, Prussia, on November 19, 1818. They were the parents of seven children, the first two born in Prussia, the others after their arrival in America: 1. Charles Henry, born August 26, 1843, at Siegen.



Henry Engels

2. Henry Adolph, also born at Siegen, on August 5, 1845. 3. Frederick Philip, born March 7, 1847, on Greenwich Street, New York. 4. Lizzie, only surviving member of the family, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 15, 1850. 5. Henry, of this record. 6. William, born at No. 602 Mission Street, San Francisco, California, on June 26, 1857. 7. Emily, born at the same address on December 25, 1860.

Henry Engels was born on Everett Street, San Francisco, February 1, 1854, to which place his parents had come after a brief sojourn in New York and Cincinnati. He was educated in the private and public schools of this city, completing his training at business college, and early acquiring the habits of industry and thrift which remained with him in all later life. His father and brothers had already become interested in mining and metallurgical industry, so at the beginning of his active career, he joined them in the foundry and metal business.

The Engels family early made an extensive and intensive study of the copper situation, and after several years of prospecting, settled in the late "seventies" in Light Canyon, Plumas County, where the present mines of the company are located. Although convinced of the value of their holdings, lack of transportation facilities and other handicaps prevented immediate developments, and the pioneer prospectors therefore participated in the rush to Virginia City. In all these activities, Mr. Engels' services proved repeatedly of the greatest value to the enterprise with which he was connected in association with his father and brothers. His desire to become familiar with every phase of the immediate business at hand, and his grasp of large general principles governing success at mining or in any other industrial venture, promised the brightest future. Later he joined the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, as San Francisco representative of that company, and although he gave his best efforts to their affairs, he also maintained his interest in the Engels mining ventures, with such results that finally, in 1901, a company was formed and he became its first president. Now the results of earlier labors and his remarkable foresight began to be apparent, for under his able guidance the activities of the company constantly increased and in 1914 the mines began to produce heavily. Mr. Engels continued as executive head of the company for more than fifteen years, and even after his retirement from active business and the presidency of his mining interests, he remained a member of its directorate until the time of his death.

In spite of a busy life which brought him to preëminent position in the western mining world, Mr. Engels was vitally interested in the problems of government and civic affairs, lending hearty support to many worthy movements for progress and advance. He maintained his home in San Francisco for the greater part of his life, and his residence there was a center of hospitality and cheer for his many friends. He was affiliated, fraternally, with Oakland Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and an associate in several other organizations or associations.

Mr. Engels' death occurred on Saturday, October 6, 1928, at a private hospital in San Francisco, his wife, Mrs. Clara N. Engels, and a sister, Mrs. Lizzie Hall

of San José, surviving. Many mourned at his passing, for he had been a prominent figure in California life for half a century, and left behind him a host of warm friends. Although resolute in character and an indefatigable worker toward those ends which he set for himself, he was most considerate of the rights of others, never in any contingency over-stepping the bounds of conduct which govern the lives of those who give their allegiance to the highest ideals. By his many successes he contributed in notable degree to the welfare and the larger prosperity of his State and nation, while in building a great industrial enterprise, he built solidly for the years of the future. Although the immediate sense of loss at his death may fade somewhat with time, he has won for himself a secure place in the abiding memory of the great West which the years cannot efface nor generations destroy.

CONOVER, Carlton Reid,

Engineer and Contractor.

The State of Colorado, and, for that matter, many parts of the West and Southwest, owe their rapid development and industrialization over the last several decades to the work and untiring energy of just such men as Carlton Reid Conover, who, when he came to this region many years ago, was deterred by no obstacles or hardships in his efforts to establish a firm place for himself in a new and undeveloped territory and to build up the land in which he lived. But the lonely life and the slight rations that he too often endured in those early days had their recompense in later years in the form of satisfaction with achievement well performed, knowledge that he had done some of the most important and extensive construction work in the Rocky Mountain district of the United States at a time when this region most needed such upbuilding. In the course of his active and useful career Mr. Conover, a rough and ready but genial and kind-hearted man, acquired a wide circle of friends, some of them having been the most talented engineers and most influential industrial leaders of their times; and all of them felt a sense of profound grief upon the passing of their comrade and colleague, one who had built dams, railways, irrigation systems, reservoirs and all types of construction for large industries. His death leaves a vacancy in the life of Colorado that will be very difficult, indeed, to fill.

Born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, on May 14, 1878, Carlton Reid Conover was a son of William Arthur and Laura (Reid) Conover, as well as a descendant of one of the oldest and most active families in American history. His father, a physician and surgeon, was commissioned a colonel by President Lincoln during the Civil War, served in the Army of the James, was medical director in the army for the duration of the war. After the end of that conflict, he practiced in Hackettstown, New Jersey, for a time, and subsequently in Red Bank, New Jersey. In 1908 he came to Denver, Colorado, to live with his son, Carlton R., of whom this is a record. Laura (Reid) Conover, wife of William Arthur and mother of Carlton R. Conover, came of an old Holland Dutch family which settled in Pennsylvania and whose members came then to be known as Pennsylvania Dutch. Her brother was Admiral Reid,

who was active throughout the Civil War period.

Carlton R. Conover received his early education in the public schools of Hackettstown, New Jersey; but after he had completed his preliminary academic work, he conceived the idea of coming West. Wishing to help support his family and at the same time to satisfy his own courageous longing to carry out his destiny in new and untried environments, he came, while still quite young, to New Mexico, where he lived as courageously as he thought—a cow puncher on a lonely ranch. Here, living alone, subsisting on canned beans and such rations as the meager facilities of the region provided to one in such a degree of isolation, Mr. Conover developed those hardy traits which men of less sturdy qualities never would have had the heart to utilize; and so acquired one of the most necessary elements of the equipment of an engineer braving wild and lawless lands. Later he was entrusted with the responsibilities of conducting a trainload of cattle to Grand Island, Nebraska. Engaged in the buying, selling and shipping of horses and mules, he remained for a considerable period in the cattle district, proceeding gradually from this work into construction activities on a larger and larger scale, until he became widely known as a successful builder of railroads. He also built the Bijou Dam across the Bijou River; the Jumbo Reservoir at Sterling, Colorado; the Hot Springs Reservoir at Tarrington, Wyoming; and the Horse Creek Dam at Hudson, Colorado. When he became engaged in this type of construction work on his own account, he was in the beginning president and owner of the C. R. Conover Construction Company, with offices in the Bank Building, in Denver, Colorado. This organization later assumed the name of C. R. Conover and Brother, Mr. Conover having admitted his brother, Philip R., into partnership. His work as head of this company was performed in connection with some of the largest construction companies in the United States, such as Kilpatrick Brothers, List and Gifford, the Utah Construction Company, and others. Mr. Conover, in addition to his dam-building and other activities, took an important part in the construction of nearly every railway in the Rocky Mountain region. As the years went on and his associates and those with whom he dealt in a business way observed the splendid qualities of this great industrial leader, his fame became widespread and he was asked to participate in some of the foremost building enterprises in the West and Southwest; and as his work gained impetus, it was obviously of such fine quality that it grew in quantity of its own accord.

In addition to his work as an engineer and builder, Mr. Conover always took an important part in the affairs of his community and actively served his country when his labors were needed by her. During the World War, he turned the forces of his machinery, livestock, man power and equipment to the raising of wheat on a two-thousand acre plot near Hudson, Colorado. Although he had never known anything about wheat cultivation, he went into his immense new undertaking with the spirit and courage that marked all his other enterprises, throwing into it all the resources and effort in his possession, with the result that it was as thoroughly successful as could have

been desired. A man of such public-spirited qualities naturally was deeply interested in political affairs; and while Mr. Conover never sought nor held public office, he was a strong supporter of the Republican party, its policies and its candidates. In his fraternal affiliations, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias. His favorite diversions were sports. In these, as in his work, he ever enjoyed the strenuous and hardening type, having been especially fond of boxing and baseball. His interests aside from engineering and building thus go further to indicate the essential character of the man—his dominating energy and will power, and his love of achievement against all odds.

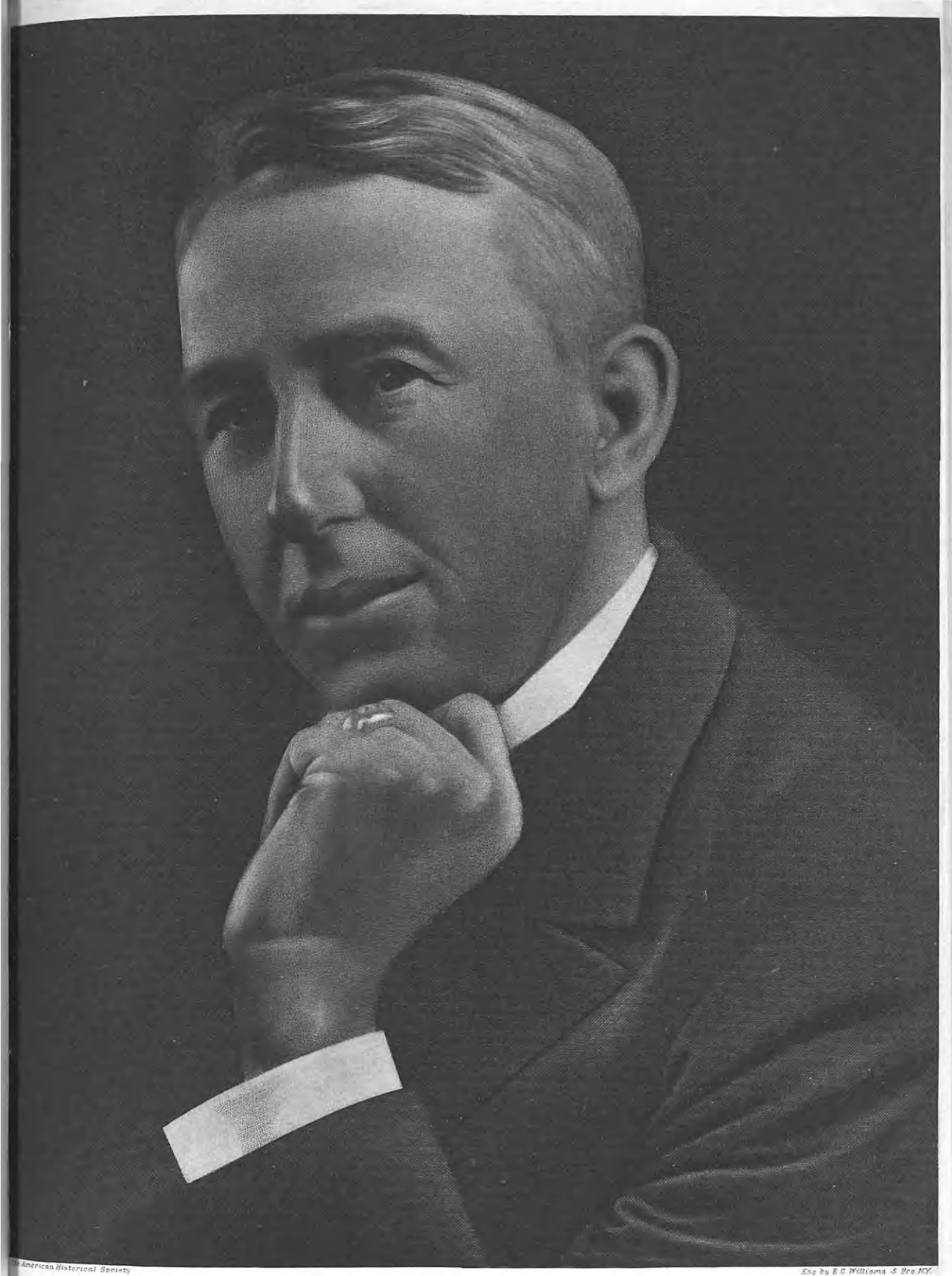
Mr. Conover was twice married: (first), in Nebraska, to Margaret Johnson, who died during the influenza epidemic of 1918; and (second), in Denver, Colorado, to Helen P. Norberg, daughter of an old and highly respected Iowa family. By Mr. Conover's first marriage he had two children: Madeline, and Carlton R., Jr. There also survive, two brothers, Philip R., of Denver, and Lawrence, of Los Angeles, and a sister, Mrs. Madeline Kuebler, of Los Angeles.

The death of Carlton Reid Conover, which occurred on July 24, 1928, when he was fifty years old, brought great sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances, people whom he knew both in business and personal life. A man of dominating personality, he readily attracted all who met him and kept a large number of them as friends and loyal supporters. With those with whom he worked and who were under his direction he was known as a strong leader and a superior officer of driving forcefulness, one who demanded the very best results from both man and beast and who, moreover, got the results that he wished. He was, nevertheless, a man whom men readily respected and learned to love, one ever willing to help his fellow-men, strong-willed in his daily work, yet in his pleasure hours and in the home gentle and courteous as a true lord. Possessing the finest of instincts, combined with an ever present determination to win, Mr. Conover belonged to the group of really active citizens of Western United States who built this region into what it is today, men whose work is too little known and whose efforts are too little appreciated in the country as a whole. But the people of Denver, his home city, and of many communities of Colorado which were enriched by his life, know Mr. Conover and his work, and will long remember him as a builder and leader of men.

PETTIT, Stephen P.,

Business and Civic Leader.

A leader in the life of Long Island, both in business and political circles, Stephen P. Pettit was a man whose life was not lived in vain. He attained to an outstanding position in a public way as a result of his own talents and diligence, having started from very small beginnings. But from the time when he first drove a hack, after he had completed his schooling, until he became the head of several important business enterprises and a political leader, he showed those qualities of character which go to make for splendid citizenship and successful endeavor: a friendly personality, a willingness to help his fellow-man, and a broad vision. His



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Stephen A. Douglas

death, needless to say, brought great sorrow to the hearts of his many friends and acquaintances, as well as to the members of his own family circle; for he was an excellent husband and provider for the home.

Born near Rockville Center, Nassau County, Long Island, New York, he was a son of Smith and Ida (Payne) Pettit. His father, who was a farmer and carpenter by trade, operating between Rockville Center and Baldwin, was born August 12, 1853. Stephen P. Pettit, who was born August 19, 1878, attended, as a boy, the schools of Ocean Side and Baldwin, but he completed his formal schooling at an early age in order to make a living for himself. He then became a hack-driver, following a line of work which he had started on Sundays and in spare time when he had been going to school. That was in the days before the automobile. But he did not remain for long in this type of work. While he was still very young, he served as a constable in Hempstead; and, subsequently, his wide acquaintance with people and conditions in the communities of Nassau and nearby counties led him to enter the real estate business. After that time, Mr. Pettit was engaged extensively in real estate operations, having sold more than 2,500 lots in Freeport alone, the town in which he lived. During the greater part of his time in real estate, he was identified with his own company, which was incorporated in 1921, and of which Mr. Pettit became president and T. Benson Smith secretary and treasurer. This corporation was known as Stephen P. Pettit, Incorporated, and handled a general line of real estate development, did both sales and brokerage work, negotiated loans and acted as auctioneers. Their fire and casualty insurance interests were extensive, and these allied lines of activity comprised one of the most important business enterprises on the south shore. The capitalization of the corporation was $1,000,000. Its most important developments include Silverlake Park and Silverlake Heights, both in Baldwin and each comprising four hundred lots. Immediately upon the development of this part of Baldwin, houses began to be built and the community came to be one of the most popular in this part of Long Island. Baldwin Plaza, another Pettit development, includes one thousand lots opposite the famous golf course. Other developments included the Gunther Estates, at Valley Stream, with four hundred lots; Bellmore Plaza, with three hundred; and Atlantic Beach, where the Pettit corporation developed 3,500 lots along the ocean front between Long Beach and Rockaway. Not satisfied to handle property only in one region of the United States, the corporation extended its hand to Florida, taking over wide areas in Palm Beach County. Another of the real estate interests that occupied Mr. Pettit's attention to a great extent was the group of apartments, with storerooms and office rooms, in Freeport.

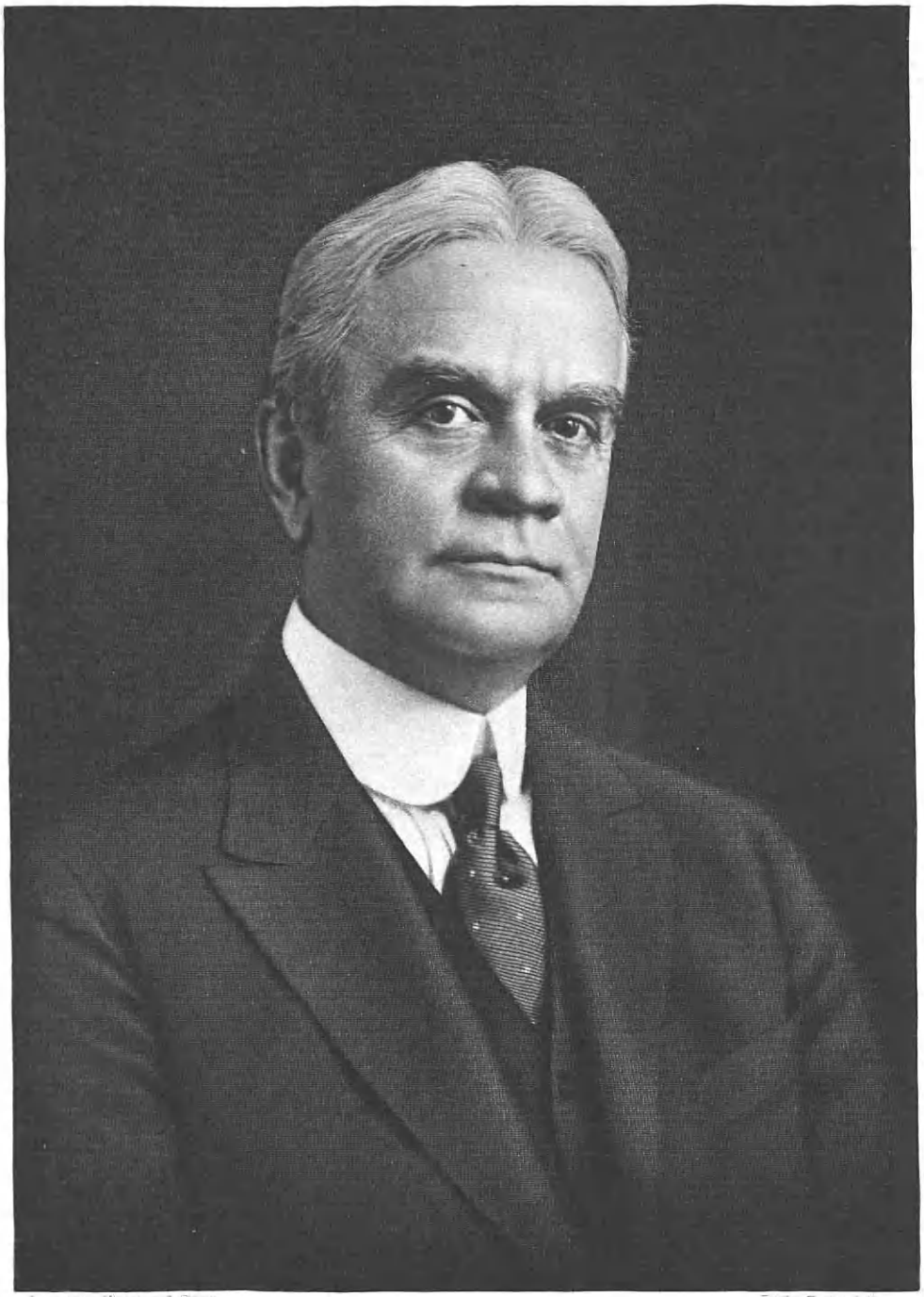
Never willing to confine his endeavors to any one line of industry, Stephen P. Pettit, early in his business career, became interested in enterprises of several different types. He became one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank, of Freeport, which was chartered in November, 1919, and which opened its doors for business on January 14, 1920; and he was elected president at the outset. This institution was capitalized at $100,000,

with a surplus of $25,000. Its deposits on the first day of business totalled more than $200,000, and grew in the years that followed to more than $2,000,000. One feature of the bank which won immediate praise as a splendid social institution was the department of savings for school children, which was opened in 1922 and within two years from its inception received on deposit nearly $40,000, all in small deposits of the children. The building in which the bank was housed is one of the most beautiful edifices in Freeport. The bank was organized to handle a general banking business, with the powers of a trust company, and is considered one of the foremost financial institutions of Long Island.

Despite the fact that Mr. Pettit was kept busy with his many business interests, he was active in political affairs, having been a leader in the ranks of the Republican party. He served as police justice of Freeport, and was sheriff of Nassau County from January 1, 1914, until December 31, 1916. At different times he was a delegate to the State conventions of the Republican party, and at all times took an active part in enterprises designed to improve conditions, business or otherwise, especially in his own community on Long Island. He was one of the leaders in the work of the Freeport Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Freeport Lodge, No. 1253, was Past Exalted Ruler, was active in promotion of the project designed to bring into being the new Elks' Club, and was chairman of the building committee at the time when the construction of the new club was started; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was Past Noble Grand in the Freeport Lodge, No. 600; and of the Freeport Lodge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He also held memberships in several clubs, including the Spartan Club, the South Shore Yacht Club and the Palm Beach Yacht Club. In sporting circles, he was known as the owner of a stable without peer in the country. His trainer was Maxy Hirch, and his gallery of trophies won on the track comprised a large collection. Always fond of horses, he owned several spirited animals, among which were "Fidelity," "Long Boat," "Devastation," "Silver Rock," "Exalted Ruler," "Happy Birthday" and "Scratch." He began his sporting career in baseball, having been a member of the Freeport baseball team; and later turned to polo. As an amateur poloist, he played with Vernon Castle, Fred Stone and Frank Tinney. But his main activities throughout life were those connected with the business world. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Freeport; the Long Island Finance Corporation of Jamaica; the Atlantic Beach Association; the General Development Company, of West Palm Beach, Florida; and of Stephen P. Pettit, Incorporated. He was vice-president of the Long Island Bond and Mortgage Company, of Jamaica.

On September 14, 1910, Stephen P. Pettit married Mary A. Madison, of Freeport, Long Island, daughter of James P. and Sarah A. (Ellison) Madison. Her father was an oyster dealer and carpenter by occupation. He died October 24, 1915, and Mrs. Madison died April 7, 1924.

Mr. Pettit's death occurred a little after 12:30 o'clock on the morning of



American Historical Soc'y. Eng'by Finlay & Conn.

Edward H Wells

September 10, 1925, at the family residence, No. 135 South Grove Street, Freeport, as a result of a heart attack brought on by diabetes, from which he had suffered for the last nine years of his life. Despite the fact that he had not been in the best of health, his death came very suddenly and unexpectedly to the community, to which it was a great shock; for his life had been one of worth and accomplishment. He is survived by his widow, Mary A. (Madison) Pettit, as well as by two sisters-in-law, sisters of Mrs. Pettit: Florence E. (Madison) Shea, wife of Sylvester P. Shea, by which marriage there is one daughter, Myrtle E. Shea, born September 24, 1900; and Jennie (Madison) Hornbeck, wife of Frank D. Hornbeck, by which marriage there are three children: Gwendolyn, born January 23, 1903; Ronald Madison, born July 31, 1909; and Stephen Pettit Hornbeck, born June 3, 1916.

Probably the editorial written by James E. Stiles, which appeared on the first page of the "Daily Review," of Freeport, New York, boxed in bars of black, on the occasion of Mr. Pettit's death, best expressed the feelings of those people who knew him and his work. It read:

Stephen P. Pettit is dead.

For two months he battled to recover his health, only to succumb after the most able in the medical profession had exhausted every effort to aid him.

His death is a shock to the community. His immediate family and close associates are grief-stricken. His large circle of friends do not seem to be able to reconcile themselves to the situation.

Mr. Pettit was a man of large affairs. He was connected with innumerable enterprises always as a leading or dominating personality. As a realtor and auctioneer he established a record of achievement which blazed its way from one end of the country to the other. He was a banker, financier, and business man of unusual acumen and recognized ability.

Politically, fraternally, financially and socially he was a leader, generous in spirit and energetic in effort. He was a factor always to be contended with and he played the game fair.

He was in a large sense a benefactor and patron of the village in which he made his home. He loved Freeport and its traditions. He cherished associations with its citizens. The most humble were welcome at his office or home.

Death has all too suddenly cut short the life of a man with great vision and remarkable personality, a benefactor and friend, a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

WELLS, Edward Hubbard,

Manufacturer.

Thirty-seven years of successful association with a nationally known company like Babcock and Wilcox, of New York City, has given prestige to the name of Edward Hubbard Wells, chairman of the board of directors of the company. His years of devotion to the development and expansion of the lines of industry coming within the scope of his company have played no small part in national progress. A practical manufacturer, he has long put his comprehensive technical knowledge at the service of his own and other organizations, and has proved of equal value along administrative lines. It has been a guiding principle with him to perform faithfully the task to which he has committed himself, but his overflowing interest has been in future developments ever larger and richer than the present, and his energy in his middle years and his sage wisdom today have been lavished on such objectives.

Edward Hubbard Wells was born in

Dorrville, Rhode Island, April 7, 1859, son of Solomon Perry and Elizabeth Sherman (Greene) Wells. His long and distinguished New England ancestry included Nathaniel Wells, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629, among the earliest comers to Massachusetts Bay Colony; and Dr. John Greene, who followed the famous Roger Williams to Providence. When Edward H. Wells was seven years old, his family moved to Burning Springs, West Virginia, and lived there for three years. In 1869, the family settled in Parkersburg, where the boy completed his education.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Wells began his active business career as an accountant in the office of his father, where in the dozen years of his association with this able and enterprising business man, he developed into an astute and level-headed financier and an effective promoter and organizer. When his father retired, Mr. Wells assisted in organizing a local electric lighting company in Parkersburg and managed it, in connection with other activities. In 1888, he went to Pittsburgh, as manager of the Keystone Construction Company. His steady progress then took him into the employment of the North American Construction Company, engaged in electrical construction. Four years later, in 1892, Mr. Wells accepted the invitation of the Babcock and Wilcox Company to take charge of the New York sales office of that already large and well-known organization. The stimulus of his personality and unremitting efforts has been instrumental in promoting the rapid growth of the company. In 1897 he was elected to its directorate, and to the office of second vice-president. A year later Mr. Wells was chosen president of the Babcock and Wilcox Company, and remained in office until 1919, when he became chairman of the board. The history of the years of the greatest expansion and prosperity of the company is thus interwoven with the story of his chief executive control and his drive toward the goal he set for himself and the company. He is also director of Babcock and Wilcox, Limited, of London, of the North American Company, of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. His clubs are: the Engineers', Links, the Automobile of America, located in New York City; the Essex County Country, the Montclair Golf; and the Creek, on Long Island.

Edward H. Wells married (first), in August, 1900, Serra Christy Bennett; (second), March 26, 1927, Anna Moller (McGrath) Mickle, daughter of William Joseph and Henrietta (Brush) McGrath, of New York City. Mr. Wells passed away at his home in Montclair, New Jersey, November 17, 1927.

YOUNG, Abner Tyler,

Railroad Builder.

One of Colorado's best known business and financial leaders, Abner Tyler Young was attracted early in life to the great field of railroad construction and operation, which has drawn so many of America's most able men. Few agencies have proved so important in the unification and upbuilding of the country, and few have offered a larger opportunity for the display of individual ability and initiative from the middle of the nineteenth century until the present time. In his chosen

profession Mr. Young achieved a career of the greatest distinction, and although he exercised an important influence in other Colorado industrial fields, the building and management of railroads remained primarily his life's work.

Mr. Young was born at Chicago, Illinois, on February 24, 1872, a son of Joseph Estabrook Young, who was born at Athol, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1830, and died in 1920, at Chicago, and of Mary Fedelia (Tyler) Young, of Ira, New York. His father, a member of an old New England family of fine English ancestry, was also a railroad construction engineer and executive, serving for a time as construction engineer of the Fort Wayne division of the Pennsylvania Railroad into Chicago, and later as president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Abner Tyler Young attended the Chicago public schools and was later graduated from Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he studied civil engineering. He began his professional career in connection with the building of the Boston subway system, occupying a responsible and important position in this work. Later he was associated with the survey and building of several railroads in the State of Kansas, gaining valuable experience and a wide reputation among the men of his profession, and about 1898, first came to Denver, which was to be his home thereafter until his death. In this city he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, engaged in its western construction work, but later he was in charge of the building of the Cheyenne Electric Railroad, which served Cheyenne and Fort Russell, Wyoming, and of the San Luis Valley Railroad, in Colorado, which connected with the Denver and Rio Grande line at Monte Vista. His success in these difficult tasks brought his fine ability into further prominence and he was finally chosen vice-president and general manager of the San Luis line, positions which he filled very capably until his death.

Mr. Young seemed a man of limitless energy and initiative, constantly active in many enterprises, to which his services were of the greatest value. In addition to his railroad work, he built an important dam at Illium, near Telluride, Colorado, and an immense flume, necessitating a tunnel through the mountains, for the Western Power Company, a large electric power concern of Colorado. He organized and was sole owner of the Colorado Paint Company, while he retained part interest in the Colorado Lumber Company, at Thirty-eighth and Wazle streets, Denver, both prosperous local companies. At one time Mr. Young was also a director of the Hamilton National Bank of Denver. He was a leader in the development of the Colorado bentonite beds, shipping this clay, which is used in laboratory work, to New York and other eastern cities where it is largely in demand. Almost uniformly successful in these ventures, Mr. Young remained, primarily, a railroad man and construction expert, exercising wide influence in this work throughout the Western States, particularly in Colorado and Wyoming.

In spite of frequent requests, Mr. Young would never consent to hold office either in the municipal or State governments, feeling that he could contribute more to the progress and general prosperity of Colorado by doing his own work supremely well. He never failed to be in-

terested, however, in the problems of government and in civic affairs, contributing liberally to many causes and movements of worth. He was equally generous in his support of charitable enterprises and philanthropies. Mr. Young was a member of the Phi Delta Fraternity, of the Denver Athletic Club, and of the American Short Line Railroad Association. Much of his leisure time he devoted to reading, of which he was very fond, to music and to travel, making many trips through Western United States and Mexico.

On August 8, 1921, at Boulder, Colorado, Abner Tyler Young married Adaline A. Davis, formerly wife of L. L. Davis, of Colorado and California. By her first marriage Mrs. Young has one son, Robert L. Davis, a student at the Polytechnic School of Southern California.

Mr. Young's death occurred on June 29, 1928, at Denver, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. It had seemed that he might well be spared for many more years of useful labor, but the work which he had already accomplished was large. A forceful leader, a man of aggressive virility and strong will, he was particularly careful never to infringe on the rights of others, and in all his personal relationships was most amiable and kind. He made many friends of all ages and classes, but especially among the younger people who came to him for reassurance and advice, and for whom he never failed to draw from his many interesting experiences, a story with a relevant and personal application. In his passing, Denver and the State of Colorado suffered irreparable loss, but the value of his life-work will not be destroyed.

SOMMERS, Elmer Elworth,

Oil Magnate and Capitalist.

Prominent in the oil industry and in the public affairs of Colorado and his own home city, Denver, Elmer Elworth Sommers held an important place in a number of large corporations, and was the principal owner and the president of what was known as the Sommers Oil Company. Interested in every movement designed to effect some improvement in conditions among his fellow-citizens, Mr. Sommers never spared time, effort or expense in his attempts to do whatever lay in his power to bring about the advancement of Denver's best interests. A man of thought and vision, he was quiet and home-loving in his daily life, a cultured student and a reader of good literature. Perhaps because his own activities and interests were so varied, his acquaintance was wide, and included people of all walks of life, all of whom respected and admired him for his splendid qualities of leadership, while his more intimate friends cherished him as a delightful comrade and companion. His death inspired the community with a profound sense of sorrow, for it was generally recognized that his passing marked the loss of one of Colorado's greatest citizens.

Born in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, on November 16, 1868, Mr. Sommers was a son of Samuel T. and Catherine (Moore) Sommers. His father, a prominent architect and builder, died in 1883 at the age of sixty-five years, having been born in 1818 in Manchester, England, coming here while still a boy and settling in Massachusetts, subsequently removing to Ohio, then to Illinois, and finally, in 1881, to Colorado. Elmer Elworth Som-

mers, the son, received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, but aside from this preliminary training was largely self-educated. A close student of current events and conditions, he never ceased, even in later years, his studies of both men and books, and he succeeded in acquiring a knowledge in many different branches of learning. His first work he performed in a ticket office, having been employed by the Rio Grande Railroad. Then, in Denver, he established a realty business, and with the passing years became highly successful in this type of endeavor, winning friends and loyal business associates wherever he turned, seeming ever to bring into play the best qualities of the people whom he encountered. It was inevitable that he should have been asked to take part in public affairs, even at an early period in his career; and, at this period, he served as a clerk in the city police department, and subsequently as a clerk in the district court in Denver. Still later he was appointed clerk of both the city and county of Denver.

His work in the oil industry dates back to the early part of the present century, when he managed the Great Western Oil Company, of Denver. He also established, in later years, the Sommers Oil Company, of which he was the principal owner and head up to the time of his death. This corporation dealt in oil, gasoline and kindred products on both a wholesale and retail basis, catering especially to trade in the territory of Denver, Colorado. It owned a large number of gas and oil supply stations in Denver and vicinity, and Mr. Sommers followed the practice of buying the land on which each station stood. With the growth of the oil industry in the Southwest and with his own study of the problems of this business, Mr. Sommers became a more and more outstanding figure in the industrial life of this part of the United States.

In addition to his many activities in the business world, he was an active and dominating force in politics, having directly or indirectly made many appointments to office in both the city and State. He was a member of every important club in Denver and in Santiago, California, where he made his winter home, his affiliations having included the Denver Chamber of Commerce; the Denver Real Estate Exchange; the Denver Press Club; the Denver Mountain Park Board; the board of directors of the Denver Tourist Bureau; the Board of State Capitol Managers; the Denver Athletic Club; the Rocky Mountain Golf Club; the Denver Motor Club, of which he was twice president and was the principal organizer; and the Weldshire Country Club. He also was a member of the Colorado State Highway Commission. In California, he belonged to the Santiago Chamber of Commerce; the Chula Vista Club of Southern California; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, into which he took every member of his oil company, paying their initiation expenses in order that they might have its social and insurance benefits. Mr. Sommers also was very fond of outdoor sports, and of his home and his dog, "Cinders," whose photograph appeared in his company's advertisements. He was far more than a successful oil magnate; he was an important factor in State affairs, having aided especially in different highway construction projects. He was perhaps the most instrumental

influence in the building of the noted highway to the summit of Mount Evans, the highway to the Mount of the Holy Cross, the Bear Creek Cañon Road, the Morrison and Turkey Creek Highway and many other of the State's most noted public thoroughfares. No matter in what movements Mr. Sommers was interested, he was ever a man who obtained action. For instance, at the close of the World War, Colorado had not secured its quota of machinery distributed among the States—road machines of various kinds; and it was Mr. Sommers who went to Washington, District of Columbia, saw the man in charge of this work, and brought back to Colorado with him a trainload of the best road-building machinery to be found. On that occasion Denver staged a great parade through its main streets, which was attended by the Governor of the State and other noted figures, who in this manner paid their respects and gratitude to the public benefactor.

On March 6, 1924, at All Saints' Episcopal Church, in Santiago, California, Mr. Sommers married Mayme Criley, daughter of Thomas F. Criley, of Atglen, Pennsylvania, and a member of a substantial old Pennsylvania family. Mrs. Sommers and her husband's only sister, Mary Sommers, now reside in the Sommers palatial home on Eighth Avenue, Capitol Hill which is a monument to the success and achievement of Mr. Sommers. Its architecture, furnishings and appointments are proof of the excellent taste of its owner.

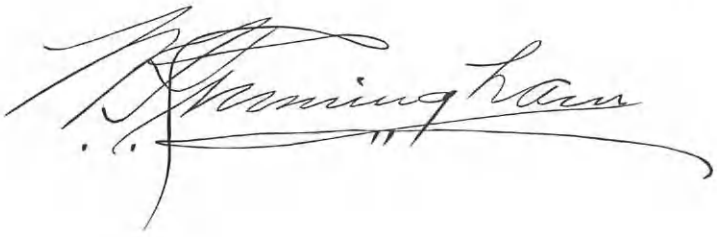
Elmer Elworth Sommers died on June 28, 1928, and so passed one of Colorado's greatest citizens. Ranking among the State's most successful and popular citizens, an accomplished man who numbered among his friends many of the most important leaders of his day, he was, nevertheless, sensitive in disposition, sympathetic and kindly, affectionate and home-loving; and never did he bring office worries into the home, despite the fact that he, his wife and his sister held consultations and came to decisions which were put into effect at his offices. He was good to those who worked with him and under him, thoughtful of his associates, respected and liked, somewhat restrained in character and understood really by few who knew him. He did much traveling, gave freely to charitable work and to his fellow-men, always without ostentation, was quick in his perceptions and decisions, a keen judge of men, and one whose serious-mindedness was tempered by kindly sense of humor. Mr. Sommers was, indeed, one of the very finest and most valued citizens of Colorado, and a man whose influence was for the best upon his State and its people.

CUNNINGHAM, William Price,

Oil and Mine Operator.

Though a native of Missouri, the late William Price Cunningham, for the last twenty-five years of his life, had made Los Angeles, California, his home and the center of his extensive and very successful operations in the oil industry. In his earlier life he had been engaged in the mining of coal, silver and gold, both in Mexico and in several of the far western States of the United States. Some of these activities dated back to the colorful days of the old West, and as an oil operator he was one of the pioneers in the Midway and Sunset districts. Not only was his very active life a long succession of

American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finley & Conn.



material successes, but his various activities also greatly contributed to the general development and prosperity of the different sections of this country in which he was active from time to time. In Los Angeles he was very highly respected as an able business executive of broad vision and proven integrity, as well as because of his consistent interest in the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions.

William Price Cunningham was born at Warsaw, Missouri, January 6, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and as a young man engaged in the mining of coal and of precious metals in Mexico and in various parts of the United States. To this period of his life belongs one of the most exciting experiences of his career. In 1892 he was operating a coal grant at Cerrillos, New Mexico, at a time when this section was still a Territory and when the enforcement of the law and order was more dangerous and difficult there than now. At this particular time a gang of outlaws was very active in Santa Fé, the Territorial capital, and eventually had become so bold that they had shot down the sheriff in broad daylight. Though not yet thirty years old, Mr. Cunningham had established for himself already such a high reputation for probity and courage, that the Territorial governor and a committee of the Territorial Legislature called upon him to come to the support of the law and order at this crucial moment. He was requested to go to Santa Fé and reëstablish order. Immediately upon his arrival at Santa Fé, he was sworn into office by Albert B. Fall, then Superior Court Judge and later United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior of the United States, who, to be prepared for all emergencies, sat that day in court with a six-shooter in each hand. Mr. Cunningham promptly took hold of affairs, improving them to such an extent that later he was elected sheriff for two consecutive terms, during which lawlessness was stamped out by him to a great extent. Soon after 1900 he came to Los Angeles and there became extensively interested in oil operations. In this field he was one of the pioneers in that section, and he continued for many years very successfully as an oil operator in the Midcontinent field. He was considered an authority on oil and oil location, as well as on mines and mining. So great was his knowledge of oil fields, that it is said that every oil claim which he ever owned became a producing well. He was a member of the Petroleum Institute and of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, as well as a Scottish and York Rite Mason, being a member of Sunset Lodge, No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, a Knight Templar and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Cunningham married, in 1893, Fanny B. Reese of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had no children.

Mr. Cunningham died after a prolonged illness at his Franklin Canyon Estate, near Beverly Hills, California, November 18, 1927, and was laid to rest in Inglewood Cemetery, Los Angeles. A man of tremendous energy and driving force, his entire life had been spent in active work, frequently requiring great risks. These he always met with unflinching courage,

equalled only by his clear and quick judgment. Though primarily a man of action, he was always considerate of the rights and opinions of others. Thus he had endeared himself to the many people of all types, with whom he had come in contact. His death was felt keenly, not only by his family, to which he was always deeply devoted, and by his exceptionally numerous friends, but also by the community at large, which lost in him one of its pioneers, who had seen it grow and prosper from small beginnings and who himself had made many valuable contributions to its development.

CADWELL, Esbon Eugene,

Mining Operator and Realtor.

Proficient beyond the ordinary degree in metallurgy and an authority on geology, especially that of the Rocky Mountain regions, Esbon Eugene Cadwell for years held a place of leadership in the mining industries of Colorado and superintended some of the most important mining projects in this part of the United States. Later, after he had been eminently successful in this type of work, he severed his active connection with the industry, came to Denver, and entered the realty business, which he developed to large and profitable proportions. In the course of an unusually active and useful career, Mr. Cadwell won a host of true friends, many of them among his business associates and colleagues, men who recognized his accurate judgments in matters relating to mining operations and land values and who sought and appreciated whatever advice he might see fit to give, and who saw in him the traits of character that go to make a man widely respected and loved—integrity, willingness to help others, and a helpful attitude in all human relationships. Mr. Cadwell's death was a sad event in the history of Colorado, marking as it did the passing of one more of those sterling business leaders whose work did so much to build this State and its industries and to create for its people a condition of sound economic prosperity.

Born at Port Gibson, New York, on August 22, 1846, Mr. Cadwell was a son of Horace and Julia (Throop-Waterman) Cadwell. His father, who originally was a farmer near Port Gibson, subsequently removed to the northern part of Illinois, where the son received his early business experience. The Cadwell family is one of the oldest in the United States, one of the earlier ancestors having come to this continent in the "Mayflower" and settled in New England.

Esbon Eugene Cadwell attended the public schools in New York State, worked for a time on his father's farm in Illinois, and cared for it while his older brothers were away from home serving in the Union Army, and then, after the Civil War, returned to school. Later he became a student at business college, earning his way through this institution by working after school hours in a wholesale grocery establishment. Upon completing his academic education, Mr. Cadwell entered the realty business in Chicago, Illinois, and became, with the passing years, a very successful and widely known operator in this business. Then, after the decline in property values which came about as a result of the Chicago fire of 1871, he came to Colorado, where he became connected with mining enterprises in Park County and Lead-

ville. Here, as he acquired a more and more thorough knowledge of this field of activity, he came to be closely connected with several of Colorado's greatest men, including D. H. Moffatt, Senator Nathan P. Hill, John F. Campion, Governor Shafroth and others. Then, in 1887, he severed his active connection with the industry in which he had become so outstanding an authority, and opened his realty business in Denver, which in the years that followed brought to him additional laurels in the form of solid achievement.

There was scarcely a public enterprise of any moment in which Mr. Cadwell was not deeply interested, including politics, social affairs and sports. While he was always inclined to favor the Republican party's principles and candidates, he felt that the character of an individual candidate for office was of greater concern than any form of narrow partisanship. A man of position and authority, he ever championed the rights and best interests of others, especially of the working classes, in a way that was consistent and profitable to all concerned. He was the first mining operator to advocate and put into effect the miners' eight-hour shift, with three shifts a day instead of the previous division of work into two twelve-hour periods. Going before the State Senate of Colorado, Mr. Cadwell presented in highly eloquent and effective addresses his arguments to prove that the eight-hour day would not only work for the welfare of the miners, but would be of worth to the employers and mine owners as well. Such a stand as he took in respect to the eight-hour day required, it is hardly necessary to point out, the possession of great courage on his part; for the mine owners at the time were solidly aligned against the reform movement. But this courage was characteristic of the man, whose high-mindedness made the fraternity of all mankind seem to him a matter of course rather than an ideal to be fought for.

On April 27, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Cadwell married Myra K. Eastman, daughter of Henry F. Eastman, of that city, a widely known and successful journalist and publisher. Myra K. (Eastman) Cadwell, who survives her husband, now lives in the comfortable home that he built for her years ago in Denver's most dignified residential district, and moves about in her daily life with a grace, charm and dignity fully in keeping with her nobility of spirit and culture of mind.

By his marriage to Myra K. Eastman, Mr. Cadwell had five children, of whom two are living: 1. Julia, the wife of Charles Edwin Hockett, of Denver, Colorado; she is one of the State's prominent teachers of vocal and the pianoforte. 2. Eugene Eastman, an architect and builder of Los Angeles, California. There are also four grandchildren: Mrs. Frank Dempsey, who has a son Richard; Armorel Hockett; Guy Rockwood Hockett, and Betty Cadwell.

The death of Esbon Eugene Cadwell, which occurred on October 10, 1925, in Denver, Colorado, brought great sorrow to his many friends, among whom he was respected, admired and loved. His life was one of service, kindness and thoughtfulness of others. Possessing the strong, purposeful, wisely directed spirit of the real Colorado pioneer, mellowed with love, charity and consideration, widely known and highly respected, firm in his decisions, great in mental and spiritual

power, gentle to man and beast, especially fond in his later years of his dogs, horses and rose gardens, Mr. Cadwell led a life which was an open book, thoroughly useful in all its aspects, and representative of the highest type of Colorado citizenship. He was a man whom the State may not easily replace.

BELCHER, Reason Judy,

Merchant.

Industrial organization and concentration of productive force were among the prominent attributes that made Reason Judy Belcher, of Colorado, one of the vital factors in the development of the State. Self-reliant, ambitious, far-sighted and possessed of a natural business strategy, he began his operations by outlining his plan of action and never deviating from it until his end had been attained. Admired for his personality, he was respected for his high order of business ability and for his rigid honesty in all of his operations. He bowed to no man, while rendering to his competitors the full measure of fair dealing at all times. There was nothing haphazard about his work. Every detail was carefully planned before he lifted a finger to set in motion the wheels of the machinery that ground out prosperity in ratio with the scheme born within his active mind. It was because of his character and mental attainments, coupled with indefatigable industry, that he made for himself a leading position in the commercial field of Colorado and left a name and reputation that will be imperishable in the history of the State as a synonym of integrity and ability. He lived in Colorado for more than half a century, during nearly all of that time having been engaged in business operations in and about Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where he made friends as rapidly as he met men. Imbued with a love of fair dealing and respect for his fellow-men, he went forward to meet the world with a determination to conquer, his determination unquenchable, his ambition as high as the stars. Never satisfied with what might come his way, he forged an armor against which the weapons of his opponents were harmless and won his battles because of preparation and a policy of superior power. Introspective and far-sighted, he asked no advice in his contemplated enterprises, preferring to fight his battles alone. When problems confronted him, he solved them alone or was as quick to admit their impracticability after he had given them ample study. He played the game of industry as an expert plays chess, with every move seen far ahead of his opponent and with generally a checkmate for his reward. He was a born leader, a student of men and an analyst of character, profiting by the mistakes of others, but never taking advantage of their weakness except by fair and honorable battle.

Mr. Belcher was equipped with a mind for organization and for commanding great industrial forces, yet in his private life he was the gentlest of men, kindly, sociable, hospitable and charitable. He used his brain for the purpose it had been given him and the results of its work he devoted to the happiness of others less fortunate. Many feared him, but there were none who did not respect him for his achievements and the honesty through which they had been accomplished. He was fearless by nature and, although recognizing the labor union to which his

R. J. Belcher

employees maintained allegiance, his character was such that there was never any question of the dominating influence of his organizations. During the years of his activities he built up a great business in ice and coal and, upon his death, November 11, 1925, was the leader in that field in Colorado.

He was born in Cass County, Missouri, March 2, 1863, a son of Andrew Jackson and Sally Ann (Judy) Belcher, who came to Colorado Springs in 1872, where the father died in 1888. The family was descended from English stock who came to this country several generations ago and settled in the South. The family also traces descent from ancestors who came from Basel, Switzerland, between the years of 1760 and 1765, and settled in Virginia. The son of Andrew was educated in private schools in Colorado Springs and acquired the equivalent of a high school instruction. During his young manhood he worked on his father's farm, later acquiring several teams and establishing himself in a transfer business. From the beginning he was successful and, having accumulated considerable capital, he engaged with an associate in a similar enterprise at Cripple Creek. This, too, was profitable and he came to Pueblo, with the intention of entering the ice business and the ambition to control it. An unfortunate business deal deprived him of his capital and his sole funds consisted of $1,000 in cash when he took up the quiet plan he had in mind. He was confronted by a situation where there were two rival companies in the business, one of them having the financial backing of a large bank. Undeterred by this, he forged ahead with his plans and eventually found himself in control of the situation, distributor of coal and ice through the Mountain Ice and Coal Company, of which he owned nearly all the stock. He erected a plant that was a marvel of completeness and engineering skill and so organized his manufacture and deliveries that he became the dominating factor in his field in the State. At the height of his career he bought a magnificent home on the crest of the hill overlooking Pueblo, where Mrs. Belcher still is a gracious hostess. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought office. His fraternal affiliations were with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a lover of horses and one of his favorite recreations was their breeding and care.

Reason Judy Belcher married, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 16, 1889, Rose Isabel Long, daughter of John Harrison Long, a builder of stone structures, who came to Colorado from Missouri. Their children are: 1. Edith Effie, deceased at the age of nineteen years. 2. Mark R., a cattleman, with ranch near Pueblo. 3. Stella Isabel, who married Sam I. Frede, of Montreal, Canada. 4. Lynn Long, manager of the Mountain Ice and Coal Company of Pueblo.

CARLIN, Thomas Joseph, M. D.,

Physician, Counselor and Friend of Poor.

Rarely has there been a physician of the last half-century whose ministrations brought him closer in the bonds of affection to his large family of patients than the late Dr. Thomas Joseph Carlin, of Denver, Colorado. Physician he was—of mind as well as the body—and of the very first class; but he was more—he was counselor and friend in matters far

removed from bodily ills and troubles that prey upon the mind. He was essentially a philanthropist—he loved the poor and to their needs he ministered as faithfully and skillfully as he did to those from whom he might expect remuneration for his services. When he departed this life, after some forty years of practice, there was widespread mourning in Denver, especially on the part of those to whom he had been a father and benefactor as well as a physician.

Thomas Joseph Carlin was born in Caledonia, New York, August 31, 1868, son of Thomas and Mary Carlin, members respectively of estimable families of that section of the State. He had passed the Caledonia Grammar School, when the family removed to Colorado, and he completed his preparatory training in the East Denver High School, where he was graduated in 1884 to Denver University. He studied there for one year, and then, having elected the profession of medicine, he entered New York University, where he completed his medical course and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1889, in his twenty-first year.

On returning to Denver, he associated himself in practice with his brother, Dr. P. V. Carlin. For some twenty-seven years this practice was conducted jointly by the two brothers, who steadily grew in favor with the Denver public and particularly with those to whom they rendered their services. Dr. P. V. Carlin was fatally stricken one night in January, 1916, while attending a meeting of the Denver School Board, of which he was a member. Thereafter, until about two months prior to his passing, Dr. Thomas J. Carlin had practiced alone.

In 1900, Dr. Carlin was appointed City Health Commissioner by former Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver, and served in that capacity for a number of years. He was extremely faithful in the discharge of his duties of office, and did an excellent work in the matter of safeguarding the health of the public generally. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the municipal authorities both before, during and following his tenure of office. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen prized very highly his services as examiner and physician. In spite of his large and growing practice which demanded more and more of his time, Dr. Carlin found time to devote to his work as a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, and for a number of years until his death he held the post of chief of the medical board of that institution. He was formerly a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital in Denver.

In fraternal circles, Dr. Carlin was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, being a fourth degree member and a member of the board of directors in the latter order. He also belonged to the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Motor Club, with whose membership he was very popular. He was a devout man, and he and his family had their religious fellowship with the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Denver. Dr. Carlin was an enthusiast in baseball; this was the only sport to which he gave considerable attention, and he followed the national game with a zest that was refreshing and contagious

Dr. Carlin married, April 23, 1900, at Mumford, New York, Belle Donnelly, daughter of William and Mary Donnelly. They became the parents of three chil-

The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

A. A. Heckerd

dren: 1. Thomas Joseph, Jr., born September 19, 1902. 2. William Patrick, born March 5, 1904. 3. Mary Isabel, born May 25, 1907.

After a long and wasting illness, against which Dr. Carlin waged a valiant fight, he passed from the scene of his professional triumphs and generously rendered service on September 2, 1927, two days following his fifty-ninth birthday. A Denver newspaper in its full and appreciative account noticing the death of Dr. Carlin printed the following tribute, which is given here as an exemplary expression of the public's mind regarding the worthy subject:

The death of Dr. Carlin caused widespread grief in Denver, particularly in the homes of the poor. He was more than a physician. Dr. Carlin was the friend of his patients, their counselor in all matters and their adviser in all things.

In forty years of his residence in Denver, Dr. Carlin had built up an exceptionally large practice. His office in the Majestic Building always was crowded. Not all those who waited to see him sought medical attention.

Many of those who waited outside his door were there to consult him on domestic problems. Dr. Carlin was the friend of these "patients." They could trust him as they could a father or a mother. Some who waited their turn at the door of his consultation room sought advice on financial matters. Others went to him with affairs of the heart. And everyone, whether sick of body or of mind, was prescribed for and went his way satisfied that what Dr. Carlin said or did was all that could be done under the particular circumstances.

Dr. Carlin was of the old school of physicians. He kept no books. His patients received no bills for services he rendered. If they were able to pay, well and good. If they were not, Dr. Carlin let it go at that.

The extent of his philanthropy will never be known. Those who were close to Dr. Carlin say his estate will not be large, despite his extensive practice and his forty years of ministering to the ills of Denverites. If he had kept books, his friends declare that they would show thousands upon thousands of dollars outstanding. . . .

Hundreds of young Denver men and women were assisted into the world by Dr. T. J. Carlin. When they grew up and reared families of their own, Dr. Carlin became their physician just as he had been the medical consultant of their fathers and mothers.

There are men and women among Denver's old residents who recall the days when Dr. Carlin rode to the homes of his patients in a buggy drawn by a spirited horse. The weather never was too severe for Dr. Carlin to visit his patients. Night or day, in rain, sleet and snow, he drove over unlighted streets, through mud almost to the buggy axles, to reach the bedside of the afflicted or to beat the stork.

Another editorial taken from a Denver paper follows:

In the death of Dr. T. J. Carlin, Denver lost not only a great physician but one of her best-loved citizens. Through medical and surgical skill a doctor may win the admiration of his patients. But it takes infinitely more to earn the affection which was showered upon Dr. Carlin. He ministered not alone to the bodies but to the minds of those who sought his aid in combating disease. He must have been born a great physician. The talents he possessed could not have been acquired.

No higher appraisal could well be made of the life and labors of this beloved physician, who crowned his professional career with acts of mercy and deeds of loving-kindness.

MICHELETTI, Alfred Angelo,

Banker.

The history of the late Alfred Angelo Micheletti, one of California's prominent bankers, is truly a romance of American business. Mr. Micheletti was but two

years of age when he journeyed to San Francisco from his native town of New York, and he was but a few months past his fifty-first birthday when he died in Los Angeles, vice-president of one of the largest and most important banks in the country. In the fifty years that had elapsed since his location in California, Mr. Micheletti had forged steadily onwards, gaining the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Micheletti was born in New York City, May 19, 1876, removing to San Francisco early in 1879. There he attended Heald's Business College, and on his graduation was employed by the Columbus Savings and Loan Society, of San Francisco. He later took a position with the Swiss American Bank, of San Francisco, remaining with that institution until 1907, in which year he joined the staff of the Bank of Italy, with which he remained connected until his death. In 1912 he removed to Los Angeles, when the Bank of Italy opened a branch in that city, holding the office of assistant vice-president.

In addition to his long association with banking circles, Mr. Micheletti took a prominent part, both in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, in civic activities and in club life. He was an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs included the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Jonathan Club, the Uplifters and the Beach Club.

His death took place at his home in Los Angeles, following an attack of sickness which seized him while on a visit to his former home in San Francisco. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Lorraine Micheletti; a daughter, Lorraine Frances; a son, Alfred A., Jr.; and two brothers and two sisters in San Francisco, Albert and Italo Micheletti, Mrs. Eugene Maggio, and Mrs. L. Ducato.

Funeral services for Mr. Micheletti were held under Masonic auspices, the pallbearers being chosen from his business associates and friends. The honorary pallbearers were representatives of the leading business men of Los Angeles, and all were united in expressing the sorrow universally felt at the passing of one of the city and State's foremost financiers.

CALKINS, Carlton C.,

Pioneer.

A blazer of trails, the founder of a city, and a maker of laws, Carlton C. Calkins, of Longmont, Colorado, said of himself at the fiftieth reunion of the class of '68 at Union College, Schenectady, New York: "I am proud of the part I have had in the subduing of and the peopling of the Great American Desert." Thus modestly spoke the pioneer who died at his home in Colorado, January 26, 1927, of a career rivaling for its usefulness and its adventures that of any of the noted family from which he sprung.

Born near Ballston Lake, New York, not far from Syracuse, October 4, 1847, Carlton C. Calkins was the son of Calvin Pardee and Betsy (Smith) Calkins. His father, who was born May 4, 1809, and died June 20, 1877, was lineally descended from Hugh Calkin, born at Chepstow, Wales, in 1600, came to America in 1638, and died in 1690, leaving six children. In a preliminary report on the genealogy of the Calkins family in America, Ernest C. Calkins, of the United States Navy, makes the statement that

from the Revolutionary War to the Spanish-American War, about four hundred and twenty Calkinses have served in the Army or Navy of the United States. In the World War, a grandson of Carlton C. Calkins, William B. M. Calkins, Musician of Longmont, served in the famous Eighty-second Division, Marines, later being stationed at Coblenz, Germany, for one year after the Armistice, with the Army of Occupation. Brought up on a farm which had been in the possession of his family for one hundred and fifty years, Carlton C. Calkins attended the public schools at Ballston Lake, and then entered Union College, where he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in the class of 1868. Going to Chicago, he taught school there for several years, but the desire to have a place of his own led to his joining the Chicago Colorado Colony, which journeyed across the Great American Desert in prairie schooners, and in 1871 reached Burlington, Colorado. The Chicago colonists moved the village to a better site a mile north, and changed its name to Longmont, after Long's Peak, and settled down to the usual hardships of pioneer life. Carlton C. Calkins helped to build the railroad being constructed between Denver and Cheyenne, his wife taking boarders, meantime, to assist in getting together enough money to take up a farm. This object was achieved in 1874, when they homesteaded a farm six miles east of Longmont, planted trees, dug ditches, in a few years converting a place which had hitherto grown only sage grass and cactus into one of the best farms in Colorado. From this farm Mr. Calkins raised the wheat (Genesee Giant) that received the diploma for Gold Medal at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Chicago in 1903. The farm consisted of six hundred and forty acres, about five of which was blocked for orchards and gardens, and from these gardens the surplus was never sold but given to those who needed it. But while the hours were long and the work hard, Mr. Calkins found time to aid in the construction of both church and schoolhouse, and he was one of the organizers of the Longmont Farmers Milling and Elevator Company, which is still of great benefit to the farms of that region. He was one of the incorporators of the Farmers National Bank of Longmont, later helped to incorporate the American National Bank, and at the time of his death was a director in all three institutions. In 1892 he was elected representative to the Ninth General Assembly of Colorado, and served two years, but declined the nomination for Senator. His farm was in Weld County, and he removed to Longmont, Boulder County, in 1896, to be nearer his various urban interests, and in 1902, was elected city engineer in Longmont, formulating the plans and putting through the city's sewage system.

Mr. Calkins was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of El Jebel Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Denver, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On December 24, 1868, he married Kate R. Boice, a school teacher of Norwood Park, Illinois. She was born in Montgomery, Orange County, New York, November 14, 1846, and survived until August 24, 1907. Five children were born of this union, of whom three are now

living. The last two were twins, one, Calvin C. Calkins, Jr., dying in infancy, and Ernest, dying at the age of forty-one. Of the three now living, Anna E. Calkins was born in Chicago before the family removed to Colorado, and is now the wife of Edwin J. Estes, grandson of the founder of Estes Park, and is the mother of three children, Carlton, Donald and Dudley. Benjamin W. Calkins, the first white boy born in Longmont, Colorado, is still a resident of that place; married Nellie Rogers of Longmont, has two children, William B. M., mentioned above, and Irene, both of whom are parents. Herbert V. Calkins, now of Denver, was born in Longmont, in 1873, and, incidentally, in the first frame house ever built there. He is an inventor, has several patents secured, all relating to agricultural development, chief among them being a wind-turbine in connection with Patent No. 1364981, pronounced by engineers as one of the greatest forward steps in mechanics for human progress, and will completely revolutionize farm life as it develops electricity from the winds, furnishing current for heating, cooking, light and power. Herbert married Flora M. Goodsell of Salt Lake City, has three children, Virginia, Winnifred, and Carlton C., Jr. Mr. Calkins, on November 26, 1908, married a widow, who survives him. Although the old Calkins place in New York was sold years ago, the Calkins family of Colorado still treasure some of the relics it contained, especially an old wooden canteen carried through the Revolutionary War by a Calkins ancestor, which is now in the possession of Mr. Calkins of Denver, to be given to Carlton C. Calkins, Jr., grandson of the pioneer.

Mr. Calkins attended the fiftieth reunion of Union College, where among others of his classmates there were present Mr. Westinghouse, the electrician, and a brother of Edward Bellamy, one of his intimate friends. It was Mr. Calkins' wish to be present at the fifty-fifth celebration at Union College, but ill health forced him to return to Colorado, soon after he had reached his old home. The disappointment this occasioned his friends was inspiration of a letter read at his funeral, which is reproduced here in part, as giving a true pen portrait of his character:

> I want to write to you, and I believe the thought that has been pushing itself through to expression is this: that I should like to spend my latter years, if I have any, as you have spent yours, doing the unknown deeds of human kindness and helpfulness, without show, bombast, or the desire for approval, as a calm philosopher and not as an emotional religionist. I believe few achieve liberality of so admirable a nature. Someway I have thought of it as a very desirable type.
>
> Most men, I find, possessed of taints of old orthodoxy and silly superstitions, which you must have left behind you as you found your way out and across the open country. You are Freedom, the sun and wind of the open places, the spirit of adventure. I often wonder how one thinks and feels as he nears the last great adventure.

SPENCE, John Martin,

Contractor.

With the passing of John Martin Spence his native city of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, lost one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens, a man whose foresight and firm belief in the future of his city has caused him to be known as the "Father of Cleveland Heights," and one who fought strenu-

J. M. Spence

ously to uphold and preserve the ideals of American home life. Mr. Spence began his career of public service when the community in which he lived was merely a hamlet, back in 1899. He served for three years as president of the local board of trustees, and was elected its first mayor when the community became a village. Mr. Spence was the son of John and Isabella (Ormiston) Spence, who came, respectively, from England and Scotland at an early age to the city of New York. John Spence was only fifteen years old when he landed in New York and he remained in that city for a few years, applying himself to the business of stone mason. It was in that capacity that he cut and shaped some of the stone which was used in that famous edifice so dear to all members of the theatrical profession, the "Little Church Around the Corner." Deciding that there were better opportunities in the Middle West, John Spence journeyed to Cleveland and there purchased a farm in what is now known as "Cleveland Heights." It is worthy of note that the Spence family resided until very recently on the property acquired by John Spence when he first arrived in Cleveland, and the members of the family have thus seen the community develop from farming lands, until it became one of the finest residential sections of the city. John Spence had three sons, William George, Dr. Alexander O., and John Martin, all now deceased. He also had one step-daughter, Isabella, who married James McDonald, and resides on a farm at Madison, Ohio. John Spence died in 1869 and was survived by his widow and children. Mrs. John Spence died at the home of her son, Dr. Alexander Spence, in 1896, aged seventy years. Shortly after his arrival in Cleveland, John Spence became an active factor in business circles as a contractor. He operated a place of business where the Cleveland Opera House was later erected and he had a stone yard near Centre Street bridge.

John Martin Spence was born in Cleveland, February 19, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and later took a course of study in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated in 1881 and for one year applied his knowledge to the teaching of others. He soon tired of a scholastic career and about a year later operated a dairy with one of his brothers. After a few years of this, however, the two young men decided to enter the contracting business and they formed the firm of Spence Brothers for that purpose. It was a very successful venture and a true and ideal partnership in every sense of the word—one that only death itself disturbed. The name of the firm, however, will still be prominent in Cleveland business life, for Mr. Spence's sons are continuing it under the same name. The firm as originally founded by John Martin Spence and his brother, William G., was speedily recognized as one of the most extensive in the State of Ohio. In addition to the stone yard, Mr. Spence and his brother owned and operated the Bruce trap-rock quarries and the Bellevue limestone quarries. As far back as 1910 they handled in the neighborhood of 70,000 tons of stone annually and they sent out vast quantities of their materials over the railroads and in three freight boats they owned on the Lakes. Spence Brothers supplied nearly all the stone which was used in their building of the

extensive boulevards of Cleveland, and they more or less specialized in public works. They also devoted some time to transactions in real estate and were the prime movers in several important developments.

John M. Spence married Mary N. Orr, of Chillicothe, Ohio, August 30, 1882. They had four children: 1. Weden Ormiston, married Lois Burke Jackson, and they are the parents of four children: i. John J. ii. Mary Elizabeth. iii. Martha Morgan. iv. Weden Ormiston, Jr. 2. Mary Belle, now Mrs. C. F. Hardy of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Helen. 3. Dorcas Marie, resides at home. 4. Harrison Morton, married Nathalie M. Clem, and they are the parents of two children: i. James Harrison. ii. Nathalie Ann. The original Spence home in Cleveland Heights still continued to be the residence of the family, the children, when youngsters, attending the neighborhood public schools. Three generations of the Spence family attended one of the first schoolhouses on the Heights, namely: John M., his son, Weden O., and his son, John J. Mr. Spence was often spoken of by his friends as a "Democratic-Republican" when the subject of his political faith was brought up. As mentioned before he was elected the first mayor of Euclid Heights, or "Cleveland Heights" as it was then termed. He served two terms as mayor of the section he had so firmly believed in. During this time he negotiated for and obtained the two main sewer connections for the Heights and also the extension of the railway service to the Heights. For his labors as mayor he received the munificent sum of fifty dollars per annum, but he was pleased to serve his fellow-citizens irrespective of any financial returns. He showed his public spirit in many ways, serving as a member of the State executive committee for one year, was president of the School Board of Cleveland and East Cleveland for many years. He was prominent in Masonry and was raised to the thirty-second degree in that order.

Mr. Spence utilized his opportunities to the fullest extent and was noted for his promptness, energy and reliability in the execution of his contracts. Honesty was his outstanding characteristic and his bearing was upright and dignified. The following editorial from the Cleveland Heights "Press" was but one of the many tributes paid to him at his passing:

Death has taken John M. Spence, one of the founders of Cleveland Heights as it is today. He helped to organize the village in 1902 and was its first mayor, serving three years. As the leader of that first municipal government he directed a fight which led to the banishment of five saloons with which the community was then blotched. This and many other acts of his helped to establish definitely the character of Cleveland Heights as a place fit for homes and the rearing of American families. At a time when the modern pavement was regarded as almost a luxury even in the large cities, he brought about the ripping up of the old board planking in Mayfield Road and the laying of the first Telford macadam, a job which, incidentally, has stood the test of time and is still the base for the smooth asphalt surface which was put down only a few years ago. John M. Spence was a man of vision, courage and character. He was successful in business, but, what is more important, he was a success as a citizen. After all, it is not the wealth or the architecture or the form of government which makes the city really worth while, but the character of its citizens. The influence of such men as Mr. Spence lives long after they are gone. The sorrow of his family and of his friends is lightened by the memory of having known him.

Mr. Spence died March 23, 1927, at the residence he moved to after leaving the old family residence in Cleveland Heights. He is survived by his widow and four children, Mrs. Spence still retaining the home in which he died at No. 1908 Woodward Road, Cleveland Heights.

MULLEN, Katherine Smith (Mrs. John Kernan Mullen),

Colorado Pioneer.

In the great empire of the West today, in its towering cities, its industries and fertile plains, may be seen an expression of the pioneer spirit, a living monument to the courage and ability of the men and women who braved every danger, overcame every hardship, and unselfishly gave the best part of their lives in building the solid foundation on which rests, to a great extent, the present prosperity of our nation. Many of these pioneer men and women survived unto a later day, and in the changing conditions they were again the leaders, pointing the way to progress in industry, in civic affairs, in social life and cultural development.

Katherine Smith Mullen was one of those whose names will always be connected with the fascinating early history of Colorado and with the rise of the city of Denver to its high estate in the West. Born in Cavan County, Ireland, in October, 1850, the youngest of eight children, she heard in her earliest years glowing tales of the marvelous new land of opportunity, which awaited those who would make the hazardous journey into the new hemisphere. When she was still a small child her father died, and in the family councils which followed a decision was reached to come to America. Those who travel today on luxurious steamers equipped with every comfort, who make swiftly and surely for their destination, and are hardly delayed by the greatest storm, little appreciate the hardships and the perils of an ocean crossing at that time. The mother of the family knew, however, and it was with a devout prayer upon her lips that she set forth with her children for New Orleans. The voyage was happily successful and in three weeks' time they entered the harbor of this colorful city of the South. During the next several years, short stays were made in Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky, and at Burlington, Iowa, then a small rural town, before the older boys became freighters between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Denver. John, Thomas, and Charles Smith became familiar figures on the trail, busily engaged in their work, and much important merchandise was entrusted to them. The old cathedral bell in the belfry of the first Catholic church in Denver was carried West under their care, and still peals out its silvery tone today in the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Nineteenth and California streets.

When their business was well enough established the mother came with the younger children to Atchison, Kansas, a point between St. Joseph and Denver, and here the family home was located for some time. Her early training had taught Katherine Smith Mullen how to cope with many problems of frontier life, and above all things to remain undismayed in new and difficult surroundings. So in her teens she was able to come out across the western plains by ox train to visit an elder sister who had married and settled at Nevadaville, a mining camp close to

Central City, Colorado. Much impressed by the opportunities of the State, she returned to Atchison by mule train, and persuaded her mother to come to the small mining settlement where the sister, Mrs. Soden, and her husband made their home. Many were the hardships and dangers of these three trips across the Indian-infested plains, and of life at the little camp near Central City. The frequently hostile Indians constituted a grave and constantly recurring menace, in meeting which the utmost skill and fortitude were required. They were always vociferous in their demands that something be given them, trinkets, beads, calico, bread or clothing, and often actual combat was barely averted. During the later "60's" Katherine Smith lived with her mother at Central City, entering actively into the life of the community which was then the leading settlement in the State. There were very few young women there, and she herself was unusually beautiful and charming—a girl with many admirers. Alert of mind, a brilliant conversationalist and an eloquent speaker, she took part in the public debates and frequent discussions of policy, attracting much attention by the wisdom of her ideas and the vigor with which she presented them. She was also a leader in the social life of the famous gold city, a gracious and vivacious hostess, and a much coveted guest. With the spirit of the true pioneer, however, she did not shirk the sterner duties of this life, often walking or riding miles through the hills to wait on a sick neighbor or cheer some lonely soul in a more isolated camp.

About the year 1870, she moved with her mother to Denver, which was to be her home thereafter until the time of her death, and for a time her residence was situated in Glenarm Street, where she was living in 1874, the year of her marriage to John Kernan Mullen (see following biography). In Denver, too, Mrs. Mullen played an active part in the life of the community, and many interesting and typically pioneer experiences came to her. She was always regarded as one of the leaders in civic and social affairs in the city, while she was by no means uninterested in its business life. At one time Mrs. Mullen had an option to buy the corner lots at Fifteenth and Champa streets for five hundred dollars. She finally refused to buy them because her brother needed a new team of mules just then and she decided to let him use the money. Had she known, however, that this corner was to become the most valuable in the business section of the city her decision might have been different.

Mrs. Mullen and her family worshiped in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and were always very devout in their attendance of church services, frequently in the early days walking several miles to mass. At one time their Denver home was separated from the church by Cherry Creek, across which, at this section, there were no bridges. A long plank was always brought along from home to serve this purpose, and only by its aid was a crossing effected. Not only was Mrs. Mullen constant in church attendance, but she was also active in all its work, giving much of her time and substance throughout life to this cause.

And so with the passing years as Denver became a large and prosperous city, many honors came to Mrs. Mullen for her fine public spirit, and her unselfish

devotion to the best interests of the city and of the State. Her marriage had been an unusually happy one and the life of the home was ideal. She was a constant inspiration to her husband in all his work, and her death in 1925 brought to a close fifty golden years of companionship with him. All Denver mourned her passing with the deepest sincerity, for all who knew her recognized the true nobility of her spirit.

MULLEN, John Kernan,

Man of Affairs.

For more than fifty years of a long and notable life, John Kernan Mullen has been connected with the grain and milling industry of the West, chiefly at Denver, Colorado. In this field of activity which is of fundamental importance in the life of the nation, and has contributed so much to the prosperity of the Western States, Mr. Mullen was a pioneer in large scale operations. He erected the first grain elevator in Colorado, and the first roller mills west of the Missouri River, building up from modest beginnings, with energy and fine vision, one of the largest systems of grain elevators and mills in the country. In the course of years he also acquired extensive real estate holdings for farming and investment purposes, and joined in many of Colorado's most important business enterprises, while his generous and public-spirited benefactions have endeared him to the people of the State and nation.

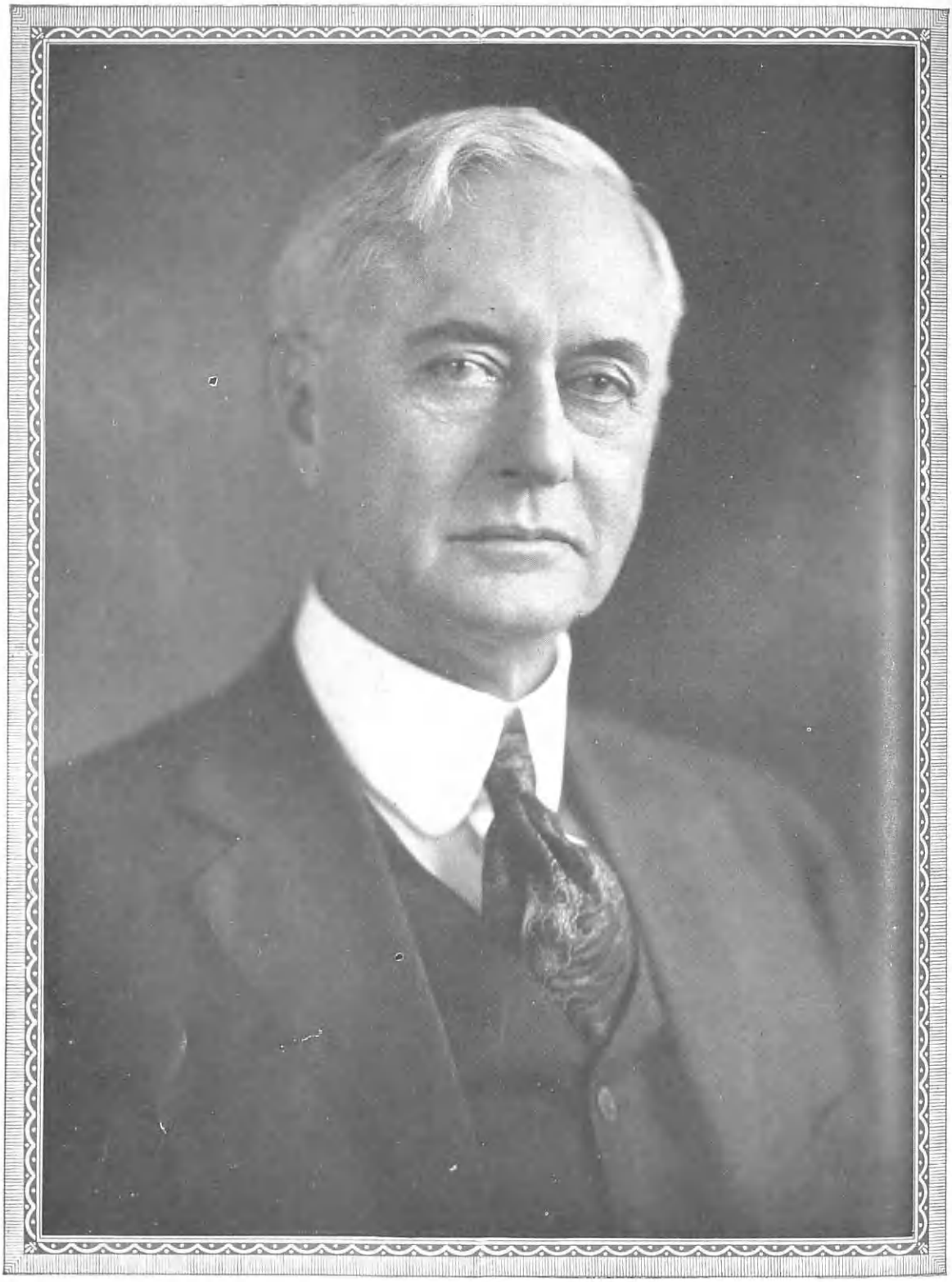
Mr. Mullen was born on June 11, 1847, at Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, a son of Dennis Mullen, who was born in 1806, and died in Denver, March, 1886, and of Ellen (Mulrey) Mullen. When he was nine years old, he came with his parents to the United States, settling in Oneida County, New York State, where he attended the public schools. He was denied the advantages of a finished education, but early acquired the love of reading and the habit of self-improvement, which always remained with him and enabled him to keep well abreast of all the developments in the field of knowledge. By his fourteenth year, the boy had become self-supporting, and might be seen every day busily at work in an Oneida County flour mill, doing all that was asked of him and more, for a meager salary and the opportunity of learning some details of the business and its operation, which greatly attracted him even at this time. Meanwhile his loyal service and obvious ability won him merited advancement and in six years he had become head miller of this plant at Oriskany Falls. Mr. Mullen was quick to sense the marvelous opportunities which the slowly developing West afforded, and soon after his twentieth birthday, he followed the path of the setting sun as far as Illinois and Kansas. For four years he remained in Troy, in the latter State, filling various positions, and then one morning in 1871 he pushed on toward Denver.

Perhaps Mr. Davis, part owner of the Shackleton and Davis flour mill at the corner of Eighth and Curtis streets, was surprised when a well-proportioned young man with an earnest expression on his face but the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye approached him and asked for work. At any rate he quickly recalled that his venture was none too securely established and informed his young questioner that he could not afford to pay any one at that time. The young man's reply

was equally prompt, and those who knew him would have said that it was entirely characteristic: "I didn't ask you to pay me," he remarked, "I asked if I could go to work." Mr. Mullen went to work immediately in the Shackleton and Davis mill, now known as the Eagle mill, and for four years he held responsible positions—with pay. His employers parted with him regretfully when, in 1875, he decided to start in business for himself, and leased the old Star mill in North Denver. For one year Mr. Theodore Seth was associated with him in this enterprise, but at the end of that time Mr. Mullen bought his partner's interest, and changed the firm name to J. K. Mullen and Company.

The immediate success which came to him was only a beginning in the remarkable series of successes which constitute his business career. In 1877 and 1878 he leased the Iron Clad and the Sigler mills and established a water power plant. At this time also he purchased the Excelsior flour mill from John W. Smith, and in the enlarged and remodeled plant at the corner of Eighth and Lawrence streets, conducted a successful and prosperous business until the year 1885. Broadening his field of operations, Mr. Mullen built the first grain elevator in Colorado in 1883, now known as the Hungarian Elevator, and soon after this was operated in connection with the Hungarian flour mills, at Eighth and Wazee streets, which manufactured flour by the well-known Hungarian patent process. In 1885 the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company was organized, with Mr. Mullen as general manager, and in 1887 he became president of this company, whose establishment was due in considerable degree to his initiative, and whose continued prosperity and growth resulted from his able management of its affairs. The Hungarian and Excelsior mills were purchased, and as the opportunity offered, numerous mills, elevators and warehouses, were built or acquired. Today the company owns about two hundred plants distributed throughout the several States constituting the trade territory of Denver, and its business runs into the tens of millions a year. This great organization Mr. Mullen directed with the utmost skill, his sound judgment and capacity for executive detail proving of the greatest value not only in matters of operation, but also in solving the intricate problems which had to be met in connection with financial arrangements. He has displayed the qualities of leadership in preëminent degree, in no case more noticeably than in his judgment of men and in his capacity to inspire his subordinates with something of his own enthusiasm and spirit of loyalty. Mr. Mullen has always been very considerate of the welfare of his many employees. Thinking it no more than fair that they should also share in the earnings of the companies, he has voluntarily distributed among them each year some portion of the dividends.

Mr. Mullen has long been one of the State's largest landholders, and at one time was said to have more acres of ground under cultivation than any other man in the State with the possible exception of former Governor Benjamin H. Eaton. He has been especially active in Denver real estate circles. Although a director of the First National Bank of Denver, and of the Denver Railway and Securities Company, Mr. Mullen has



Barton Smith.

never been particularly interested in placing money in stocks and bonds for other companies to make money from. He believes in putting money where it grows for the benefit of the owner, either by natural or guided production, and hence his large holdings in wheat elevators and mills, in farm land, real estate, and other similar enterprises. In addition to his other activities Mr. Mullen is president of the following companies: The J. K. Mullen Land and Cattle Company, of Lamar; the Tamarack Land and Cattle Company, of Logan County; the Harmony Land and Cattle Company of Logan County; the Platte Land and Cattle Company, also of Logan County; and the Riverside Land and Cattle Company, of Larimer County.

In Denver, where Mr. Mullen has made his home for so many years, he has been active in the various phases of the community life and in civic and social affairs. He has contributed generously to many worthy enterprises, interesting himself particularly in library work. He has always been a great reader of the best literature, and his own books are among his most cherished possessions, so it is only natural that he should want to make them freely available for the use of others. In 1910 he gave a splendid library to the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a member and Past Grand Knight, and has since supplied a generous fund for its maintenance. Only recently at the Catholic University in Washington, District of Columbia, the John K. Mullen, of Denver, Memorial Library has been opened. This magnificent building, erected at an estimated cost of three-quarters of a million dollars, was made possible through Mr. Mullen's gift. It is considered one of the finest buildings in Washington, and already contains more than three hundred thousand volumes, including many collections of fine and rare editions. Mr. Mullen's services as a member of the Denver Public Library Association have also been of great value to the city of his long residence.

On October 12, 1874, in Denver, John Kernan Mullen married Katherine Smith, a biography of whom precedes this. Of this marriage five children were born, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: 1. Ella, now Mrs. E. M. Wechbaugh. 2. Mary, who married John L. Dower, of Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Katherine, who is Mrs. J. Emerson O'Connor. 4. Edith, who married Oscar L. Malo.

SMITH, Barton,

Lawyer, Newspaper Man.

It is seldom that a community is more fortunate to number among its prominent citizens such men as Barton Smith, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Smith has not only been a prominent and influential citizen, but the public interests have been his interests, and the commercial enterprises with which he has been identified have redounded to the general benefit of the city. In his connection with legal affairs of moment, he has always been with such moves as make for progress and advancement of the good of the community. For many years, his connection with the "Toledo Blade" has been an influence for constructive policies, and in political affairs Mr. Smith has been firm in his own convictions, and courageous in being outspoken for sound policies, with courage to

stand by his belief in them and to support them despite opposition. Such outstanding characteristics of a prominent man in any community are bound to be felt in good influence and example and in giving courage to those with less strength of character who need examples such as the public performance of duty on the part of Mr. Smith has ever been.

Mr. Smith's father was a farmer in the State of Illinois, a descendant of a family that came from Scotland to the colony of North Carolina in 1748. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Burr family, which was established at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1630. The progenitor, Benjamin Burr, lived in Hartford, and died in 1681; his wife's name was Anna. Their son, Samuel, married Sarah Speck, and they were the parents of a son John, whose wife's name was also Sarah. John and Sarah Burr were the parents of Nathaniel Burr, who married Hannah Loomis, and their son, Nathaniel (2), married Abigail Strong, whose son, Bissell Burr, married Eunice Robbins. Bissell and Eunice (Robbins) Burr, were the parents of Wareham Burr, who married Nancy Cummins, and they had a daughter, Corinza Burr, who married Charles Claiborne Smith, and they were the parents of Barton Smith, of whom we write.

Charles Claiborne Smith was a native of Tennessee, but after he grew up, he moved to Indiana and from there, in 1835, he moved to Will County, Illinois, where he was successful as a farmer and stock raiser; he died in 1892. Mr. Smith's mother, Corinza (Burr) Smith, was born in Indiana, near the border of Will County, Illinois. She moved to Will County, Illinois, in 1832, and at the time of her death, in 1911, was the oldest living resident of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Claiborne Smith were the parents of ten children, of whom Barton Smith was the eldest.

Barton Smith was born at Channahon, Will County, Illinois, June 2, 1852. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and his education was begun in the local schools. As he was always inclined to study and to literary pursuits, he was prepared for and went to college. He entered the literary department of the University of Michigan and completed the courses there by his graduation in 1872. Then, he continued in graduate work in the School of Law, and in 1875 he graduated from that school with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, he came to Toledo, Ohio, and entered into the practice of law in partnership with Frederick L. Geddes, under the firm name of Smith and Geddes. This firm continued until 1881, then was dissolved and Mr. Smith made a connection with Rufus H. Baker and became a unit in the firm of Baker, Smith and Baker. This association continued until 1894, at which time occurred the death of the senior member of the firm, William Baker. The firm name then became Smith and Baker and has continued to the present time, with the addition of other members to the firm as the business has expanded. Barton Smith and Rufus H. Baker were engaged in the general practice of law from 1892 until 1914, when Erwin R. Effler and Maurice Allen were taken in as members and the title broadened to include their names, changing the title of the firm of Smith, Baker, Effler and Allen. In January, 1920, the name of

LeRoy E. Eastman was added to the firm's roster, and in 1925 another change occurred at the retirement of Mr. Allen, when the name took its present form of Smith, Baker, Effler and Eastman. This is the oldest law firm in continuous practice in Toledo. The offices are located in the Smith and Baker Building at the corner of Adams and Superior streets.

At an early period in his professional career, Mr. Smith became specially interested in real estate law and specialized in this branch of legal study to such an extent that he is an authority on the subject, having made a notable success in that particular line. There is no better testimony to Mr. Smith's ability as an attorney and one with an unusual grasp of corporation and commercial law than what has been said by the well-known Judge John H. Doyl, which we quote as follows:

The old firm of Baker, Smith and Baker handled immense interests for corporations, including business of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company. When the street railroad litigation of Toledo commenced, Barton Smith was acting for the company. This was a kind of red-letter litigation for the whole State, and the best legal talent was employed in it. Barton Smith was evidently qualified to handle these large, important and involved interests. He possessed the clearest and most analytical mind of any man of his age that I have met. He is great in the solution of intricate legal questions, including philosophical study. He has a peculiarly logical mind, and is a great student of authorities. He is very popular and successful. He is an intense man, earnest, self-sacrificing in his duty, thorough, working out every detail and examining every authority even to the sacrifice of his health. He is very strong before a jury, a fascinating speaker, logical, clear-pointed, and impressive; always courteous towards opposing counsel. He is a man of spotless character. I know no man who is his superior in personal integrity, and none who has a higher sense of professional honor.

Barton Smith was counsel for the street railway interests from 1886 until 1913, a period of almost thirty years. And in addition to his very extensive law practice, Mr. Smith has been for more than forty years connected with the Toledo Blade Company, first as a director and since 1920 as president of the company. He also enjoys a notable civic record, for he is a charter member of the Toledo Museum of Art and has been on the Toledo School Board. He represented the United States on the Arbitral Commission for the trial of the claim of the United States on behalf of Landreau against the Republic of Peru, held in London in 1922. He was in his earlier days very active in politics, and especially in the support of the Democratic party. At the Democratic National Convention in 1896, he opposed the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President on the Free Silver issue, as Mr. Smith has always been a firm supporter of the Gold Standard, being one of the five delegates from Ohio who were agreed in favor of the Gold Standard. He has for many years been a member of the Ohio State Bar Association and the Toledo Bar Association and of the Peninsular Society. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and is very prominent as a member of the Masonic Order, being one of the best known Masons in the United States. To give a record of his activities and prominence in this fraternity would require more space than is allotted for this sketch, but a brief summary can convey in some measure something of his position. He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted

Masons; Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Ohio; Past Thrice Potent Master of Miami Lodge of Perfection, Toledo; First Commander-in-chief of the Toledo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and since April 22, 1910, he has been Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and was delegate to the Conference of Supreme Councils of the World at Brussels in 1907, and at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1912, and also at Lausanne in 1922.

Among other organizations in which Mr. Smith is actively interested is the Toledo Club, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the Toledo Country Club, the Toledo Commercial Club, and the Reform Club of New York City.

On December 25, 1877, Barton Smith married May Searles, of Kendall County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: 1, Clifford Charles, who died on June 6, 1899. 2. Mildred, who is now the wife of Maurice Allen, of Toledo.

BYERS, Mrs. Elizabeth Minerva,

Colorado Pioneer.

It is to the women who accompanied their husbands in the latter's pioneer work in the West that this section of the country owes such a tremendous debt of gratitude, for it was to their unfaltering courage, their optimism and their faith in what the future would bring forth that their men gained the determination and purpose which brought them to the successful accomplishment of their dreams. Of those noble women, Mrs. Elizabeth Minerva (Sumner) Byers, of Denver, was a splendid example. In 1859 she located in Denver with her husband, William Newton Byers, one of the outstanding figures of Colorado's history, and from that time until the day of her death, which occurred January 6, 1920, she was ever to the fore in all community projects, particularly in those concerned with philanthropy and organized charity.

Mrs. Byers was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 31, 1834, the daughter of Horatio Nelson and Minerva Elizabeth (Lucas) Sumner, the former the son of Edward Culver and Abigail (Clark) Sumner; born in 1764; died in 1821. Horatio Nelson Sumner was born in Peacham, Vermont, May 12, 1808, and died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, February 4, 1875. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Byers, was the daughter of Governor Robert Lucas, the first territorial governor of Iowa and the first elected governor of that State. The Sumner family is of old English stock of the yeoman class, resident in Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. William Sumner was born in Bicester, in 1605, the son of Roger and Joane (Franklin) Sumner. He came to New England in 1636 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made freeman of the colony on May 17, 1637, and held various offices of honor and trust. From him descended the various members of the Sumner family, all of whom have made their impress on local history wherever they have resided.

It was in 1859 that Mrs. Byers drove across the plains to Omaha, Nebraska, in a light wagon drawn by two horses, with her husband, William Newton Byers, to

whom she had been married at Muscatine, Iowa. They located in Denver and in January of the following year Mrs. Byers had organized the first philanthropical organization formed in Colorado under the title of "The Ladies' Union Aid Society." Ever since that time up to the day of her death Mrs. Byers was always to the fore in all philanthropic and charitable work. She founded the E. M. Byers Home for Boys, an institution which affords a good home for orphan boys, and also arranges for their education, their keep and clothing, until they have gone through the high school course. She was one of the charter members of the Women's Press Club of Denver, and of the Denver Women's Club. For a number of years she was member of the board of the Denver University, and was in some way affiliated with every organization for the uplift of Denver and for the furtherance of ideal citizenship.

On November 16, 1854, she was married, at Muscatine, Iowa, to William Newton Byers, whose history will be found accompanying this biography. For fifty-three years they traveled life's journey together, until the death of Mr. Byers in Denver, March 25, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Byers were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Frank Sumner, whose record will also be found accompanying this biography. 2. Mary E., married to W. F. Robinson, of Denver. 3. Charles Fred, died in childhood in 1860. 4. James, who died in 1866 at the age of sixteen months.

With the death of Mrs. Byers which, as mentioned, occurred on January 6, 1920, there passed one of the women who had unselfishly and untiringly given of her best to the progress and advancement of her community. Her death occasioned much deep and sincere grief among her many friends, as well as among those who knew of her only by her good works and high reputation.

BYERS, William Newton,

Western Pioneer.

Of all the brave, progressive and far-seeing men who had the vision to see to what heights of prosperity and advancement the State of Colorado would ascend, the name of William Newton Byers stands ahead of many. One of the early settlers of Denver, of which city he became a resident in the spring of 1859, he printed there the first newspaper to be published in Colorado, "The Rocky Mountain News," the first copy of which was run off the press on April 22, 1859. Mr. Byers died in Denver, March 25, 1903, having lived to see the fruition of his dreams of prosperity and power for Denver reach the fullest attainment.

William Newton Byers was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 22, 1831, the son of Moses Watson and Mary Ann (Brandenburg) Byers, the former a pioneer farmer of Ohio, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and who died in 1866, in Muscatine, Iowa. The Byerses are descended from a very notable family of English pioneers of pre-Revolutionary days, a full account of their activities being found in the history of Frank Sumner Byers in this volume.

The early education of Mr. Byers was obtained in the public schools of his community and in 1848 and 1849 he took a course in the Academy of West Jefferson, Ohio, and in 1851 he took up surveying, acting as chain and compass man

for government surveyors who were doing work in Western Iowa. He later ran the section lines of a great part of this survey until 1852, when he went out to the Pacific coast. In Oregon he did much surveying work for the United States Government, working at Portland, and from the falls to The Dalles and in what is now the State of Washington. In the winter of 1853-54 he went to San Francisco and became interested in mining for a short time. He returned to his home in Nebraska in 1854, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, after which he devoted a short period to railroad survey work. He became County Surveyor for Omaha in 1854 and was later made first deputy United States Surveyor for Nebraska, running the section and township lines in the Eastern part of the territory. He was elected Alderman of Omaha the same year, and filled that office throughout the following year. He was elected a member of the first territorial Legislature of Nebraska and he was very prominent in the activities connected with the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

It was in 1859 that Mr. Byers first became a resident of Denver, at which time, as stated, he published the first paper issued in Denver. He remained editor and publisher of the paper for nineteen years, at one time, May 20, 1864, the entire plant being swept away by the famous Cherry Creek flood. It was in this year that Mr. Byers located some mineral springs, known as the Hot Sulphur Springs, in Grand County, Colorado. He obtained a contract from the government to survey one complete township in that section, which he accomplished in 1867. Mr. Byers was actively and prominently associated with all projects of public concern. He aided in the organization of the first company to build telegraph lines in the State, and he was also interested in the promotion and building of the Denver & South Park, the Denver Pacific, the Utah & Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, and, in fact, with all the early railroads of the State. In 1893 and 1894 he was president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and he was one of the organizers and builders of the Denver tramway system, of which he was vice-president for many years. In politics he was a Republican, and in June, 1859, he acted as chairman of a convention which was called to secure a State organization. In 1864 he became a member of the convention that framed the first State Constitution under the Enabling Act of Congress, but it was vetoed by President Johnson. He was appointed postmaster of Denver in 1864, which office he filled until 1867, when he resigned. He was again postmaster during the Hayes administration, from 1879 to 1883, and for many years in succession he was president of the Festival of Mountain and Plain. He was also president of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado for a number of years; was president of the Colorado Pioneer Society, and in 1901 was one of the publishers of a history of Colorado.

In the councils of Free and Accepted Masonry Mr. Byers stood very high. He was a charter member of Denver Lodge, No. 5, and was also one of the founders of Omaha Lodge. One of the high peaks of the Colorado Mountains in Middle Park has been named Byers' Peak in his honor, the name having been given to it by Professor Hayden, in 1868, and the old Springs Canyon has also been re-

named Byers Canyon. A bust of Mr. Byers has been etched in gold on one of the Colorado State buildings, and the Byers Junior High School has been erected on land presented to the city of Denver by the family. There is a street named after him in Denver; an imposing library on Sante Fé Drive is named the William Newton Byers Library, and an immense picture of him occupies a large portion of one side of the dome of the State Capitol.

On November 16, 1854, Mr. Byers married, at Muscatine, Iowa, Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, daughter of Horatio Nelson and Minerva Elizabeth (Lucas) Sumner, a full account of whose life and activities will be found accompanying this biography, together with further details of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Byers.

BYERS, Frank Sumner,

Retired.

One of the outstanding figures in the financial and industrial development of Colorado is Frank Sumner Byers, descendant of an old Scotch family, the members of which have been prominent in the upbuilding of this nation in the Eastern States during the days of the Revolution, and in the West in pioneering in new and untouched territories. Before coming to this country, the members of the Byers family went from Scotland to the North of Ireland, as did so many of their fellow countrymen, in their effort to escape religious persecution. They then came over to the New World, and Andrew Byers, the first of the line in this country, settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. There is a record in the State Archives of Pennsylvania which shows that Andrew Byers was a private in the Westmoreland County troops of the Continental Army, his date of enlistment being given as April 19, 1778. Ten years later he was given a warrant to two hundred and twenty-eight acres of land in Westmoreland County, and in 1796 he received title to one hundred and ten acres in Washington County. Three of his sons served in the American Army in the Revolutionary War, and for their gallant services received grants of land in Washington County. One of these boys, James Byers, had a son, Moses Watson Byers, who was born in Washington County, and in early manhood moved to Madison County, Ohio, where he cleared and cultivated a farm of three hundred acres on Darby Plain. He married Mary Ann Brandenburg, descendant of a pioneer German family of the Miami Valley, Ohio, and finally located near Muscatine, Iowa, where he continued to engage in agriculture. He died in 1866, survived by his wife, who passed away in 1884. They were the parents of William Newton Byers, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, whose history will be found preceding this biography, the father of Frank Sumner Byers, of whom this is a record.

Frank S. Byers was born in Omaha, Nebraska, October 16, 1855, the son of William Newton and Elizabeth Minerva (Sumner) Byers, both of whom are recorded at length in this volume. Frank S. Byers was brought to Denver, Colorado, when but a child of four years, and obtained his early education in the public and high schools of that city. His father had started the publication of the "Rocky Mountain News," Colorado's first news-

paper, and Frank S. Byers spent his leisure time after school hours in selling and distributing the sheet. By this means and with other work he was enabled to save sufficient money to invest in the cattle business with the late Governor John Evans. In 1870 and 1871 he attended the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, Michigan, in the meantime developing his cattle business in the Arkansas River Valley, between Pueblo and Canyon City, Colorado. In 1874 he went to what was then Summit County (now Grand, Routt and Moffatt counties), being the first settler to locate a cattle ranch in that section. Mr. Byers was one of the leaders in the development of this locality, serving in numerous public offices and in 1902 organizing Grand County's first bank, of which he was president. This institution was located at what is now known as Hot Sulphur Springs.

The cause of humanity—men and animals—has always been to the fore with Mr. Byers. He is vice-president of the State Humane Society, which office he has occupied since 1903, and has been a voluntary agent of this organization since September 9, 1889. He is an active member of the State Board of Child and Animal Protection to which he has ever given freely of his time, ability and money. For fifteen years he has been a director of the Colorado State Pioneer Society, and was president of that body in 1916, 1923, 1926 and 1927. He is a member of the Driving and Riding Club of Denver, has bred and owned many well-known racing horses, and holds the State pole record and many of the running records.

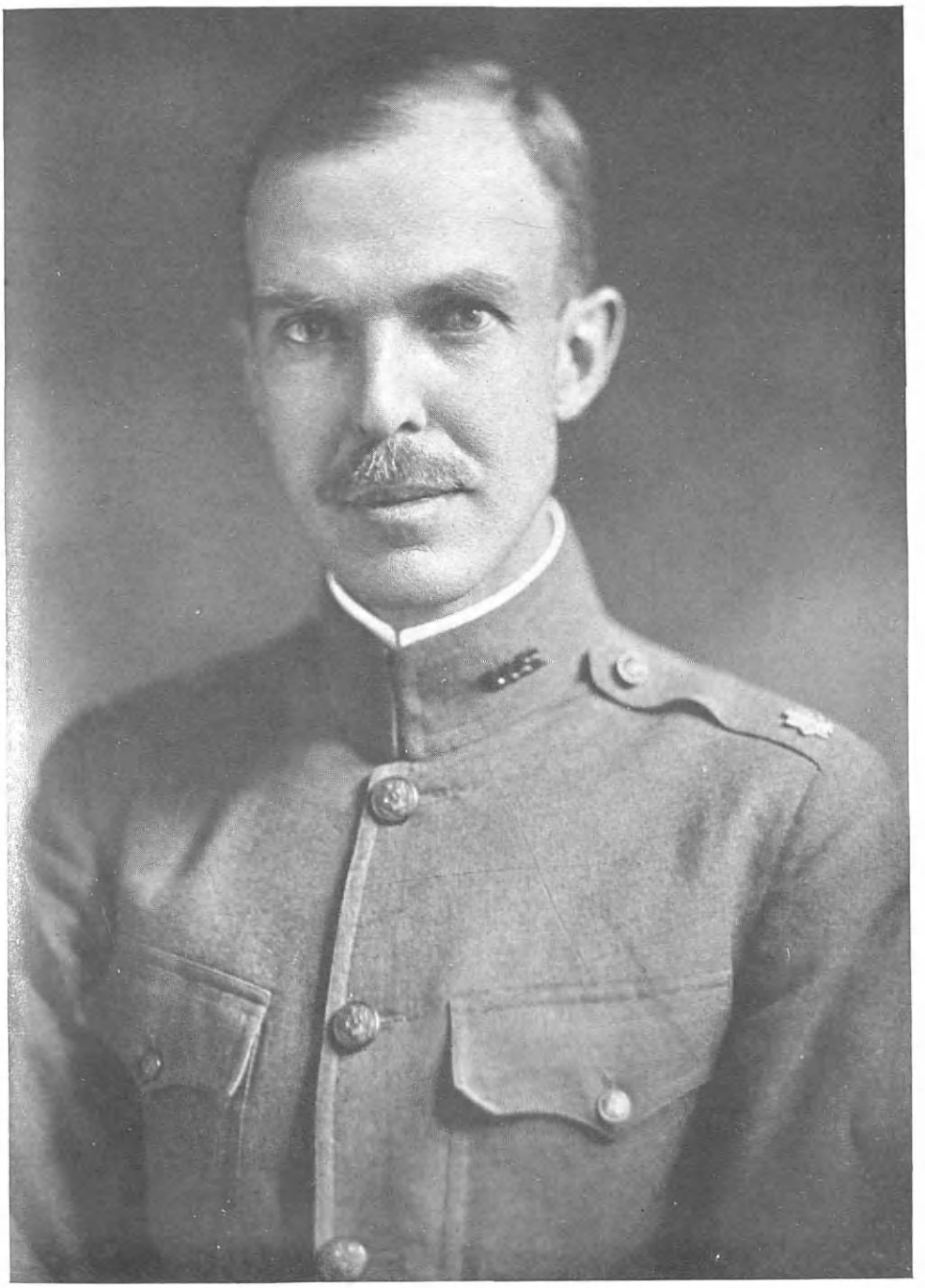
Frank S. Byers married (first), in 1877, Elizabeth McQueary, by whom he had one child, Grace, born in July, 1880, who married H. C. Boston, of Fort Lupton, Colorado, and the latter are the parents of one child, a son, Byers C. Boston. On January 1, 1885, he married (second) Mary W. Sullivan, of New York, who at that time was engaged in educational work in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Byers make their home at No. 1800 Sherman Street, Denver, where they have resided since August 1, 1919.

BARNEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Norton,

Surgeon, United States Army.

The ancestry of the Barney family, of which the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Norton Barney, of Denver, Colorado, was an outstanding representative, goes back many hundreds of years to historic and famous figures in the history of England. And, to come down to modern days, Colonel Barney himself fittingly carried on the traditions of his worthy ancestors by his unselfish and patriotic work for his country as a surgeon in the United States Army in the Spanish-American War, in the engagements in Northern Luzon during the Philippine campaign, and in his magnificent work as a recruiting officer for the district which included Colorado and Wyoming during the World War.

Colonel Barney was born at Sandusky, Ohio, August 19, 1872, the son of George Lawrence and Katherine (Norton) Barney. There is every reason to believe that the Barney family originally came from Norwich, in the County of Norfolk, England, for there is a record dating back to the fourteenth century of "Eliza Barney, in Norwich, late wife of Richard Barney," who gave a corner house for



C. N. Barney-

charity, the record concluding: "the rent to be given in bread yearly to the poor." Also, in the Cathedral at Norwich was John de Berney's Chapel, where the son of Richard and Alice was buried in 1374. The vicar of the Great Ward of Wancroff, Anno Domini 1400, was Jeffrey Barney. There have been various spellings of the name, such as Sir George Barne', Lord Mayor of London in 1552; and there are many variants of the name in the records of Salem, Massachusetts, such as Barne', Barna, Barny, and Berney. In Norfolk County, England, however, the name has been spelt Barney for over five hundred years. The first of the name appearing in records in this country is Jacob Barney, born in England about 1600, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in April, 1634, and was a freeman of the town, May 14, 1634. Regarding this Jacob Barney, he was probably the son of Edward Barney, of Buckinghamshire, England, for in the latter's will, which was proved in 1645, he bequeaths money to his son Jacob with the proviso: "if he be living at the time of my death and do come over into England and personally demand the same." This Jacob Barney had a son, also named Jacob, who was born in Great Britain, came with his parents to Salem, and died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, about February, 1693. He was a Baptist minister, and also owned considerable land. He founded Baptist churches in Charlestown in 1665; at Swansea and Rehoboth in 1663 and 1683; also at Bristol and Newport, Rhode Island, and at other places. He was married twice and his second wife, Ann Witt, had a son, John, who married Mary Throop. Their son, Jonathan, married Ann Dean, and he had a son, Jacob. The latter's son was baptized Throop, and his son, George, was the grandfather of Colonel Barney, and father of George Lawrence Barney.

The early education of Colonel Barney was obtained at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, which he entered in 1887, graduating in 1890. He then entered Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after one year there went into the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1895 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as house physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital during 1895 and 1896, the following year taking an interneship in the Boston Lying-In Hospital. He enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War and was in the first battle fought in that struggle, when the United States Ship "Scandia," on which he was detailed at the time, took part in the warfare in Guantanamo Bay. He was later appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, to the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, and acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the permanent establishment of the regular army, June 29, 1901; reached the grade of major in the Medical Corps, January 1, 1910; was retired with the rank of major, December 31, 1910; was again detailed to active duty in recruiting, 1911 to 1919; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, retired, on July 9, 1918, and was in command of the Denver District—which comprised Colorado and Wyoming—throughout the World War.

The social organizations of which Colonel Barney is a member include the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club,

the Cactus Club, and University Club. His work in the Isle of Luzon, under command of General Lawton, during the Filipino Insurrection, was the cause of Colonel Barney contracting tuberculosis, to which he later fell a victim.

On June 9, 1902, at Morristown, New Jersey, Charles Norton Barney married Helen Borrodel Young, daughter of Mason and Louise (Hurlbut) Young, the former a prominent lawyer of New York City and New London, Connecticut, and for many years a trustee of Yale College. Colonel and Mrs. Barney were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Throop Danforth, born August 5, 1903, at Fort Schuyler, Bronx Borough, New York City. 2. Arthur Young, born December 19, 1904, at Fort Schuyler. 3. Helen Louise, born March 13, 1909, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

LYONS, Henry Kenneth Thomas,

Realtor.

One of the leading business men of Denver, Colorado, who has for over forty years been prominently connected with the growth and progress of that city, is Henry Kenneth Thomas Lyons, one of the foremost realtors in Colorado.

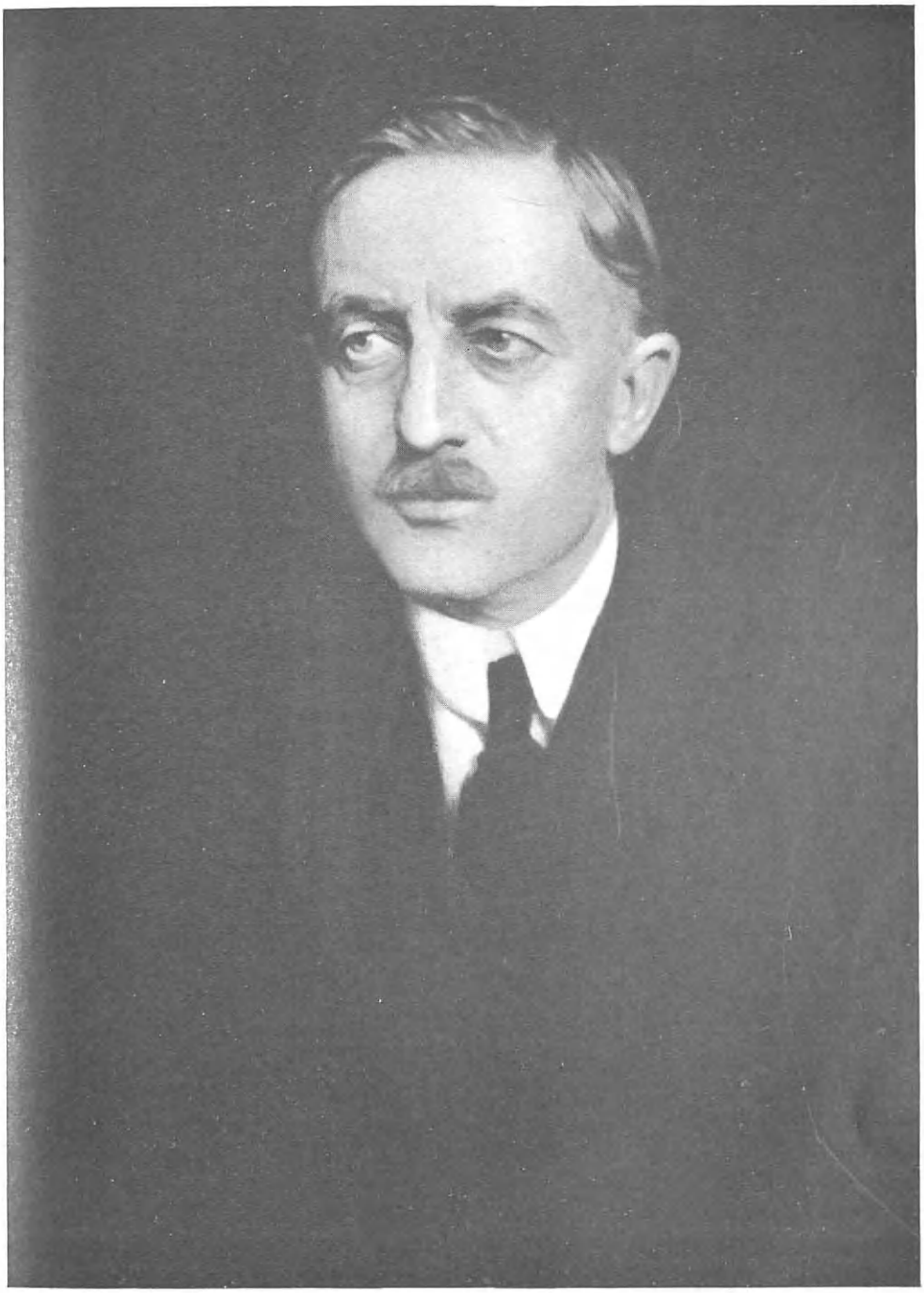
Mr. Lyons was born in Old Park, Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, June 6, 1850, the son of William Thomas Bristow and Julia (Jones) Lyons, the former a landed proprietor of wealth and culture. Following his graduation from St. Columbus College in Dublin, Mr. Lyons came to this country as a young man, on his arrival in New York engaging in the wholesale linen business. This, however, was not exciting enough for him and after a short time he disposed of it and moved to Raton, New Mexico, where he purchased a large cattle ranch and went into the cattle business on a large scale. In 1887 he sold out his cattle business and located in Denver, where he established himself in the real estate business. Some years afterwards, his business grew to such an extent that he was obliged to take in a partner, after which it was known under the firm name of the Lyons and Johnson Realty Company. Mr. Lyons has ever been regarded as a man of unusual business acumen. He was always particularly well acquainted with property values, and it has been estimated that he handled the largest real estate business in Denver. He was ever a prominent member of the Episcopal church in Denver and was a leader in the Republican party. He was a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club and the Denver Real Estate Exchange. His favorite recreations were reading and travel, making many trips abroad, accompanied by his family.

On February 7, 1903, Mr. Lyons married, in Limerick, Ireland, Christina Geraldine Fitzgerald, the daughter of John Edward Fitzgerald, a substantial landowner of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Henry Fitzgerald; now engaged in banking in Denver. 2. Maureen Elise, a leader in the younger social set of Denver.

MARSHALL, Willis Mitchell,

Banker.

The late Willis Mitchell Marshall of Denver, Colorado, was an outstanding character in the banking profession for his splendid ability to organize and put



Willis M. Marshall

into operation financial institutions, and on his personal side, for his quiet philanthropy in giving help to those who were worthy, but who lacked means to promote business enterprises. His career as a banker began when he was a very young man, and as he grew up in this line of occupation, he became more and more proficient, for in it he found his natural talent of service to others, which is primarily the function of a banking institution, and where those who have become great in that line realize the opportunity offered to help in many ways the promotion of sound business in the community in which they are located.

Willis Mitchell Marshall was born at New Concord, Ohio, February 22, 1866, thus celebrating the same birthday as that of the great George Washington. He was the son of Samuel C. Marshall and Mary S. (Henderson) Marshall, and a direct descendant of the noted Chief Justice, John Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court. He was also a nephew of the late John J. Mitchell of Chicago, Illinois, one of the most noted bankers in the United States. Mr. Marshall's father was a Presbyterian minister and president of Amity College in College Springs, Iowa, and later he founded and was the first president of Tarkio College at Tarkio, Missouri.

Willis Mitchell Marshall began his education in New Concord, Ohio, where he graduated from the high school and then, going with his parents to Missouri, he completed his college career at Tarkio College, Missouri. At the age of eighteen, he entered a bank as a clerk, and after an experience of one and one-half years, while still under the age of twenty, he started a bank at Severy, Kansas. After organizing this bank and carrying it on for three years, he sold out his interest and moved to Denver, Colorado. This was in 1890. He then had a private bank under the firm name of Marshall Brothers. Later, he sold his interest in this institution, also, and organized the North Side Savings Bank, of which he was cashier. In 1894, this bank was moved to Fifteenth and Araphee streets, and at the same time the name was changed to the Central Savings and Trust Company, and Mr. Marshall was made president, which office he continued to hold until the time of his death.

Mr. Marshall was especially fond of camping and spent his recreation in this fashion, enjoying the out-of-door life whenever he had the opportunity. He was a charter member of the Lakewood Country Club and a member of the Denver Motor Club.

In 1888, at College Springs, Iowa, Willis Mitchell Marshall married Emma W. Nelson, daughter of Frederick Nelson, who was engaged in the business of farming. They had four children: Madeline A., Raymond F., Willis M., Jr., and Doris.

Mr. Marshall died in Los Angeles, California, August 15, 1921, while there on a vacation. It was not until he had passed away that it was known how many persons he had helped from his private funds. Letters came from all classes and races of persons, including whites, negroes, and Chinese, stating that in each individual instance, Mr. Marshall had loaned them funds with which to get started in business. The aggregate of these loans amounts to thousands of dollars, and it is not known how much, if any, of it was repaid. Mr. Marshall's hobby was his bank and a desire to leave his fortune to help

young people get a start in business. This unusual philanthropy is one of the most constructive and beneficial known and typifies the man who decreed it.

One cannot contemplate a life so full of constructive acts as was Mr. Marshall's without wishing that more would emulate his example, for truly he was great for he was truly good.

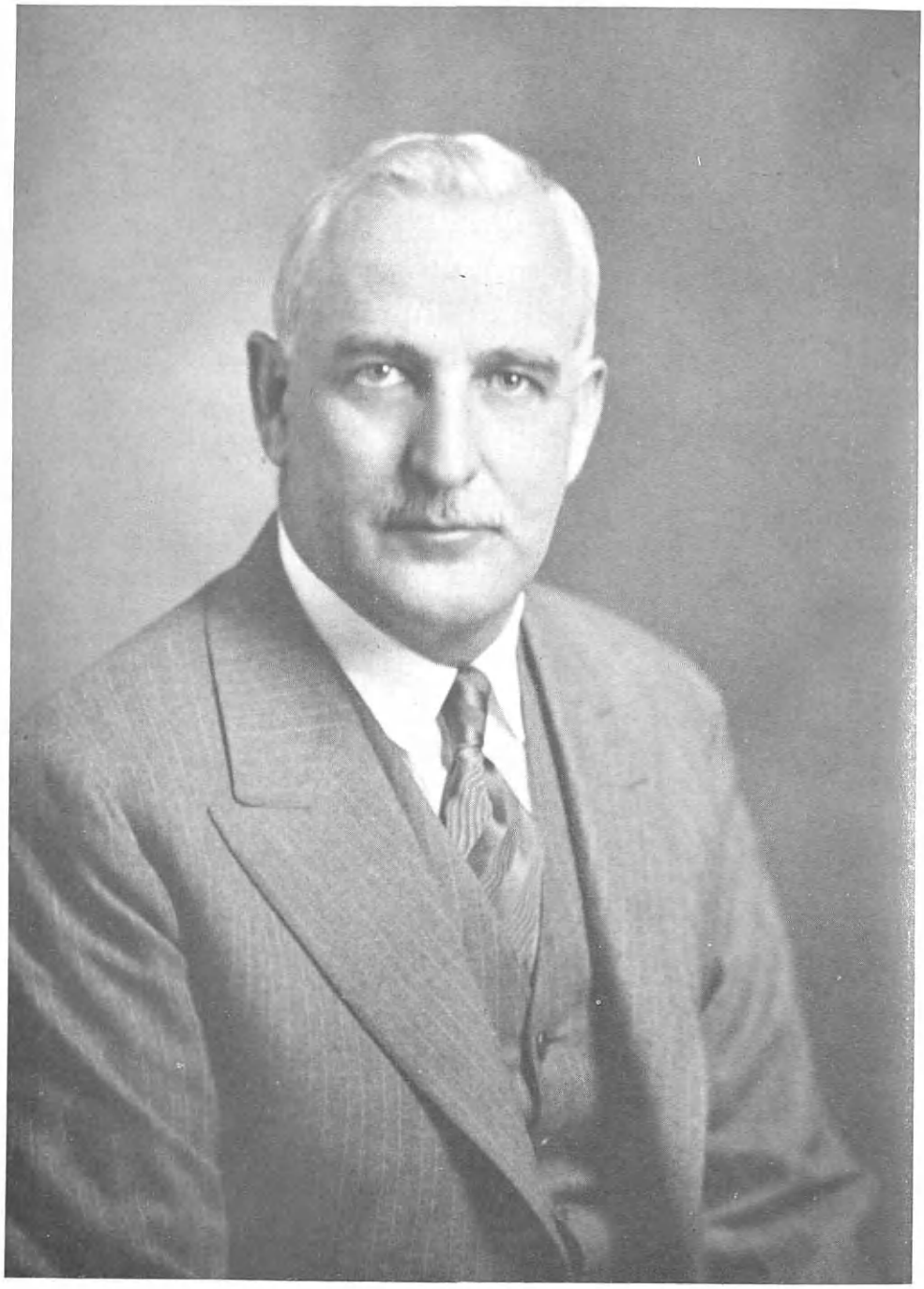
SANFORD, Steward,

Pioneer Ranchman.

A veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Colorado for over fifty years, Steward Sanford was a member of the generation by whose efforts the prosperity of the West was won from plains and wildernesses. Famous in his day as a cattleman, the Sanford ranch was at one time the biggest shipping point in the United States, while the Double-S Bar herds were known in practically every corner of Colorado. Mr. Sanford's success, in spite of his great ability, was won at first only by the most intense and persistent effort, but the qualities of his character which led to final triumph over every obstacle were those which brought him admiration and respect, an esteem which grew greater every year during the period of his long life.

Mr. Sanford was born at Whitmore Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, April 27, 1848, a son of Alson and Mary (Brown) Sanford. His father was a farmer and a pioneer settler in Michigan, while his grandfather, Philemon Sanford, was a man of considerable importance, who married Myra Cleveland, cousin of President Grover Cleveland. The Sanford name has appeared in American historical records for over ten generations, coming originally from England at a very early date.

Steward Sanford attended the public schools of his birthplace, and though the disorder of the Civil War took him early from his studies, he remained throughout life an omnivorous reader. On January 15, 1864, though only sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, then at La Grange, Tennessee. He was mustered out after constant meritorious service at San Antonio, Texas, February 12, 1866, and secured his honorable discharge at Jackson, Michigan, on March 15 of that year, the time following the actual close of the Civil War having been spent at Ft. Worth and San Antonio, Texas, where his regiment was held against a possible invasion by the forces of Maximillian. Thereafter for several years he worked in a sawmill in Michigan, and in 1869 came to Colorado, driving an ox team to Central City, where he engaged in general teaming and in the hauling of quartz and wood for the mines. In a short time, however, Mr. Sanford established a ranch and dairy farm near Central City, at the site of the present Moffat Tunnel, but his herds in time outgrew the limited mountainous territory, and in 1884 he sold this property and bought an enormous ranch just east of Greeley. This was the famous Double-S Bar ranch which soon became the most popular headquarters for travelers between Fort Morgan and Greeley. With the establishment of this ranch, Mr. Sanford took his place among the leaders of the cattle industry, buying, selling, and raising stock, journeying to all parts of the country in the interests of his business, matching his judgment against any possible competitor and almost always



Guy Payne.

emerging victorious. The ranch became one of the show places of Colorado, while the constantly improving quality of the herd, to which Mr. Sanford devoted meticulous care, brought orders from all parts of the country, especially for breeding cattle.

Politically, Mr. Sanford supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and he was always much interested in public affairs. He was usually too busy to take much time for recreation, but in addition to reading, he was very fond of travel. He was an active member for years of U. S. Grant Post, No. 13, Department of Colorado and Wyoming of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On March 14, 1876, at Platteville, Colorado, Steward Sanford married Ada B. Fleming, a daughter of Archibald Fleming, a cattleman and pioneer settler in the St. Vrain Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford became the parents of nine children: 1. Laurence, deceased. 2. Lemuel, deceased. 3. Warren, deceased. 4. Margaret St. Vrain, who married L. B. Neill, of Greeley. 5. Archie, of Alcova, Wyoming. 6. Hazel, who married Walter Harris, of Fort Morgan. 7. Gordon, engaged in the cattle business with his brother Archie, at Alcova, Wyoming. 8. Brainard, who gave his life in the World War, 1918. 9. Clyde, of Greeley. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford was an extraordinarily happy one, and on June 7, 1926, they celebrated together their golden wedding anniversary. At this time a general family reunion, postponed from the anniversary date, March 14, because of the inability of several relatives to be present, was held at Island Grove Park.

Mr. Sanford died at his Greeley home, No. 1215 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, January 24, 1928. With his passing one more builder of the great western empire was taken from the land which he loved so well. But Mr. Sanford and those of his kind built for all time. The work which he has done so nobly and well will live after him, and his place in the grateful memory of his State is assured.

PAYNE, Guy, M. D.,

Specialist in Diseases of the Mind.

No more fitting introduction, in adding an appreciation of a self-sacrificing and public-spirited citizen to a record of his peers in the United States, can be given than the following testimonial to Guy Payne, M. D., superintendent of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, at Overbrook, New Jersey:

On August 15, 1927, Dr. Payne completed twenty-five years of service to this institution. When we appraise the services of a private individual we usually think of it in terms of how high he has climbed and how much wealth he has amassed. Today we appraise the services of one who has given his life to social betterment. One who has not made millions of dollars, but has secured millions of good wishes and expressions of gratitude, not only from patients but employees.

He is one to whom we may truly say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." May he continue in his great work for twenty-five years more.

Presenting to Dr. Payne a diamond ring which was a gift from the six hundred employees of the institution, Mr. Louis F. Dodd, freeholder, continued:

The board of freeholders at their last meeting took recognition of this service by passing a resolution. But it is my privilege and pleasure

to present him with this token of gratitude and love of the six hundred or more employees of this institution. The gift is symbolic of his wonderful service—a perfect circle crowned by a diamond, the luster of which will never be dimmed.

Guy Payne was born in West Walworth, Wayne County, New York, son of George and Charlotte (Copping) Payne. The father, born in Kent County, England, in October, 1840, came to Macedon, New York, about 1872, and settled as a farmer ultimately in Walworth, where he also served for several years as supervisor of the town. He died in March, 1919. The son, Guy Payne, was educated in the Macedon Center Academy, from which he graduated in 1893, at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, where he studied in 1894 and 1895, and at the University of Michigan, where he was a student in 1895, '96, and '97. He completed his preparation for his career at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, in 1897-98, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine when he graduated in 1898.

Beginning as an interne, Dr. Payne served at the New York Lying-In Hospital, and later at the Willard Parker and Bellevue hospitals. He was in 1901-2 physician-in-charge of the Isolation Hospital, South and West Orange, New Jersey. In August, 1902, began his faithful and devoted connection with the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, New Jersey. He was at first assistant physician. In January, 1911, he was appointed medical superintendent, and nine years later, in 1920, superintendent. This office he has filled with great ability and constructive force for the past seven years. He is a director of the Verona Trust Company, of Verona, New Jersey, and the West Essex Building and Loan Association. In addition to this busy career, Dr. Payne found time to serve his country during the World War, in the special field in which his abilities proved most useful. He was on the Draft Board from May 1, 1918, to November 1, 1919, and in the Medical Corps of the United States Army from November 1, 1918, to May 23, 1919. He was captain in the Neuropsychiatric Service, United States Debarkation Hospital No. 51, Hampton, Virginia, and of United States General Hospital No. 43, at Hampton. Into the leadership of Dr. Payne, both in the army and in his superintendency, has entered the humanitarian spirit of the man who desires above all things to help his unfortunate fellow-men. This quality of tolerance, kindliness and helpfulness is stamped on the institution he heads and inspires. As a specialist in diseases of the mind and nerves, Dr. Payne is admirably trained and abreast of all modern progress. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. He is Past Master of Caldwell Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Tennis and golf are his favorite forms of recreational activity.

Guy Payne married (first) Ella J. Centebar, in September, 1905. Mrs. Payne, daughter of a farmer, Frank Centebar, of Montgomery, Vermont, died April 1, 1925. Dr. Payne married (second), August 12, 1926, Eloise Fitch, daughter of Fred Fitch, a train dispatch-

er, of Jackson, Michigan. Dr. Payne has two children by his first marriage: Guy Payne, Jr., a student at Union College; and Helen E. Payne, a student at Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

MOODY, William Ford,

Designing Engineer.

Talent and ability with the will to perform combined in William Ford Moody, of Denver, Colorado, the rare gifts of genius and a lovable disposition which gave to the world one who has been able to endow his community with rare achievements for the benefit of others. An inventor, skilled in the practical application of his inventions, a dreamer who saw clearly the inner vision and with its appreciation of what it could do to relieve the physical burdens of others, the power to so bring it into reality that it might be of use to others, he has left a memory in self-builded monuments which should be cause for inspiration to many who are seeking the note by which to tune their own lives to greatness. He was the son of John E. and Olive (Ford) Moody, the former a farmer and civil engineer, and one of those men so well versed in civil law as to be legal adviser and arbiter for his community. He was also widely known as a churchman.

The earliest American ancestor of this family came from England on the ship "Mary and John," and landed in Massachusetts, March 24, 1633, and so became one of the earliest settlers of New England. From this ancestor the family descendants have scattered throughout the country into many different States.

William Ford Moody was born at Lebanon, Maine, May 20, 1876. When he was only six years of age, his mother died, and when he was eighteen his father died and so he was left to carve out his remarkable career alone. He was of quiet disposition, given to contemplation and reading, and so after a grammar school education and some work at an eastern academy, he supplemented what school learning he had acquired and augmented his fund of information by unusually extensive and comprehensive reading, and through this self-education accumulated knowledge equivalent to college degrees in many lands. He began in his profession of a designing engineer when he was only twenty years of age, but even then, he displayed a phenomenal ability along lines of designing and invention. It was when still in his early twenties that he came to Denver and entered the employ of the firm of Nock and Garside, elevator manufacturers. However, he worked for this organization for only a short time, when he went into business for himself and soon became so well established in Denver that he became known throughout a wide territory and was known by his original and carefully prepared work which brought with it a certain deserved fame. He had many clients for whom he perfected patents, and also had several patents of his own. He was also one of the engineers connected with the Moffatt Tunnel which has brought the West nearer to the East and is one of the most noted pieces of engineering in the country.

Mr. Moody designed several chemical plants, and the chemical laboratory in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado. He compiled five handbooks which are within themselves a complete

compendium of knowledge along scientific designing and engineering lines. This work alone is evidence of his painstaking ability to classify and arrange facts so as to be of value to others. One of the most spectacular pieces of his ingenuity was the supervision of the construction of the multi-colored fountain in the lake in Denver City Park. This beautiful and fairy-like fountain sending up a high-flung spray of many colors of water, is the result of an arrangement of shifting electric lights under the water of the lake, causing wonderment and admiration to the crowds of people who come to view its beauty. The construction and installation of this fountain was the work of Mr. Moody, and as long as the great throngs gather to enjoy it on the summer evenings, he will be recalled as one whose joy was found in giving pleasure and comfort to others.

It has been said of him that he was as careful in business as he was in the computation on a sun dial. To design a sundial is one of the most intricate and necessarily meticulous pieces of designing, and that Mr. Moody designed a number of them is evidence of his great painstaking in mathematical design.

He was always thinking of others and trying to bring into being some practical invention which would lighten labor and release the burden of those who were wearied with laborious tasks. Much of his success was through his labor-saving appliances which he designed always with the desire to "lighten the load."

His business friends were legion, but of intimate companions he had few, being of a disposition that loved retirement and contemplation, in his own library and by his own fireside in the company of his immediate family. He was one of the most versatile of men in his accumulation of knowledge and was one of the most widely informed men in Colorado. He was so modest and unostentatious that without something touching the spring of his knowledge, one would not be apt to realize its depth and greatness.

Mr. Moody was independent in his political proclivities, always voting for the man whom he felt would fill the office for the best interests of the community. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and also a Fellow of the Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of London, England.

Mr. Moody's favorite outdoor sport was mountain climbing and camping. He was a noted devotee to the exercise of walking, finding in that form of exercise a satisfaction that few enjoy. So sincere was this fondness for walking that he preferred to walk to his office rather than ride in his car.

On July 12, 1907, in Denver, Colorado, William Ford Moody married Florence Sears, the daughter of Alonzo Sears of Canada, who died when his daughter was a very small child. Mr. and Mrs. Moody had one child, a daughter, Helen D., who is taking up her father's mantle in the work of a designing engineer. She is one of the two girls to take the engineering course at the Denver University. When she finishes with her work at the Denver University, she expects to carry on the subject in graduate work at some of the eastern universities, so as to be more able to carry on her father's work. Already, she has completed many of the less complicated tasks which he left unfinished.

Rita Pamela Minford Lewis M. Minford, 2nd

William Ford Moody died in Denver, November 11, 1927. His place is hard to fill, for though one might be able to carry on the mechanical and scientific work that he would have been called upon to do, yet there are few who had his peculiar characteristics which have endeared him permanently to this community which profited so immeasurably by his genius.

MINFORD, Levis Waln (2),

Financier.

Who of those who in the fashionable hotels and restaurants see their individual pat of butter taken from its separate cover and deposited on their plate know that this form of perfect, sanitary and up-to-date service is due to the inspiration of a man of high social standing and independent fortune? Yet such is the case, for it is due to Levis Waln Minford (2), of Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, that it is now possible to have butter placed upon the table without it being touched by any hands other than those of the people who assisted in the making—and they are under such supervision that with them cleanliness has become more than a second nature. The history of how this system of butter supply was evolved and how it is now carried out is truly a romance of American business, and the life story of Mr. Minford is a strong refutation of the frequent and careless statement that men of aristocratic birth are not of the inventive and venturesome type.

Mr. Minford was born in New York City, March 31, 1887, the son of Thomas and Mary Theresa Minford, the former a well-known coffee and sugar broker, of the firm of Skiddy, Minford & Company, No. 101 Wall Street, New York City, who died in 1909, at the age of fifty years. The first of the line to settle in this country was Thomas Minford, of the well-known Devonshire family, who came to this country from Ireland in his youth. He was the grandfather of Levis Waln Minford (2), of whom this is a record.

Private tutors gave Mr. Minford his early education and he then went to Hotchkiss Preparatory School, in order to get himself ready for his matriculation at Yale College. The spirit of wanting to get into personal contact with the realities of life was too much for Mr. Minford, however, and he gave up his proposed college career in order to take part at the earliest possible moment in the battle of life. His uncle, the late L. W. Minford, Sr., was a coffee and sugar broker, under the firm title of Minford & Luder, and it was with him that Mr. Minford obtained his first contact with the world of trade and finance. He then decided to try his fortunes in the money mart, and with Harry Carpenter he began to operate as a stockbroker at No. 60 Broadway, New York City. They did well until the flurry of 1909 caused the partnership to be dissolved. Mr. Minford then formed the Optigraph Company, and in this venture he sank a fortune before success came to prove the wisdom of his course. He then became associated with the son of Adolph Rusch, the banker, under the firm name of Rusch & Minford, and the two young men went into business as silk bankers. In 1924, Mr. Minford went abroad with Mrs. Minford and spent one year traveling around the historic and beautiful spots of the Old

World. On his return to this country in 1925 he conceived the idea of supplying ready-cut pats of butter to the table, an account of which follows. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Minford has much to occupy himself, with his extensive properties at Minford Place and throughout Westchester County, New York. During the World War he volunteered for service and did much valuable work in the Engineers' Corps while stationed in Virginia. Mr. Minford finds his greatest recreation in horseback riding, in which sport he has as companion his wife, who is a noted equestrienne, having exhibited her ability in this line before the nation, when she appeared in a well-known moving picture, under the direction of David Wark Griffith. Mr. Minford is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

On January 12, 1924, Levis Waln Minford was married, at Elkton, Maryland, to Rita Pamela Hornbrook, daughter of Charles Augustus Hornbrook, a prominent merchant. Mrs. Minford's mother was formerly Ida May Gurley, scion of a prominent and ancient Vermont family. Mr. and Mrs. Minford are the parents of one child, a daughter, Pamela, born in 1925. They are socially prominent in European as well as in American society, and they have been greatly missed at social events of last season.

It was after his visit to Europe that Mr. Minford, on his return to this country, went into the question of butter—its making and supplying. He found that nearly one billion, five hundred million pounds are produced in the United States annually, in addition to a considerable amount which is imported from foreign countries, despite the high tariff. At this time he became interested in William Hart Pond, a young inventor, and they then conceived the idea of supplying butter in individual pats. They succeeded in inventing a machine which by an automatic dispensing service takes a ten-pound package of butter and dispenses one piece at a time when the knob is turned. The Redycut Butter machine will give a restaurant the individual pieces at no advance over what is known as "print butter," and provides a dispenser which holds ten pounds in the magazine. For the housewife the advantage is obvious, the system of distribution making an appeal to her sense of refined service. It is, therefore, not too much to say that Mr. Minford has truly demonstrated that an aristocrat can be depended upon to supply the need of humanity in times of stress.

LENOX, Walter Scott,

Manufacturer.

Truly it has been said that: Civilization owes everything to the idealist; and: What a pity it is that posterity alone is fitted to render a verdict. For the world is indeed prone to term a "dreamer" that man whom history may pronounce a genius. Most barren is a life lacking ideals, for ideals feed the spirit; and he who is true to them, though he fail to attain them, has lived richly, for he has kept faith with himself, and in this keeping has made of the world a better place.

Walter Scott Lenox was assuredly an idealist. Whether or not he was a genius rests with history. His ideals went into the spirit of creation, and his field was that of pottery. There was little of

the beautiful in ceramics of his boyhood time. Design was crude, expression exaggerated. Dreaming of better things, inspired by the designs of ancient China and the land of Egypt, he dreamed of better things until these dreams became reality. The American ceramic art has benefited therefrom for nearly half a century, and so too the world because of new ideals fulfilled. Today in Trenton, New Jersey, is a factory known as Lenox, Incorporated, and through it the name of its founder is perpetuated; the work by him begun is carried forward with able, gifted hands.

For I remember stopping by the way
To watch a potter thumping his wet clay.
—Omar Khayyam.

Centuries gone by, the immortal Persian poet and tentmaker expressed in singing verse the fascination which exists even unto the twentieth century in watching inert clay take form and beauty under the deft touch of the master hand. The primitive potter sitting at his wheel inspired Omar and his couplet. . . .

Born at Trenton, at an address in Centre Street, Walter Scott Lenox spent his early life within the hum of a potter's wheel. The date of his nativity 1859, he was but a school boy when the sight of a potter's wheel awoke in him those longings which later led him along the pathways toward greatness. Fascinated by the evolution of dull clay into shapes and forms of beauty in a little pottery which he had passed daily on his route to and from school, he spent hours of absorption, learning as he watched, feeling the fires of early idealism of ceramic beauty next his heart. Environment thus molded destiny, and the oldest, or one of the oldest, of man's arts aroused instincts in a school lad which were to confer luster on his name in after years. There was born in him then not merely the ambition to become a potter, but the desire to excel, an ideal without which he might have remained but a potter at the wheel rather than to have become a genius—for such he may be called in all fairness.

In this tendency drawing irresistibly toward expression in clay his father encouraged him, furnishing for him a large room above the hardware store he owned. He fitted the room as a workship, complete with wheel, materials, and the media of ceramic chemistry. Here the lad labored as one fired with inspiration, as a piece of clay fired to outer brilliance by less spiritual heat; and before the day when he received his high school diploma, he had served, privately, a broad apprenticeship.

Then began his commercial apprenticeship. First he was with the celebrated firm of Ott & Brewer, of Trenton, later joining the craftsmen of the Willett Pottery Company. Meanwhile also, aside from the labors for which he was paid, he studied painting and decorative art of varied kinds under Isaac Broome, a famous painter and sculptor of Trenton; and eventually—it could not have been otherwise—became art director in the plant of Ott & Brewer. He saw at this time that if he were to attain the ideals which he bore for pottery he must needs open up a plant.

Walter Scott Lenox effected a partnership with the late Jonathan Coxon, Sr., establishing with him the Ceramic Art Company, at Meade and Prince streets, Trenton, which they operated together until 1894. In that year Mr. Lenox ac-

quired the Coxon interest, and thence onward until 1906 conducted the business alone. In 1906 he organized as a corporation under the State laws of New Jersey, with the style of Lenox, Incorporated.

When, in 1889, Walter Scott Lenox began the manufacture of china which was designed to rank with the finest porcelain produced elsewhere, many American manufacturers were in the habit of stamping their wares with English marks in order to sell their goods. No one dreamed that an American factory could turn out china of the first quality. The public of the United States believed that foreign ware alone was worth the purchase, and domestic china was given but scant consideration. Yet Mr. Lenox, true to his principles and courageous to the end, never descended to the subterfuge of marking his products with a fraudulent foreign label. He was insistent that the world pass judgment upon his own handiwork at its intrinsic worth. He was at all times both artist and patriot. It was entirely due to the unconquerable spirit of this master potter that America gave, little by little, the recognition which Lenox wares merited. That recognition did not come in a day or year, but gradually, as the public learned that a master was creating in his shops at Trenton a type of china fitted to grace the table of a connoisseur. That ware was termed "Belleek." It received its name from Belleek, Ireland, where it was then produced in limited quantity. Importing two Belleek potters, Mr. Lenox strove, for a long time unsuccessfully, to produce the beautiful, creamy, ivory-tinted ware, marked by a rich, lustrous glaze. Finally failure gave way to perfection, and the result was a china which charmed by the warmth and glow of its coloring and ranked in richness and quality with the masterpieces of other lands. Today the first piece of Belleek turned out in America is a treasured exhibit in the display room of the Lenox pottery. He was assisted by Harry A. Brown—but of this further. Here it is best to quote from the writing of George Sanford Holmes, whose "Lenox China, the Story of Walter Scott Lenox," appeared in private circulation in 1924:

> Feverishly toiling to create new standards of art for American potters, tremendously in debt, burning with an ambition as strong as that which urged Bernard Palissy to cast his household furniture into the oven of his kiln, Lenox, worn out by the fierce struggle to establish himself, was about to welcome unqualified success when he was stricken with a calamity which would have crushed an ordinary mortal.
>
> In 1895, at the very moment when success was beginning to crown his efforts, he was overwhelmed by paralysis and blindness, losing his sight and the use of his legs. Doomed to perpetual darkness and deprived of even the power of locomotion, none would have condemned this brave and dauntless spirit if he had then surrendered. Friends urged him to give up the fight. His physical deformities were pointed out to him and the hopelessness of his cause painted in the blackest of hues. But the vision within him burned fiercely, a light that did not fail. With the God-given courage and fortitude of inherent heroism, he elected to go on and on and on, to a victory he could not rise to greet, to a triumph he could not see.

Blindness and paralysis struck him, as he was about to reap what he had sown; and, brave as he was, he feared for the ultimate outcome. Financial obligations held him in tight grip; debts hemmed him in on all sides. He would not fail! To repay those debts, free his factory and his artistry—these became with him an

obsession. And then, at the darkest time, developed one of the most affecting relationships of which American industry has record. Harry A. Brown, then secretary of the company, now its president, became the very *alter ego* of Walter Scott Lenox. "Dominie" was the name by which the blind master called his assistant, and well did Dominie serve the failing genius of Mr. Lenox. No more intimate or faithful stewardship has ever been assumed than that borne by Harry A. Brown from the moment fate visited Walter Scott Lenox with the terrible afflictions with which he suffered until the very day of his death. The mind of the stricken master remained as brilliant, as resourceful, as active as before; but he saw through the eyes of his loyal associate. Together they directed the destinies of the growing business, and developed a production that was vast, until the financial breakers began to recede. Implicitly the blind man trusted his lieutenant, and completely and eagerly the young adviser justified that confidence. The task of management fell upon his shoulders; and no task ever was handled with more honor, or credit, or under circumstances of sadder character.

To Mr. Brown fell the responsibility of piloting the concern through the dark financial waters; and to him the deep pleasure, one evening, of acquainting his superior with the fact that the last note had been paid, the factory cleared, and the entire property freed from debt. Tears of joy filled the sightless eyes, and upon the memories of those who were present on that memorable day is graven a dramatic scene: at Mr. Lenox's request a miniature kiln was built within the office, and the notes and papers signalizing one-time servitude to a material master were burned. An ideal triumphed that day.

Lenox, Incorporated, today is headed by Harry A. Brown, who continues as president of the corporation those ideals laid down by the founder. He is assisted by the following: Rudolph V. Kuser, vice-president; John L. Kuser, treasurer; J. Louis Kuser, Jr., assistant treasurer; Frank G. Holmes, secretary; and William H. Clayton, assistant secretary. The company stands without a peer in the manufacture of the world's finest china wares, a monument to Walter Scott Lenox, the beloved blind potter.

Although the story of Walter Scott Lenox is rightly the story of Lenox, Incorporated, the founder held generous interests in general affairs, of Trenton, of other centers, of ideas, and of spiritual progress. He was a staunch Republican, member of the Trenton Country and Lotus clubs, and most decidedly constituted a good influence upon those persons with whom he came in contact.

Walter Scott Lenox continued to visit his factory regularly until the very last day of his life, January 11, 1920. It was his way to caress the newly turned-out pieces of pottery, and to endeavor to supplement the loss of his sight through the sensitive nerves of his fingers. His boyhood dream had been realized. Then one day he came no more. But the idealism, the personality, the spirit of Walter Scott Lenox live on, permeating the factory, inspiring his erstwhile associates, guiding their efforts, directing their steps. The blind potter is dead, but in Trenton stands nobly a shrine to art, beauty, and to faith. It is a shrine to an ideal realized.

AUERBACHER, Louis John,

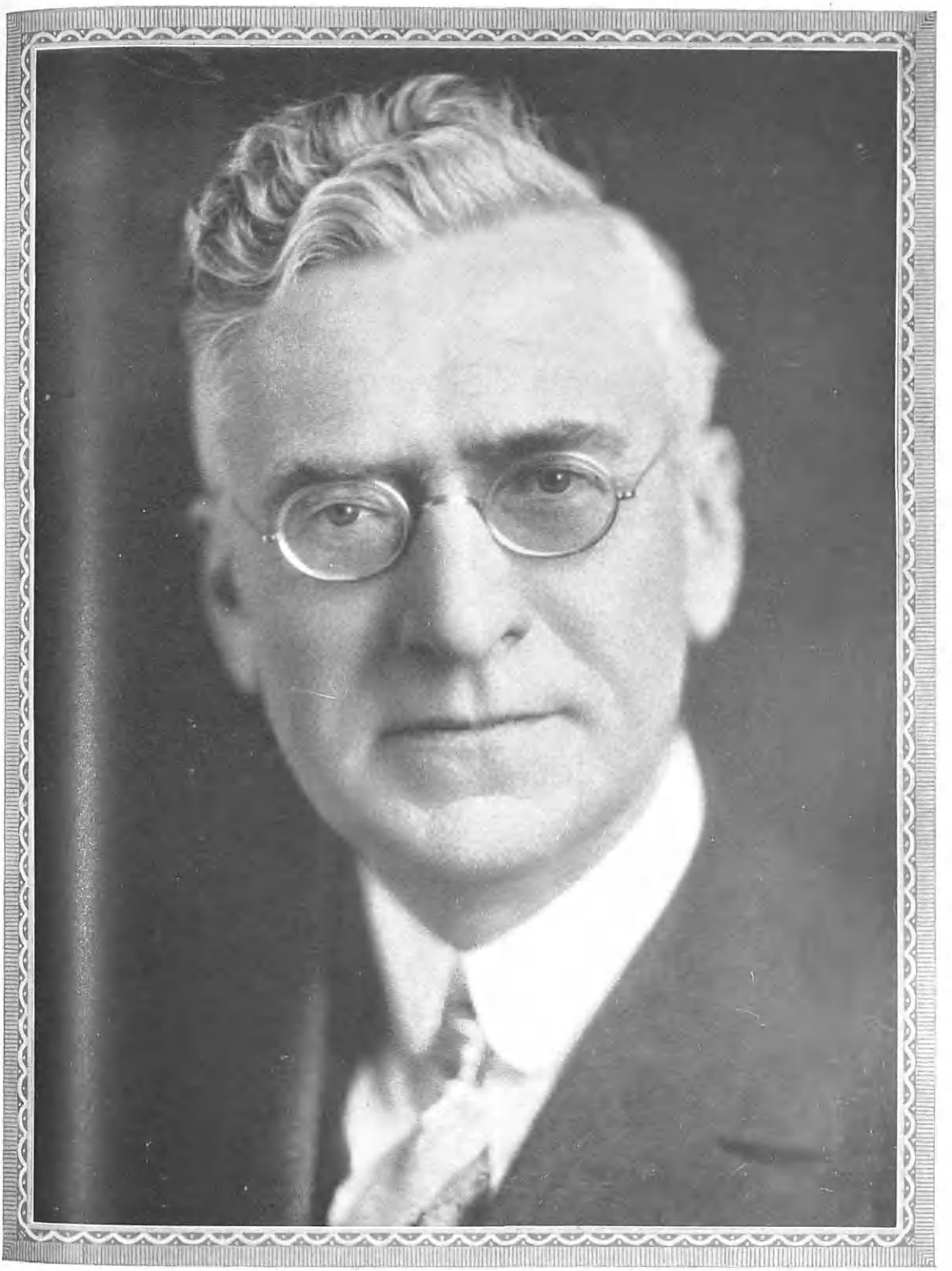
Engineer and Manufacturer.

The wonders wrought through the agency of electricity, apparently, are not to cease while mankind is filled with imagination and application thereof. Louis John Auerbacher, veteran electrical engineer, has perfected a number of processes of value to the world, and has attained to a career of distinction in engineering and allied fields, being vice-president and manager of the Dryco Department, Dry Milk Company. His life has been varied, replete with interest.

Mr. Auerbacher is of the third generation from Louis Auerbacher, who came to the United States from Bavaria, and took residence in Brooklyn. He had a son, Louis Henry Auerbacher, who died in 1903, at the age of sixty years, having engaged long and successfully in the hardware business. Louis Henry Auerbacher married Helen Regina Pfaff (who survives him at the time of this writing, 1928, being eighty years of age); and of this union were born children, one of whom inspires this narrative.

Son of Louis Henry and Helen Regina (Pfaff) Auerbacher, grandson of Louis Auerbacher, Louis John Auerbacher was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1874. He received his academic instruction and a part of his electrical training in the schools of Newark, New Jersey, graduated from Newark Public High School in 1890, and subsequently carried forward deep work in electrical research, which he has never since discontinued. Entering into the electrical business, wherein he found speedily that his chief interest lay, he specialized in illuminating engineering, and helped to develop the flaming arc lamp, which he assisted in introducing to the United States. In 1893, at the age of but nineteen, he was sent to represent a large electrical firm at the World's Fair, held in Chicago. He devised a plan for opening the fair, using electricity, and accordingly was honored with a place on the platform beside Grover Cleveland during the ceremony. Happily for the young inventor, everything at the fair's opening functioned as it should. At the pressing of a button great chimes rang forth, fountains played, huge engines in Machinery Hall took up their rhythms, the flag was run up to the masthead, and the vast exposition was under way—launched in detail by the ingenuity of a nineteen-year-old boy. It may be added that General E. S. Greeley, that lad's employer, stood with the multitudes while his erstwhile humble employee had his honored position next the President of the United States. With that very day and the recognition accorded Mr. Auerbacher, it can be said that his career was launched. To the triumphs of that day have subsequently been added many laurels—but perhaps no one of them ever will be as outstanding to Mr. Auerbacher as those moments in Chicago going on forty years ago.

During the next score of years Mr. Auerbacher worked diligently at invention and perfection of processes in several fields. His interests, however, continued closely allied to electricity. His name became known widely through the nation's scientific circles, and by 1914 his fame was permanently established among electrical engineers. In that year he helped to develop the high-powered searchlight, which was introduced into the workings of the United States Army



Louis J. Auerbacher

and Navy forces. Also, the light was introduced to other governments. Today the high-powered beacons hold a permanent place all over the world, on land, at sea and in the air. During the World War, launched as the light was perfected, its efficacy was proven. Since then Mr. Auerbacher has written and published a volume in his profession entitled "Electrical Contracting." This has long been used as a textbook of practical service to engineers, now being in its third revised, modernized and excellent edition. It was unavoidable that Mr. Auerbacher, master of electricity, should have been concerned with the cinema. So he was and has been perfecting motion picture devices, and patenting, among other appliances, a screen for showing projections in daylight. The possibilities of dry milk interested him from the commencement of that branch of industry—particularly inasmuch as dry milk proved sound for infant feeding, as the death of an infant niece and nephew were attributed directly to impure milk. Upon looking into the matter, Mr. Auerbacher reached the conclusion that dry milk would prevent milk-carried infections. Later, clinical tests demonstrated the truth of this interesting theory, and the dry milk industry sprang almost at once into the position of importance deserved.

Having worked at dry milk formulæ with numerous specialists, in 1916, Mr. Auerbacher developed what is known as "Dryco," a dry milk *par excellence*. A company formed for its production has become a dominant factor in the industry during the more than one decade succeeding. Sales at the present time for one single day frequently exceed those effected during the company's entire first year of manufacture and distribution. In marketing Dryco the so-called "ethical" method is employed—that is to say, physicians are first made interested in the milk compound, and through their advice the milk is sold in its initial quantities. Afterward, as parents are made aware of its excellence, they of course resort to it for each special case without medical consultation. Distribution is through service jobbers, a method found economical and satisfactory in every way. Hence, with but approximately three hundred accounts, the nation is supplied, and the sale of Dryco has mounted steadily, until throughout the civilized world the product is to be had. In the development of this milk the laboratory has played a most conspicuous rôle. Through experiments achieved, a great deal of useful information is disseminated to the public, and to the medical men, not only as regards dry milk, but also as pertaining to milk in the natural state. Mr. Auerbacher always has believed in perfecting the scientific and clinical aspects of the enterprise, confident in himself that, if humanity is to be benefited, the economic aspect will care for itself. The dollar sign prominently displayed in motivation of industry and service does not make for the service claimed, he has contended; and it is only through service to man that an industry is justified. The company with which he is identified has been able to assist many worthy clinics and institutions, through distribution of considerable quantities of Dryco to those unable to pay for it, the only condition being that records of the cases be sent to the Dry Milk Corporation for collation and availability to the medical profession.

As vice-president and manager of the

Dryco Department of the Dry Milk Company, No. 15 Park Row, New York City, Mr. Auerbacher has quite naturally spent the greater share of his time and enthusiasm on scientific endeavor. But that is not to say he lacks interest in general affairs, for such is not the case. His published articles, numbers of them, chiefly concerning electrical contracting, have appeared widespread in publications of this country and abroad. His constructive work in affiliation with the Dry Milk Company—a subsidiary of the Casein Company, with which he has been identified since 1916—has meant life itself to thousands of infants, the elevation, through health, of mankind in general. He has been president of several corporations of scientific end; is a Republican, staunch in support of the party's principles and candidates; president of the Roseville Athletic Club, of Newark, New Jersey; member of the Machinery Club of New York City, Cedar Ridge Country Club of Livingston, New Jersey, the American Club of Havana, Cuba, the Electrical League, American Public Health Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, Roseville Lodge, No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, and other comparable bodies in the professional, fraternal and allied fields. Occasionally he plays golf.

Mr. Auerbacher married Amy Goldbach, daughter of Jacob Goldbach, who died in August, 1923. Their children are: 1. Louis J., Jr., born in 1898, an attorney, with offices in Newark, New Jersey. 2. George N., born in 1900, now research engineer for Colgate and Company, manufacturers of soaps and perfumes, in Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1925, Mr. Auerbacher married Nettie (Saenger) Grom, daughter of Albert Saenger. The family residence is at No. 255 North Seventh Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Men whose lives have been of service comparable to that of Mr. Auerbacher are rarely encountered. Quietly, keenly interested in his work, and as a scientist, he has advanced the welfare of humanity, primarily through his enterprise with the Dry Milk Company, and secondarily through his electrical engineering movements. His friends are sincerely devoted for, aside from his scientific purpose, he owns to marked degree those attributes which attract and retain the fond regard of those around him.

WOOD, John Wilson,

Missionary Executive.

In the field of foreign and domestic missions few men are more widely known and have to their credit greater achievements than John Wilson Wood, who for almost thirty years has been the executive secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In this important position he has not only shown executive ability of the highest order, but has also made a record for his communion and for himself in respect to the extent and value of the missionary activities that he has represented, both in this country and in all parts of the world. These activities cover the fields of church organization, medicine, and education. In the very long period during which Mr. Wood has directed them, they have benefited a vast number of men, women, and children, and the sum total of good they have done has truly been tremen-

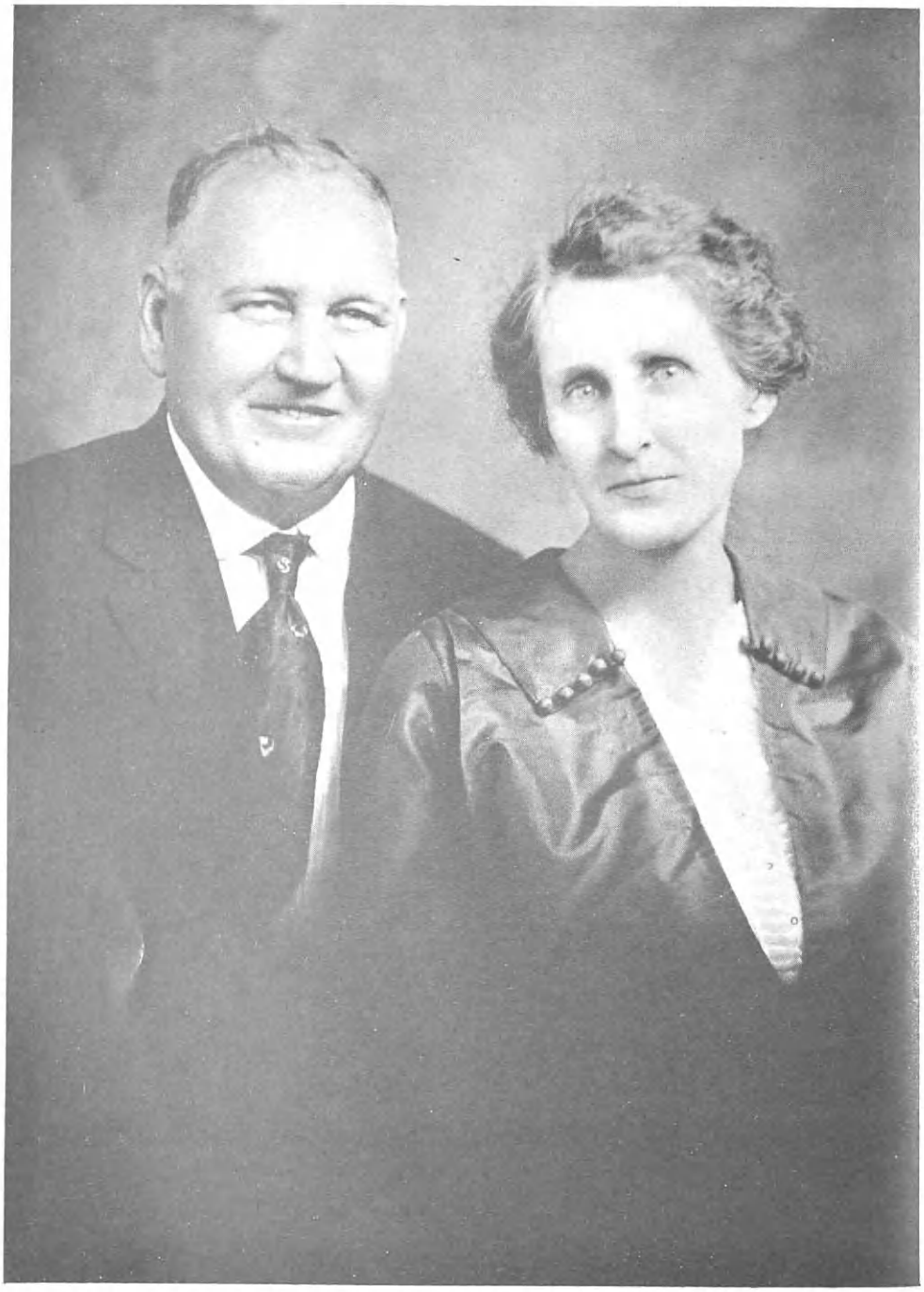
dous and incalculably influential and important. Naturally, the total expenditure of money that they represent has been very large, but, impressive though that feature of Mr. Wood's work has been, the effect in terms of increased human happiness and of improved spiritual and material conditions has been even greater. In the field of domestic missions, Indians, Negroes, and foreign-born immigrants of many races have been especially benefited by this work, while in the field of foreign missions, Central and South America, the Far East, and Liberia have been the centers that have profited chiefly. Religious, educational and medical institutions have been founded and supported in large numbers, and along these lines Mr. Wood has also been extensively active as the former editor of several publications sponsored by his society, which he brought to a very high degree of effectiveness and influence. At times his work has taken him to the far corners of the world, and his name is known and respected in many countries in America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

John Wilson Wood was born in New York City, August 4, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the College of the City of New York, from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1886. For the next four years he was connected with the firm of O. H. Hayes & Company, a New York drygoods commission house, with which he held responsible positions in various departments until 1890. In that year he accepted a call to become executive officer of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of which he was general secretary until 1900. This national organization of the Protestant Episcopal church was founded at St. James' Church, Chicago, Illinois, in 1883, and is a national order of laymen, organized for the purpose of drawing young men to Christian living through active contact with religion. When Mr. Wood became its general secretary in 1890, it was a young organization just beginning to gather strength. During the next ten years he directed its activities from headquarters in New York City, which since then have been removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It grew vastly in numbers and in influence, and today it is one of the outstanding organizations of its type in the world, with branches in all parts of the United States and its insular possessions, in Great Britain and its Dominions and Colonies, and in China and Japan. Much of this growth was the result of Mr. Wood's notable executive ability and of his enthusiasm for and devotion to his work. These qualities naturally attracted the attention of the men entrusted with the guidance of the affairs of the Episcopal church, and in 1898 he was called to the Board of Missions as corresponding secretary. At first he hesitated about accepting this new office, having become very much attached to the work which he had been doing among young men, but eventually, in January, 1900, he did accept this call. In this new field Mr. Wood duplicated his previous successes, and he is now and has been for many years the general secretary and executive officer for all departments of the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Much of Mr. Wood's work has been in connection with the founding and building up of educational institutions and

hospital facilities in several of the countries in which his society works. Typical of this form of missionary benevolence is the hospital work in Japan. There he was associated with the financing of the $5,000,000 St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, which, when completed, will be the largest medical missionary center in the Far East. About $1,500,000 has already been collected and spent, of which sum the Emperor of Japan gave $25,000, the Japanese government $100,000, and a group of Japanese men another $50,000. Two years ago the Japanese government requested that a College of Nursing be established, the first institution of its type in that country. This work is now being developed, and the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $400,000 toward the endowment of the college when completed.

In the field of domestic missions, Mr. Wood's work has likewise been very extensive and successful, this work including activities in Alaska and among the southern Highlanders, the Indians and Negroes, and among our own white fellow-citizens in the great Middle Western and Inter-Mountain States. Still another flourishing and very useful department is that devoted to work among the foreign born. There the Episcopal church, through its dioceses and parishes, seeks out the immigrants who come to this country without any direct church affiliations here. Working among forty-four different nationalities, this particular work is of necessity slow to bring results, but promises to become of greater importance as its influence begins to make itself felt more and more. Some of its most notable successes have been achieved with the different Scandinavian groups, and a very friendly spirit of coöperation has also been established with the Greek Orthodox Church. Though these numerous and varied activities in the field of missionary work are directed from the national headquarters of the Episcopal church at No. 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. Wood travels widely, both in the United States and abroad, and thus has made himself personally acquainted with conditions and needs in all the countries in which his society is active. For many years he has also been a member of the National Child Labor Committee and today he is the oldest trustee in respect to length of continuous service in that body. He is a trustee of the American Church Institute for Negroes, of the Church Building Fund, and of Fukien University in Foochow, China. He has served the Foreign Missions Conference of North America as its president and is now a member of its executive committee. He is secretary of the trustees of three great educational institutions in the Far East—St. John's University, Shanghai, Boone University, Wuchang, China, and St. Paul's University, Tokyo. Recognizing the importance of caring for the educational future of American and other foreign children living in the Orient, whose parents are members of the missionary, diplomatic and business groups, Mr. Wood has taken an active part in supporting and directing schools for foreign children in China and Japan. In this work, like in all his other work, he is constantly guided by principles of kindness, fair play and service, avoiding as far as possible all controversies, and attempting to achieve the desired changes and results by patience and persuasion



Mr. and Mrs. Emmet E. Brown

rather than by more forceful means. Ever since his college days he has been a man of studious habits and interests, a fact which is clearly indicated by his membership in the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. His great services to mankind have been officially recognized by the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civic Law in 1915. He finds his recreation chiefly in golfing.

Mr. Wood makes his home at No. 402 West Twentieth Street, in that charming part of New York City known locally as Chelsea and in close proximity to the General Theological Seminary, the national theological school supported by the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1891 Mr. Wood married Miss Harriet Roe Drom, of Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson.

BROWN, Emmet Eugene,

Street Railway President.

Emmet Eugene Brown was for many years one of the prominent members of the labor unions of the Middle West, a man who, by his upright character, logical mind, and strong sense of justice commanded the confidence and respect of both factions in the complex modern industrial world, and whose wise counsel and friendly spirit was often instrumental in amicably settling questions that had arisen between employers and employees. A threatened disturbance in the existing order was always to him a challenge to find a peaceable mode of adjustment, if such a thing was in any way possible. His life was a busy and useful one to the community in which he lived, and hosts of friends paid sorrowful tribute to his memory when he passed away at his home in Cleveland, on March 8, 1927.

The Brown family from which he was descended numbered among its members several prominent educators, lawyers, and business men who held a high place in the esteem of their fellow-citizens. Emmet Eugene Brown was born on September 6, 1870, at Troy, Missouri, one of a large family. His parents, James W. and Sarah Brown, lived on a farm, and this son, who was a student by nature, was sent to the district school for his early education. To the end of his life he remained a student, widening his horizon and gaining the point of view of different authorities by careful and broad reading. At the age of nineteen, he entered the Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois, and while a student there, he met the young woman who later became his companion through life. On August 26, 1891, he married Nannie M. Gilbert, of Carbondale. After two years at Carbondale, Mr. Brown went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed by a gas company, but after a short time, he and his wife returned to live on the farm for three years. In 1894, they were again residents of St. Louis, and at this time Mr. Brown was associated with the street railway company; this position he held for five years. Later, he took up the study of electrical engineering in the engineering department of the Sunnyside Coal Company, of Herrin, Illinois, and remained with them for fourteen years. It was during this period that he first became actively identified with the labor problem. He was made secretary of the Coal Miners' Union, a position which he held for eight years. Bringing to this work a trained and well-balanced mind,

he gained influence among the men with whom he was working. When he rose to discuss a question, he had always given it careful thought and had made up his mind what was just and for the best interests of all concerned. As a result, he was a forceful and convincing speaker, and was often the means of bringing threatened trouble to a happy and peaceful solution. With him a strike was always the very last resort to put down injustice. He was sent to represent his union many times at conventions, where he also commanded a thoughtful hearing.

From Herrin, the family moved again to a farm at Prescott, Arkansas, where they remained but three years before moving to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Brown again entered the employ of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, and was elected to the presidency of the Street Railway Men's Union. Under his leadership, the union prospered and the relations between the company and their employees were friendly. Both found that the advice which he gave was sound and practical, and he gained the friendship of all who came to know him.

Mr. Brown passed away at his home, No. 9358 Amesbury Avenue, Cleveland, and the funeral services were held at the Euclid Avenue Christian Church, Cleveland, of which he was a member, Rev. J. H. Goldner officiating. He was buried at Carbondale, the Rev. Charles J. Pardee officiating. Mr. Brown is survived by his widow, Nannie M. (Gilbert) Brown, and their four children: 1. Gilbert, who married Florence Lonsberry: children: Clarissa Nan, Sybil Anette, Gilbert Wayne, and James Eugene. 2. Hazel D., secretary of the Euclid Avenue Christian Church. 3. James, a graduate of Yale University; married Elizabeth Crosby. 4. Harvey G., three years in the service of the United States Navy on the battleship "West Virginia," now living at Los Angeles, California; he married Edna Warden.

Mr. Brown's religion and life were one and inseparable. The beliefs that he accepted with his mind, he put into practice in his every relation to life. The feeling that his departure left in the hearts of his family and friends has been most beautifully expressed by James Whitcomb Riley:

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead! He is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land;

And left us dreaming how very fair
It must be since he lingers there.
Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

PETTIJOHN, Charles Clyde,

Lawyer.

A native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and a graduate of that State's public schools and universities, Mr. Pettijohn, for the first fifteen years of his career as a lawyer, practiced his profession with much success in his native city, where he also greatly distinguished himself during part of that period as the incumbent of several public offices. During these years he built up a very high reputation as an able and effective criminal lawyer. About fourteen years ago he removed to New York City, where he has become known as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the metropolis, and where he has specialized since then as the general counsel for some of the largest and most

important interests in the motion picture industry. Since 1922 he has been associated with Hon. Will H. Hays, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Postmaster General under President Harding and, like Mr. Pettijohn, a native of Indiana, in the management of the affairs of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Incorporated, the central organization of the motion picture industry, of which he has been general counsel since then. He is also prominently active in several fraternal organizations, in which his pleasing personality and his many other fine qualities have made him very popular.

Charles Clyde Pettijohn was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 5, 1881, a son of Dr. Otto B. Pettijohn and Lillian A. (Sloan) Pettijohn. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and, after graduating from Indianapolis High School in 1900, took up the study of law at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. Admitted to the Indiana bar, May 5, 1903, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis and very quickly rose to high standing as a lawyer. For two years he served as city prosecutor of Indianapolis and for three years as Deputy District Attorney of Marion County, Indiana, of which Indianapolis is the capital. During that period he devoted most of his time to criminal cases, prosecuting or assisting in the prosecution of twenty-two murder cases and appearing for the defense in some thirty other murder cases. He continued in practice in Indianapolis until 1918, when he removed to New York City, where he has been located since then, with offices in recent years at No. 469 Fifth Avenue. During 1918-19 he served as general counsel for the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of the United States, during 1920-21, as general counsel for the Select Film Corporation. When Hon. Will H. Hays became president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Incorporated, in 1922, Mr. Pettijohn became associated with him as the general counsel of that corporation, a position which he has continued to fill since then with great ability and success. He is also general counsel of Film Boards of Trade and in this capacity has successfully organized some thirty-two film boards of trade in various parts of the country, and has set up a system of arbitration, which has proven very beneficial to the various film interests affected by it. He is one of the best and most widely known men in the motion picture industry and is considered one of the leading legal authorities on all questions related to that industry. During the World War he served as a member of the Motion Picture Film Committee, rendering valuable services to the United States Government, as well as in the office of chairman of the Motion Picture Herbert Hoover Relief Committee, for the relief of the starving children of Europe, in which latter capacity he was instrumental in raising large sums of money for this worthy cause. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1920 without examination. He is also a member of several Masonic bodies, including Murat Temple of In-

dianapolis, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of several other fraternal organizations. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant faith.

Charles C. Pettijohn married, in 1917, Helen Lynch, a daughter of James T. and Anne (Lillis) Lynch, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Pettijohn are the parents of two sons, Charles Clyde Pettijohn, Jr., and Bruce Pettijohn. Mrs. Pettijohn, at the time of her marriage, was a well-known and successful motion picture actress, starring in Vitaphone-Metro pictures. The family home is located at Rye, Westchester County, New York.

CARR, George Whitmore,

Industrialist.

Beginning as a clerk in the famous dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Company, New York, still operated by John Wanamaker as successor, George Whitmore Carr, an Irish boy, rapidly worked his way to the front rank of industrialists and became a leader in the export trade in agricultural implements. Understanding men as well as commercial conditions, and making a constant study of the business in which he was engaged for the greater part of his life, he was able to foresee events and to utilize his knowledge for the benefit of his operations. For more than thirty years in active partnership with the firm of Carr and Hobson, he spent a great deal of time in traveling on business, and built up a trade of fine proportions, largely through the medium of his own engaging personality and convincing arguments. He was well educated academically, and had improved his scholastic work through continual study of life and the reading of good books. Keen-witted in business, he was a staunch friend to those who showed themselves deserving, was faithful to trust, and his passing was mourned by a vast army of close friends, business associates and acquaintances.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, September 11, 1849, George Whitmore Carr was educated at the famous Nutgrove Boarding School near the city, and came to America when he was seventeen years of age, settling in Brooklyn, New York. His first occupation was as a clerk in the Stewart store, then at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, one of the first iron buildings in the metropolis and still in use, it now being the home of the New York "Sun." His talents for larger fields in which to function led him to leave his clerkship and to form the partnership with Mr. Hobson and to engage in the business of agricultural implements. The house was almost immediately successful, distributing its wares at home and abroad. The headquarters of the firm was on Beekman Street, with factories in York, Pennsylvania, and Clintonville, Connecticut, with a specially large factory at Bergen Point, New Jersey. The partnership was dissolved in 1903, when Mr. Carr removed to Liberty, New York, where he lived for three years, then going to Monroe, where he built a beautiful house on two acres of land, which he occupied until his death. He had owned a home in Park Place, Brooklyn, which he sold in 1909, investing the proceeds in Monroe. He

Geo. W. Carr

was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a steward. He was a lover of growing plants, and had one of the finest flower gardens in the district, to which he gave his personal attention. His death occurred in the Tuxedo Hospital, May 23, 1921.

George Whitmore Carr married, in Brooklyn, New York, November 5, 1873, Emily Smithers, daughter of Charles Francis and Martha Bagnall (Shearman) Smithers, both deceased. Mr. Smithers, at the time of his death, at the age of sixty-three years, was president of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, having reached that position after serving for a number of years as manager of the New York City branch of that institution. He removed with his family to the Canadian metropolis, disposing of his home in Second Place, South Brooklyn. George Whitmore Carr and his wife were the parents of one son, George Shearman, at present a resident of St. Petersburg, Florida, married, and the father of five children. His mother spends her winters there with him and his family.

Capability, reliability, fidelity and industry were the outstanding qualities of Mr. Carr, added to a devout interest in his church and a keen joy in contributing liberally to all enterprises that were initiated for the benefit of humanity.

WRIGHT, Francis H.,

Civil Engineer.

For many years prominent in the civil engineering profession in Long Island City and New York State, although his experience in this field extended far beyond the borders of the State, Francis H. Wright was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, especially in engineering circles, where his abilities and his contributions to his fellows were most readily and thoroughly understood. There was practically no phase of the life of his community or State in which he was not profoundly interested, while he was frequently a participant in worthy movements designed to bring about an improvement of conditions—industrial, social or otherwise—among his fellow-men. Here he had a host of friends, among them admirers of his achievements as a professional man, as well as those who knew him as an individual, one whose attitude toward the world and its people was one of kindliness, one who desired ever to help his fellows in the struggles of life, and one whose public spirit rendered him a most useful type of citizen. And his death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread grief and sorrow among his many friends, who knew that he was a man who would be most difficult to replace.

Mr. Wright was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 8, 1874, son of Augustus D. and Mary (Farrell) Wright. His father, who was editor of a paper in the South, was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. Francis H. Wright, of whom this is a record, received his early academic training in private schools in Illinois; and, after he had left the schools, he started to work in engineering, the field which eventually succeeded in absorbing all of his professional attentions and thereby gained a most valuable member. Studying civil engineering in all his spare moments, he perfected himself in his

chosen line of work, and then, in 1918, came to New York City, where he became associated with a number of corporations. Among these were the Hay-Walker Brick Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with which he served as New York representative; the Longacre Engineering Company, of New York; the John Clarke Udall Company, also of New York; and the Walter S. Ely Company, Incorporated, of New York City, which which he was associated at the time of his death. During a career that extended over some of the years in which building and construction work was at its height in Eastern United States, Mr. Wright participated extensively in a number of engineering projects which will long continue to stand out prominently in his profession.

Before he came to New York, he was for a time city engineer and building commissioner in Little Rock, Arkansas, which gained materially from the work that he did in public office there. While there, he also went into business for himself as a contractor before he came to New York and became associated with some of the leading corporations here. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Wright belonged to several organizations, some professional in their character, others having to do with civic welfare and business interests. These included the Society of Civil Engineers; the Anoroc Democratic Club; the Property Owners' Association of Sunnyside Gardens, Queens, New York City; and the First Sunnyside Coöperative Apartment Association. In his political alignment he was a staunch Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and candidates. Into all of these institutions Mr. Wright put the same full measure of energy and enthusiasm that characterized his own professional labors, with the result that he came to be widely esteemed in many different fields of endeavor.

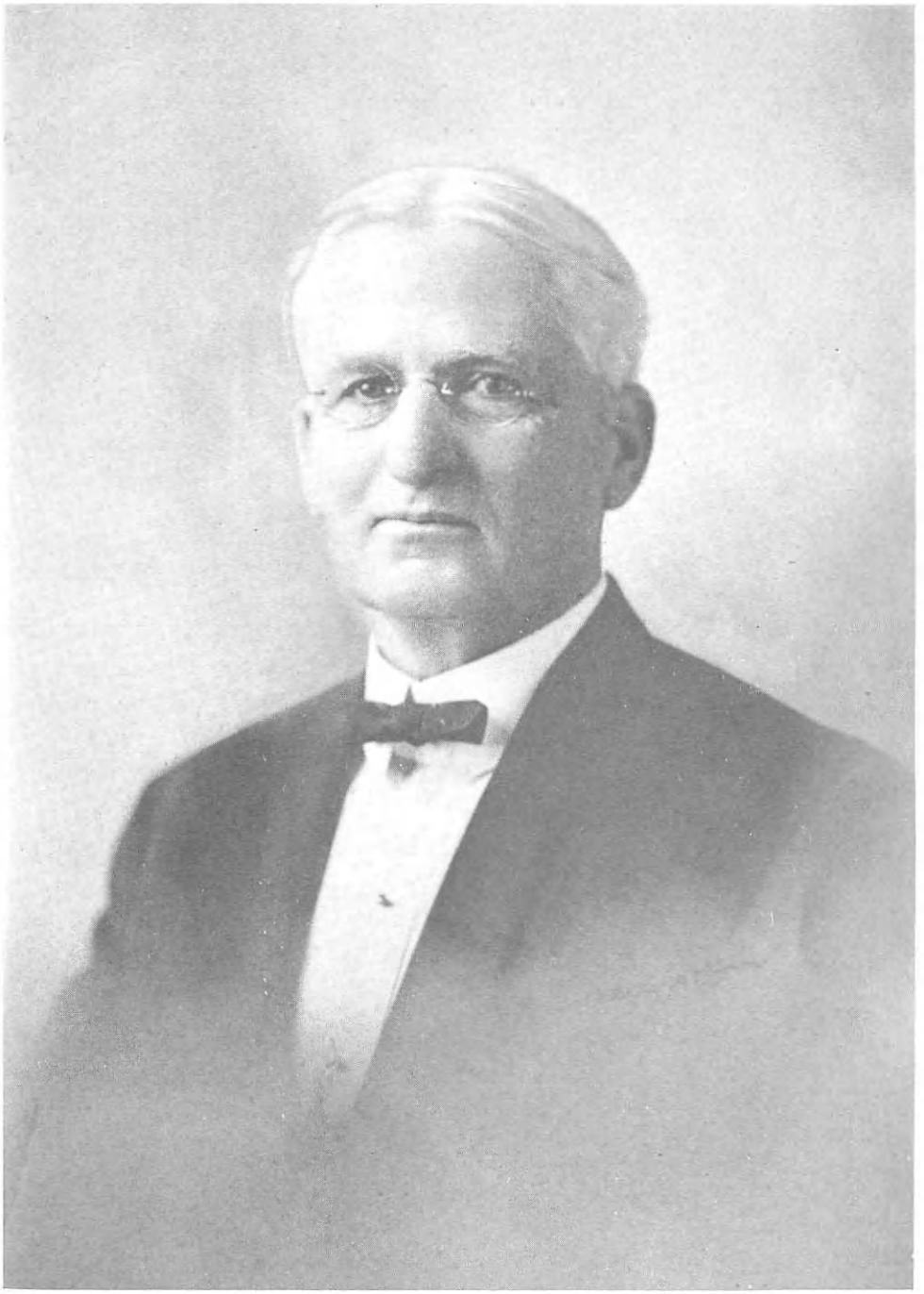
Mr. Wright married (first), in Missouri, in 1900, Mary Smith, who died in 1921; and (second), in New York City, December 8, 1923, Sarah Leion, daughter of Manual and Mary Leion. By his first marriage there are two children: 1. Mary Frances, born July 30, 1902. 2. James M., born January 17, 1905.

Francis H. Wright died on May 29, 1928, and his passing was, indeed, an occasion of great sadness among his numerous friends in all walks of life, especially in Long Island City, where he had lived throughout his later years, and in New York, where he had worked with a number of different companies and business organizations. With his death a great loss befell his community and State, his profession, his family, and all who held him dear; for he was a man of attainments in the engineering field, an individual of marked public-spiritedness, and, above all, a delightful comrade and companion to those whose privilege it was to know him best, ever warmly human in his sympathies and in his understanding of men. His memory will survive the mere event of death, and will live, pleasant and inspiring in its influence upon his fellows, a force for good among those who knew him.

CORNWALL, William Tingley,

Industrial Pioneer.

Having taken an effective part in the industrial and civic development of Denver, Colorado, the late William Ting-



W. T. Cornwall

ley Cornwall, of that city, was a beloved and highly esteemed citizen, with a nature as generous and a heart as big as the great West in which he spent the last thirty-eight years of his life, of which period thirty-seven years were spent in Denver, where for twenty-one years he was a member of the firm of the Denver Fire Clay Company. As the active manager of this organization, Mr. Cornwall was an employer whose care and consideration for his men won for him their undying loyalty and most sincere appreciation. In the daily life of Denver, he was prominent for his many worthwhile activities in behalf of his city's progress and advancement, while in the realm of sport, he was an enthusiastic leader, and he it was who built the first baseball park in this great city.

Mr. Cornwall was born in Mansfield, Ohio, October 21, 1842, son of Francis and Martha (Carr) Cornwall. Francis Cornwall was at one time engaged as a fuller on fine wool cloth, but in later life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

William Tingley Cornwall received his early education in the schools of Ohio, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his parents to the State of Iowa, where he continued his studies, graduating from the school at Afton, Iowa. He was less than twenty years of age when he enlisted in the Union Army, and served throughout the entire Civil War. After receiving his honorable discharge following the cessation of hostilities in 1865, he returned to Richmond County, Ohio, and while occupied there, supplemented his earlier studies with a business course at Bryant & Stratton Business College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He was engaged in business for a time in Ohio, but in 1869 went back to Iowa, with the political life of which he soon became actively identified. He served for two terms as treasurer of Union County, having been twice elected to that office on the Republican ticket. While in Iowa, Mr. Cornwall devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, and conducted a highly successful and efficient farming organization there until 1880, when he removed to Butte, Montana, with his brother, and in that far western city leased the Miners' Hospital for one year.

On February 22, 1881, Mr. Cornwall first arrived in Denver, to become associated here with his brother-in-law, J. O. Bosworth, in the establishment of the Denver Fire Clay Company. He became secretary and treasurer of this concern as well as manager in charge of actual plant operation, and an example of his liberality and thorough good nature is the fact that he always allowed his employees to attend baseball games one day in each week during the sporting season. In the interests of the firm, Mr. Cornwall traveled extensively throughout this country, Mexico, and British Columbia in Canada, and his genuine ability and pleasant personality, combined with sound business judgment and highest integrity, brought success and steady expansion to the enterprise. He continued actively in this connection for twenty-one years, during which time he built up a concern which was one of the most substantial in this section and a credit to Denver's industrial position. In 1902 Mr. Cornwall retired from active business operation in manufacturing

circles, and gave his time to real estate developments and affairs of municipal interest. In this connection, he built the Cornwall Apartments, a splendid addition to Denver's residential district, and a building of distinction, as well as an addition to the architectural beauty of the city. He had the welfare of his fellow-citizens always at heart, and was happiest in giving his support or actively participating in any project that had for its ultimate purpose the betterment of municipal conditions or the pleasure of the people. He was a leader in promoting the enjoyment of clean sport and provided the city of Denver and its people with the first ball park, which was an incentive in furthering athletics and sporting contests here. An ardent sportsman at all times, Mr. Cornwall was enthusiastic in his love for big-game hunting and fishing.

In fraternal activities, Mr. Cornwall was an eminent member of the Masonic Order, being a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, as well as the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At one time, he was a member of a party which officiated in Masonic ceremonies at the summit of Pike's Peak. He was also chosen chairman of the Ramblers. In all his connections with his fellow-men, he was known as a man of thorough dependability, sterling character, and inherent thoughtfulness, a man who never intentionally offended anyone and whose whole life was guided by his desire to bring joy and happiness into the lives of all. His friends were legion, and his passing caused widespread sorrow and was the occasion of deep regret throughout the entire city of Denver, where he was one of its oldest and best-known men.

Mr. Cornwall enlisted in the Union Army as a member of Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1862, and he served all during the war, taking part in the battles of Springfield, Missouri, Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, and numerous other engagements, winning the commendation of his superiors for his valor and courage and the admiration of his fellow-soldiers.

William Tingley Cornwall married April 19, 1870, Amy K. Bosworth, of Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, and this union was blessed with two sons, Albert Carr and Milo, both deceased. Milo was educated in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, going from there to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, taking up chemistry as a special course. After completing his formal education in this country, he later spent a year in European travel and study. Milo Cornwall met a tragic death on March 26, 1898, when he was drowned in an ineffectual attempt to save the life of a comrade who was unable to swim, when their boat capsized in the waters of Calkins Lake, Colorado.

Mrs. Cornwall, one of Denver's outstanding women, is a niece of the late General Francis Mills Case, of Ohio, who in March, 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln as the first surveyor general of the territory of Colorado; he was also chief engineer for the company which promoted the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1870. Mrs. Cornwall resides at No. 917 East Thirteenth Avenue, Denver, where she is the center of a large circle of sincere friends whom she has attracted by her charming qualities during the years of her residence in this city.

TELLER, Henry Moore,

Statesman.

One of the greatest statesmen the West ever produced, a leader of men, noted for his coolness, farsightedness and unerring judgment, was the late Hon. Henry Moore Teller, formerly of Denver, Colorado. In his day he was one of Colorado's most conspicuous figures and his purposes were always conceded as springing from the highest and most unimpeachable motives. His life was spent in the interests of the public weal, and he was ever the outspoken champion of right and honor.

Mr. Teller was born in Granger, Allegany County, New York, May 23, 1830, the son of John Teller, a prominent agriculturist of that section, who was born February 15, 1800, and died in 1879. The father of Mr. Teller removed to Girard, Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he settled in Morrison, Illinois. The earliest record of the family in this country goes back to William Teller, a native of Holland, who located at Fort Orange, New York, in 1639, where he was appointed trustee of a tract of land by the King of Holland.

The early education of Mr. Teller was obtained in the Academy of Rushford, New York, after which he entered Alfred University, at Alfred, New York. Following his graduation from the latter institution, he taught school and thus earned enough money to enable him to complete his law course, being admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York, January 5, 1858. In that year he moved to Morrison, Illinois, where he practiced law until 1861, when he heard of the discoveries of gold in the Rocky Mountains. He traveled by stagecoach to Colorado, and opened a law office in Central City, in that State. There he was joined by his brother, Willard Teller, three years later, and the firm of H. M. and W. Teller was established, which, in a very few years, became known all over the Western country. Mr. Teller drew up the charter of the Colorado Central Railroad and was president of the corporation for five years. He was appointed a major-general of the Colorado militia by Governor Evans during the Indian troubles of 1863, which commission he held for two years.

Elected to the United States Senate in 1876 upon the admission of Colorado as a State, Mr. Teller shared with Jerome Bunty Chaffee the honor of being the first two senators sent from the new State. He took his seat December 4, 1876, was reëlected and served until his resignation, April 17, 1882. On this latter date he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Arthur, serving in this capacity until March 3, 1885. The following day, March 4, 1885, he again took his seat in the United States Senate, having been elected to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. He was again reëlected in 1891, and also in 1897, this last time as an Independent Silver Republican. His last election was as a Democrat in 1903, and he served until March 3, 1909, after which he declined further nominations and retired from active political life.

In Masonic circles Mr. Teller was very prominent and active, and one of the Blue Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in Denver is named in his honor, the "Henry M. Teller Lodge." He served as chairman of committees on all manner of claims, railroads, mines and min-

ing, judiciary appropriations, public lands, and other causes of contention. He was a member of the Denver Club, and the University Club, and was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was Grand Master of the State in the Free and Accepted Masons; held the distinguished honor of the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite, and was the First Grand Commander of the Knights Templar, of Colorado.

On June 7, 1862, Mr. Teller married, in Cuba, New York, Harriet M. Bruce, the daughter of Packard Bruce, a prominent farmer of Allegany County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Teller were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Emma; married to Dr. Tyler, a physician of Denver. 2. Harrison John, a prominent business man of Central City, Colorado. 3. Henry Bruce.

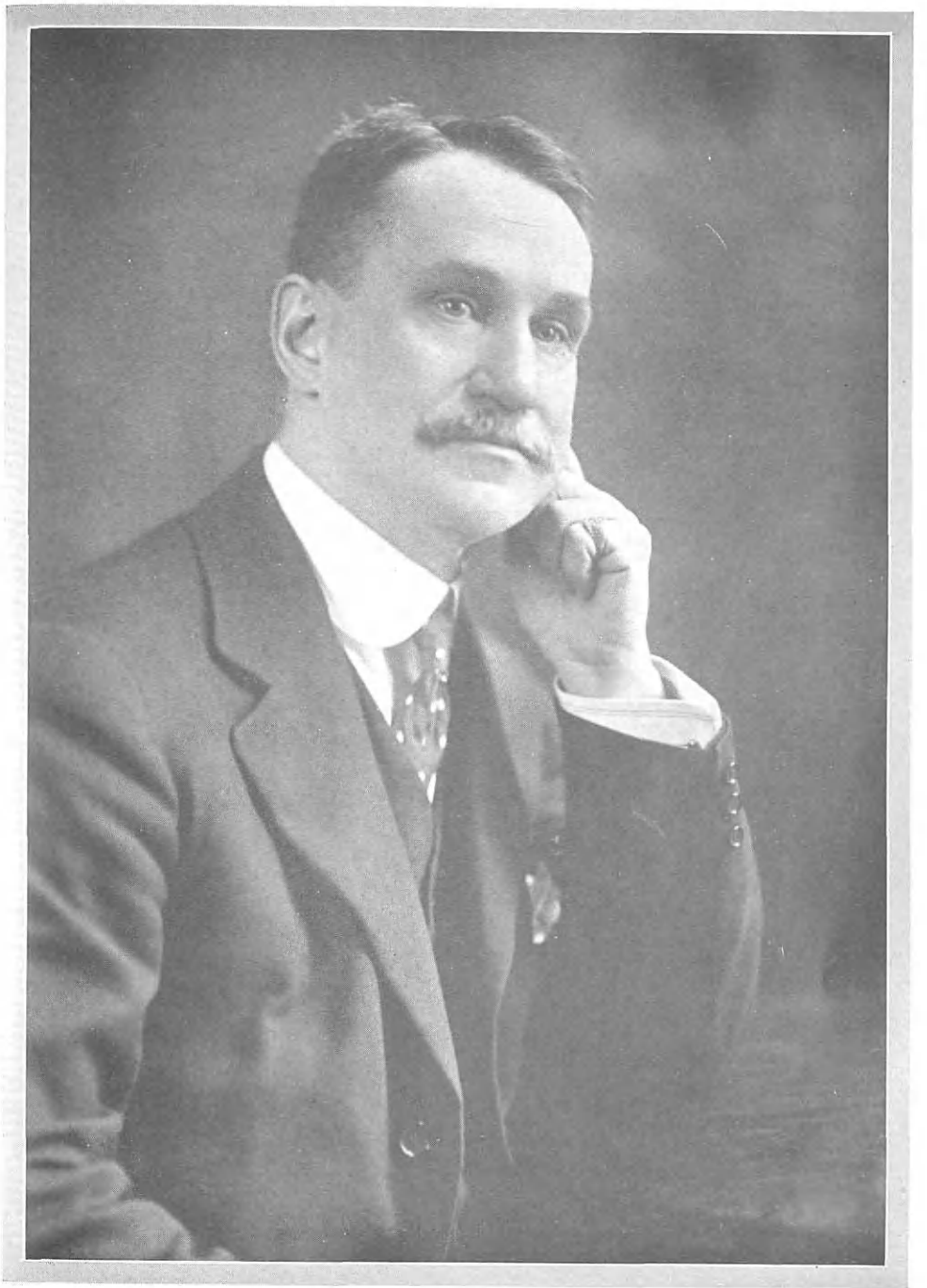
It was on February 14, 1914, that Mr. Teller died in his Denver home, deeply and most sincerely regretted by the whole State. With him passed one of the greatest forces of the West, and a statesman whose wonderful and useful work for his State and country will long be remembered with veneration and respect.

SQUIRES, Grant,

Lawyer.

Grant Squires, lawyer by profession, was active also in other departments of life, in art, geographic education and in humanitarianism. He was born in New York City, April 17, 1863, son of Robert and Mary Elizabeth (Forbes) Squires. He was descended from Selah Squires who came from England in 1717 and settled at Danbury, Connecticut. The family moved to Central New York in 1780, and are clearly traced to General Charles Squires and his wife, who were the grandparents of Grant Squires and who lived in Greene, Chenango County. Robert Squires, father of the subject, moved to New York City in 1837, was a merchant for thirty years, was a founder of the National Park Bank and a member of its directorate until his death in 1879. From 1865 to 1877 he was president of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York.

Grant Squires as a boy was tutored in private schools. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The late James G. Blaine held that reportorial work was fine training for almost any position in life, and from 1885 to 1887 young Squires served on the news staff of the New York "Tribune," pursuing his studies at the same time at Columbia Law School which, in 1887, conferred on him the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Civil Law *cum laude*. In the year of his graduation he was admitted to practice at the New York bar. Later, in recognition of public service, Columbia through its board of governors awarded him the coveted gold King's crown, an honor extended for noted "non-athletic service." For eleven years Mr. Squires gave unremitting attention to the exacting demands of the law, securing the business and winning the confidence of a large and discriminating clientele. In 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley military censor over all the cable lines in New York City during the Spanish-American War, and he was subsequently commissioned a lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the United States Army in control of military censorship.



Grant Squires

These were difficult positions, certain in their very nature to incur a degree of dissatisfaction from an enterprising press, but the fairness and the wisdom and the public spirit of the censor were commended later when fully understood. During the World War he served as a commissioner for the Relief of the Belgians under Herbert Hoover. He was a tall man, of fine presence, of dignity, with great reserve force and of kindly temperament. His intellectual sympathies were warm; he had a good command of French and was in every way fitted for the work which he accepted eagerly and carried on with persistent faithfulness, preserved at times in the teeth of great obstacles. He was one of Hoover's best lieutenants in organizing the work. He went to Belgium in October, 1914, remaining until January, 1915.

In April, 1917, he joined the staff of the United States Army, Military Intelligence Service, serving in that division in New York City until February, 1918. Until his death he held a commission as captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army. He was a trustee of the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York City; trustee of the National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia; Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of England; member of the Union League Club (New York) and Army and Navy Club, Washington, District of Columbia. Having an alert sense of the worth of general culture, he was a Fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, but eventually finding himself unable to devote sufficient time to the institution, he made an appreciated transfer of this fellowship to the Rev. Tertius Van Dyke. He was the donor of the Grant Squires Prize Fund, awarded under the auspices of the National Geographic Society for authorship and publication of exceptional books dealing with matters geographical. "Friendly Arctic," by Stefansson, won this prize in 1921. Mr. Squires was also the founder of the Grant Squires Fund of Columbia University, designed to promote research and the fruits thereof in the department of sociology. In politics Mr. Squires was a Republican.

Mr. Squires married, January 1, 1891, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Sally Eaton Jenkins, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt Jenkins, a Congregational clergyman. At his passing, December 10, 1928, there were many tributes from high places. The National Geographic Society spoke of him in these terms:

> A wise counsellor, an ardent collaborator, a loyal friend, an inspiring companion. As a military censor, as an aide to Herbert Hoover in Belgian Relief and as an officer in the Military Intelligence Service during American participation in the World War, his services to his country and to his fellow-men were of outstanding character.

REED, William Breckenridge,

Executive.

Preserved in the archives of Westfield, Massachusetts, one of the oldest towns in New England, is a record of the civic and commercial life of William Breckenridge Reed, whose claim to the regard of his fellow-citizens lay in his unique services for the promotion of the general welfare. He was a man of great executive ability, of devotion to artistic things, of undeviating application of mind and muscle to

an object in which he took an interest and which he believed to be for the benefit of all or a majority of the citizenry.

In undertaking a work he followed a plan of action that had been prearranged before he accepted the commission, for he could not brook failure because of unpreparedness and his campaigns were as accurately planned as those of a successful soldier. He delighted in work and was no less enthusiastic in labor that was called forth for the general public and for which there was no emolument, than he was in building up his own private enterprises. He was as devoted to the welfare of Westfield as he was to that of his own family, for he felt that the happiness of one was the happiness of all, a theory that he established as correct by the results of his labor. Overcome by illness while at the zenith of his powers, he died, in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, August 4, 1926, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, June 27, 1869, was educated in its public schools, began his work in the town and became one of its most prominent citizens and successful business men. Early in his career he became associated with the leading commercial industry of Westfield, the H. B. Smith Company, which he never left, being its vice-president at the time of his death. In addition to his commercial work he contributed a great service to the Westfield Athenæum, his affiliation therewith beginning in 1920, and of which he was vice-president, a director, and member of the library committee. His taste in literature was cultivated and discriminating, while his artistic sense demanded a fitting environment for the works that filled the rooms and shelves. The demand for a new building, with greater housing facilities, coming with an increase in acquisitions, he accepted the commission to undertake its erection, as chairman of the building committee. It was from his mind that emanated the conception of the new building in its full beauty and significance, an institution devoted to the promotion of interest in the arts and sciences and not limited to the functions of the ordinary library. He was able to paint a picture that others could see and thus drew forth the contributions that, with his own generous donations, made the work possible. It was Mr. Reed, in his capacity as chairman of the building committee, who obtained the contributions for the art and historical museums and for the restoration of the Fowler mansion, supplementing the original gift of Milton B. Whitney for a library and making possible the present building. In erecting the building, Mr. Reed planned a structure that would embody the best traditions in its architecture, of an old New England town, unostentatious, dignified in design and thoroughly practical for the uses to which it should be put. He accomplished his purpose and the present Athenæum is, in large measure, an exemplification of his tastes.

He was president of the National Boiler and Radiator Association, vice-president of the Western Hampden Historical Society, and chairman of the general committee that organized the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Westfield. He was an active member of the Republican party, but never sought office. Other organizations with which he was associated were the American So-

Clement A. Whitaker

ciety of Mechanical Engineers, the Westfield Club, the Tokoa Country Club, of which he was a director, and the First Congregational Church Society, of which he was moderator.

William Breckrenridge Reed married Ernestine Gauthier, who survives him. Their children are: 1. John. 2. Theodore.

Mr. Reed's intimate acquaintance with men enabled him to analyze character unerringly and thus to surround himself with the best of assistants, thus adding to the commercial standing of his home town by the quality of his own productions. His loss to the community was irreparable, but his memory will ever be one of the most cherished traditions of Westfield.

WHITAKER, Clement A.,

Pioneer Printer and Publisher.

At a time when the first period of prosperity and growth in Colorado was still at its beginning, Clement A. Whitaker came into the State and established himself as a printer and newspaper publisher. It is not too much to say that our modern papers and books are a distinguishing feature of our civilization and the progress of a community or State may well be judged by the degree of excellence of its printing service. Mr. Whitaker was a master of his work. Accurate and exact himself, he demanded equal exactness from others. He possessed the vigor and dynamic force necessary for the initiation and successful completion of large projects, the power to command others and coördinate their labors. During the many years in which he occupied an important place in the printing world of the West, he contributed much, in a larger sense, to the unity and permanence of the great modern empire which has arisen there from the plains and mountains.

Mr. Whitaker was born in Hamilton, Ohio, on March 31, 1848, a son of John Whitaker, of English ancestry, who was a merchant there, dealing in leathers and leather goods. He attended the public schools of Hamilton and later studied for a time at a Chicago college, after which, having become interested in printing work, he entered a Chicago printing shop. His next position, and a much better one, was with a New York City firm, but this he resigned after only a short time to come to Colorado, the State which was to be his home thenceforth for so many years. At Georgetown, he established a newspaper, the "Georgetown Courier," and a printing business, which he conducted in a very successful way for a period of two years. At the end of this time, having attracted the attention of John Arkins, owner of the Denver "Rocky Mountain News," he came to Denver upon Mr. Arkins' invitation and took charge of one of the departments of the paper. Later, for a number of years, he was in charge of the "Denver Republican," and from this position he became general manager of the largest printing business in the West, that of the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, at Denver. To his new duties he addressed himself with his customary vigor, initiating new and progressive policies, and in general securing a new efficiency in operation and production which he consistently maintained for the duration of his service, which ended only with his retirement a few years before his death. During the whole period of his life in Colorado he

occupied some responsible position in the printing and publishing industry, and to its advancement during this time no man contributed more notably.

Politically, Mr. Whitaker was a member of the Republican party, while he was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In civic affairs he was always vitally interested, and often his personal influence or that of the newspaper which he edited, was thrown at a critical moment in favor of some great public reform, with decisive effect. In his leisure time he found recreation in music, and especially in vigorous sports, boxing, football, baseball, and all outdoor activities. An eloquent and forceful speaker he was much in demand at public gatherings which he frequently addressed on invitation.

Clement A. Whitaker married Alice Roberts, daughter of Edward Roberts, a leader in the real estate field at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker became the parents of two children: 1. Herbert Jasper, who is an expert factory chemist in Detroit. 2. Edna, now Mrs. Edna Thayer, wife of Harold A. Thayer, general manager of the western branch, at Denver, of the Carter-Rice Paper Company of Philadelphia. The family home is situated at No. 1461 Logan Street, Denver, where Mrs. Whitaker still resides.

Mr. Whitaker's death occurred on June 24, 1928, to the great sorrow of the people of Denver and of the State who had known him and honored him so long. A man of extraordinary force of character, a leader in every enterprise with which he became connected, he was also extremely kind and charitable, in a material sense as well as in his tolerance of others' views. Denver was the better for his life there, and his many friends would not soon lose the cherished memories of their relationship with him.

ZANG, Adolph Frank,

Financier.

A native of Denver, Colorado, Adolph Frank Zang is one of the foremost financial men of the State, largely identified with the mining and agricultural interests, and ever to the fore in any project which will tend to the advancement or betterment of his community. He is a grandson of Philip Zang, one of the pioneers of Colorado, whose history and achievements are given at length elsewhere in this volume.

Adolph Frank Zang was born in Denver, March 13, 1890, the son of Adolph J. and Minnie Louise (Vogt) Zang, the former a prominent capitalist of Colorado, whose history is also to be found in these pages. The early education of Mr. Zang was acquired in the Emerson Grammar School, and in the Manual Training School, both of Denver, which schooling was later supplemented by attendance at the Cascadilla Preparatory School, at Ithaca, New York, from which he graduated. He then entered Cornell University, in Ithaca, graduating from that institution in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The first venture of Mr. Zang in the business world was in the bond department of the American Bank and Trust Company of Denver, which institution is now the American National Bank. He then became associated with his father in the latter's many and varied interests.

and early in 1916 was elected a director of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, operating extensive mining properties in the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Zang is now president of this company. When the property of the Cresson Gold Mining and Milling Company was purchased by Colorado capital, he became secretary of the corporation, and several months later succeeded his late father as a director. He is president of the Eagle Samplers, Incorporated, which company has for many years conducted an ore sampling business in the Cripple Creek mining district. He was one of the founders, secretary and general manager of the Adolph J. Zang Investment Company, which owns and operates farm lands and mining properties throughout the State. Much of Mr. Zang's time has been devoted to the development and operation of the large land holdings in Boulder, Colorado, and in Jefferson and Arapahoe counties, all owned by the company above mentioned and formerly the property of the late Adolph J. Zang. Under the direction of Mr. Zang several thousands of acres of raw land have been converted into farms, improved with buildings, brought under irrigation and furnished with a drainage reclamation system.

In all community organizations Mr. Zang is very prominent. He is a member of the Denver Country Club, a life-member of the Denver Athletic Club, and a member of the Motor Club of Colorado, the Denver City Club, the Rotary Club, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

On July 23, 1918, Mr. Zang married, in Kansas City, Florence Genevieve Coffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Coffman. Mr. and Mrs. Zang are the parents of two children: Marie Annette, and Adolph F., Jr.

ZANG, Philip Adolph,

Banker.

Descendant of one of the old pioneer families of the State of Colorado, Philip A. Zang, one of Denver's young and promising financiers, is a worthy representative of a name that has long been respected and esteemed throughout the State. A young man of splendid business ability, Mr. Zang's genuine worth and successful accomplishment have placed him already in the foremost rank of Denver's bankers.

Philip A. Zang is a native son of Denver, in which city he was born January 4, 1883, the son of Adolph Joseph and Minnie Louise (Vogt) Zang, whose history is to be found also in this volume, as well as that of Mr. Zang's paternal grandfather, Philip Zang, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Colorado, and one of the early mine operators in the Leadville district.

In his youthful days Philip A. Zang obtained his early education in the public schools of Denver, later entering the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907. He then returned to his native city, and with a thorough educational training as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success, entered banking and financial circles, becoming identified with the American Bank and Trust Company in a minor capacity. However, opportunity was ever to him—and still is—the call to action, and he soon realized that advancement comes as a recognition of merit and capability. He accordingly

worked his way upward through the various departments of the bank, winning steady promotion by effective service and loyalty. During his association with the American Bank and Trust Company he occupied every position in the bank save that of president, and today he is regarded as one of the most capable bankers and financiers in the city of Denver. He occupied the position of trust officer of the American Bank and Trust Company for eight years, resigning that office June 1, 1919, but he still remains a member of the bank's directorate.

Mr. Zang has closely studied every phase of the banking business and his thorough knowledge of financial values is of great benefit to him in his other business connections. It was the increasing duties of his other important interests that led to his retirement from the position of trust officer of the American Bank and Trust Company. He desired to give his attention in larger measure to his work as treasurer of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Denver. In January, 1922, Mr. Zang resigned all these offices, since which time he has devoted his attention to the Capital Investment Company, of which he is treasurer, and to the Park Lane Properties, Incorporated, of which he is president.

In politics Mr. Zang is an Independent and he has never aspired for office. He is a member of the Denver Athletic Club, and of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

On September 11, 1912, Mr. Zang married Ruth M. Burnell, of Denver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Burnell. Mrs. Zang is also a native of Denver, her family also being prominent in the early history of the city and State. Mr. Burnell was one of the first prospectors and miners in the days when Leadville and Georgetown figured so prominently by reason of the gold discoveries made there. He was the owner of the Iron Duke, a famous gold producer, and other equally well-known mining properties. Mr. and Mrs. Zang are the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Margaret Louise, born July 24, 1914. 2. Wilhelmina Louise, born December 26, 1915. 3. Flora Burnell, born January 23, 1917. 4. Ruth Burnell, born June 6, 1920. 5. Jeanette Elizabeth, born November 25, 1923.

ZANG, Adolph Joseph,

Capitalist.

The late Adolph Joseph Zang, one of Denver's leading capitalists, and son of one of the pioneers of Colorado, whose interesting history is to be found in the following record in this volume, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 14, 1856, the only child of Philip and Elizabeth (Hurlebaus) Zang.

The early education of Mr. Zang was received in a private school in Louisville, conducted by Professor Heilman. This he supplemented by two years of educational training in Germany, at the end of which time he returned to the United States. He began his business career with the Queensware firm of J. Dolfinger and Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1882 went to Denver, where he became a member of the firm established by his father, known as Philip Zang & Company. In 1889 this business was sold

to an English syndicate, Mr. Zang remaining with the new firm, the Philip Zang Brewing Company, as president and general manager, until 1912.

One of the big financial operations which was conducted by Mr. Zang was the organization of the Schirmer Insurance and Investment Company, which later developed into the banking house operated under the title of the American Bank and Trust Company, and which is now the American National Bank of Denver. He was first vice-president, and a director of that institution until his death. He was one of the original directors and a founder of the Capital Life Insurance Company of Denver and of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of Denver, which latter concern has since merged with one of the large Eastern fire insurance companies. Mr. Zang did much to assist in the legitimate development of the mining industry, not only in Colorado, but also throughout the United States. He was actively engaged in mining development work in practically every mining district in Colorado, but he achieved his greatest success in this line in the Cripple Creek mining district, for he was one of the founders of the famous Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, one of the largest and heaviest-production properties of Colorado. He was president of this company at the time of his death. He was also a director of and heavily interested in the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, of the Cripple Creek district. He founded and named the town of Goldfield, Colorado, which adjoins the Vindicator property. Mr. Zang contributed much to the building up of agriculture in the State of Colorado. Shortly after coming West he acquired a large acreage in Boulder, Jefferson, and Arapahoe counties, on which raw land he proceeded to construct irrigation reservoirs and canal systems, thus converting them into beautiful and productive farms. At the time of his death his Elmwood Stock Farm at Broomfield had become one of the largest, most beautiful and best known of all the farms in the State. This thirty-six hundred-acre farm is highly improved and has an extensive irrigation system of its own. Mr. Zang was also a pioneer in the breeding of pure-bred livestock, and he was one of the first to recognize the need of better stock in the new country in which he had located. From France he imported pure-bred Percheron draft horses, many of which became championship winners in the large shows of France and America. In this one line alone Mr. Zang was of inestimable value to the State, and particularly to the sugar beet area in the Northern Colorado, where heavy draft animals are so essential for the work of beet harvesting and haulage, and through which territory the breeding of the best types of horses used there is traced back almost invariably to the famous herd established by Mr. Zang.

In the city of Denver Mr. Zang was actively engaged in real estate development, having, with his associates, opened up an eighty-acre sub-division known as Harkness Heights. In the city of Denver Mr. Zang did much building, constructing a number of dwellings, apartment houses and large structures, including the Oxford Hotel. His work was varied and extensive and his contributions to the State in financial, mining, real estate and agricultural developments were exceptional, and worthily earned for

him the distinction of being one of the State's leading and most valuable citizens during his active life. He was an active and compelling force in every public movement for civic betterment in the city and State and was a member of the first Charter Convention of the city and county of Denver, and the laws framed by that convention form today the foundation of Denver's government. One of his greatest hobbies was fine books and his library was unexcelled in size, range of subjects and intrinsic value in the whole State, and was equalled by few private collections in the whole of the United States. He was a true and liberal philanthropist, giving freely to all charities irrespective of creeds or denominations. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Consistory and the Shrine. He was a life-member of the Denver Athletic Club, and a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, as well as of practically every civic, commercial and communal organization in the city of Denver. His tastes, however, were essentially domestic and he was, above all else, devoted to his home life.

On March 29, 1881, Mr. Zang was married to Minnie Louise Vogt, daughter of William F. Vogt, a prominent jeweler of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Zang were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Philip Adolph, whose biography precedes. 2. Adolph Frank, of whom there is also a record in this volume. 3. Gertrude, married to Charles Leedom Patterson. 4. Louise, married to John Henry Morrison. 5. Minnie Elizabeth.

It was on September 28, 1916, that Mr. Zang passed away, having been taken suddenly ill while on a trip to inspect the Vindicator mine. The sorrow consequent on the receipt of news of his death was widespread, and it was the universal opinion that with him had passed one of the men who had done much to make Colorado wealthy and prosperous. His family received many expressions of deep and sincere sympathy, and everywhere there was the feeling strongly expressed that Colorado had lost one of its truest and most loyal citizens.

ZANG, Philip,

Pioneer.

One of the staunch pioneer settlers of Colorado—one of those who are numbered as being among the leading citizens of Denver in its early days, and whose descendants are today prominent in the community, is Philip Zang, founder in Colorado of the famous family of that name.

Philip Zang was born in Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, February 15, 1826, the second oldest of the six sons and two daughters born to John and Fredericka (Kaufman) Zang. His father, who was a member of an old and prominent Bavarian family, was engaged in farming and in the milling business. In his early days he bore his part in the Napoleonic campaigns, accompanying that illustrious leader on the latter's march to Moscow. Philip Zang, in accordance with the custom of that day, attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he was bound out to learn a trade. Having served his apprenticeship, he became a brewer and followed this occupation in Germany until 1853, when he determined to try his fortunes in America. After a sea voyage of some eighteen days he landed in Philadelphia

Jesse Harris

on June 26, 1853. One of his brothers, Alexander Zang, also took the trip to America, where, during the Civil War, he served in the Thirty-ninth New York Infantry. He remained a bachelor and died in Denver in 1892.

Philip Zang remained in Philadelphia for some six months, working at various occupations and studying the language and customs of the people among whom he had decided to live. In January, 1854, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he founded a brewery in 1859, operating under the name of Zang & Company. He remained in Louisville until February 25, 1869, when he sold out his brewery interests and removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver, finally, on September 5, 1869. Soon after his arrival he entered the employ of John Good, as superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Brewery, which was the pioneer establishment of its kind in Denver. In July, 1871, he purchased the business from John Good, and continued to operate it until June, 1889. The business had been started by Mr. Good in 1859 and was known as the Rocky Mountain Brewery, but in 1880 the name was changed to Philip Zang & Company. In July, 1889, it was sold to an English syndicate which, owing to the reputation which had been acquired by the product brewed by Mr. Zang, wished to retain the name. It was, therefore, changed to the Philip Zang Brewing Company. The plant was, at that time, the largest of its kind west of St. Louis, Missouri. After 1882, Mr. Zang had associated with him his son, Adolph J. Zang, whose biography is to be found also in this volume. Father and son were likewise associated in a number of other business undertakings, notably in mining projects in Leadville, San Juan, Eagle and Cripple Creek mining districts. With his son and others, Mr. Zang founded the famous Vindicator mine in the Cripple Creek district, which, in the years after Mr. Zang's death, became one of the largest producers in the State. Mr. Zang had large interests in real estate properties in Denver and in farms on the Western Slope, and in the vicinity of Longmont. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a charter member of Schiller Lodge, of Denver. He was also a charter member of the Denver body of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served as a member of the City Council of Denver for one term, but aside from that declined many offers made him of public office. In 1895 he retired from active business life, after having contributed much to the manufacturing, mining and agricultural development of Colorado. He passed away at his home in Denver on February 18, 1898, deeply and sincerely regretted by his many friends and acquaintances.

Shortly after his arrival in America, Mr. Zang married Elizabeth Hurlebaus, in Philadelphia. Adolph Joseph Zang (q. v.) was their only child.

HARRIS, Jesse,

Stockman and Realtor.

Few men of his generation were so prominent in Colorado life as Jesse Harris. An importer of blooded horses from England and Scotland, he devoted all his time and attention to the worthy purpose of improving the breeds in Colorado and surrounding states, securing only those breeds which were readily acclimatized and adaptable to conditions in

the West. His interest in the growth and welfare of Fort Collins, where he made his home, was unquestioned, and it is safe to say that by no other agency was Fort Collins so extensively advertised throughout the South and West as through the medium of Mr. Harris' reputation as an importer of and dealer in high bred horses. His name and home were as familiar as household words in every Colorado town, while he had an extensive acquaintance on the Pacific Coast, in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, and in all of these sections he was known and recognized as an honorable, high-minded gentleman whose word and faith were to be accepted without question.

Mr. Harris was born of Quaker parents, November 15, 1849, in Ohio, a son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Ballard) Harris of that State. Though denied the advantages of a finished education, Mr. Harris attended the public schools and early revealed the ability and those traits of character which brought him his later successes. While still very young he came to Longmont, Colorado, where he acquired valuable experience in judging and handling live stock. Some time later he removed to Fort Collins and established his business as a dealer in and importer of blooded horses, and this work he continued until the time of his death. With admirable foresight Mr. Harris perceived the necessity for an admixture of the finer breeds of horses with the stock then common in Colorado, and he personally made many trips to England and Scotland, returning with excellent specimens of Cleveland Bays, Clydesdales, Shires, and Hackneys, all strains entirely suitable for conversion into the farm and general purpose horses which the Western States required. It was often said that Mr. Harris did more to improve the horse stock in Colorado than any other man, while his model farm at Fort Collins was one of the show places of the State. In the course of years he also became interested in sheep industry and in local real estate, and was equally successful in these ventures, owning at the time of his death many fine properties in and around Fort Collins.

Politically, Mr. Harris was a member of the Republican party, and he served for a number of years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and the State Prison Board. In the election of 1911, Mr. Harris as the candidate of the Independent Reform party was elected Mayor of Fort Collins by the largest plurality ever given any candidate, more than two-thirds of all the voters casting their ballots for him. By the efficiency of his administration, Mr. Harris more than justified the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was a member and liberal supporter of the local Methodist Episcopal church. His favorite recreation was horseback riding.

On March 12, 1872, at Rock Island, Illinois, Jesse Harris married Mary A. Miles, a daughter of Henry Miles, who was born in Middlesex County, England, October 30, 1820, and came with his parents to the United States at the age of thirteen, and of Jane Miles, who was born in Charlotte, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Harris became the parents of six children: 1. Ellen, now Mrs. N. C. Brooks of Denver, Colorado. 2. Colonel Archibald J., a

retired veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars, who lives at Pasadena, California. 3. Grace, who married William J. Keller of Chicago. 4. Abbie, who married Burgess G. Coy, a civil engineer prominent in the construction of the Moffatt Tunnel, and a son of John G. Coy, a pioneer in the State of Colorado. 5. Mary R., who lives at Fort Collins, a principal of one of the public schools. 6. Lucien Miles, now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Harris died at his home in Fort Collins on November 8, 1919, an outstanding figure in the development and growth of the community until the end. Kindly, generous, courageous, he lived his life well indeed, respected and loved by all those with whom he came in contact. He was an exemplary husband and father, instilling in his children those same noble traits of character which he himself so largely possessed, and with the aid of his gracious and cultured wife raising them to fine, progressive manhood and womanhood, ready to continue the work in the great West which he had so well begun.

WORTMANN, Hermann,

Pioneer Builder.

Although of a quiet and unassuming disposition, the late Hermann Wortmann, of Denver, Colorado, was one of the potent factors in the city's growth. He was a man who had faith in Denver and to prove that faith, he steadily invested in real estate over a period of many years and was one of the stable builders of the city and the State. He was a native of Germany, from the Rhine province, where so many great men have shown their powers of development and sturdy characteristics of endurance. He was a scion of one of the oldest "merchant" families on the Rhine and was himself very successful as an appreciator of values. He was the son of George Wortmann, who was a successful Rhine merchant, carrying out the traditions of his family in this line of activity and instilling into his son those qualities which were put into activity in the New World in building one of the great Western cities.

Hermann Wortmann was born at Neuwied, on the Rhine, March 7, 1846. He was educated in Germany, attending the elementary schools, and by private or home study under tutors. When seventeen years of age, he left his native land for adventure and fortune in this country and landed in New York City in 1863. But it was not his desire, nor his plan to spend his life in a city, but to seek the fortune offered to young men who cast in their lot with those determined on winning the West. With this desire he traveled by train and stagecoach to St. Joseph, Missouri. From St. Joseph, he went by ox-team to Denver, arriving there after a journey from New York which consumed six weeks' time.

When Mr. Wortmann arrived in Denver in the early part of 1866, it was only a frontier town; and quick to see what would be the best service to the community and good business for himself, he started a hotel and a bakery business. With German thrift and careful management of his affairs so as to progress, his business proved highly profitable and he immediately turned his profits into real estate; as the city grew, his holdings increased in value.

In 1877, Mr. Wortmann built and operated for twenty years, one of Denver's finest saloons. This saloon was the rendezvous of financial and political leaders, and within its confines were consummated many schemes for progress and for political activities that have made history for the State of Colorado.

Mr. Wortmann's contribution of character, which was above reproach, was one of the assets to the State which was an influence in his quiet leadership. He was one of those men who never scattered advice where it was not wanted, but when sought from him, he could give it based on his wise conclusions in the judgment of men and affairs.

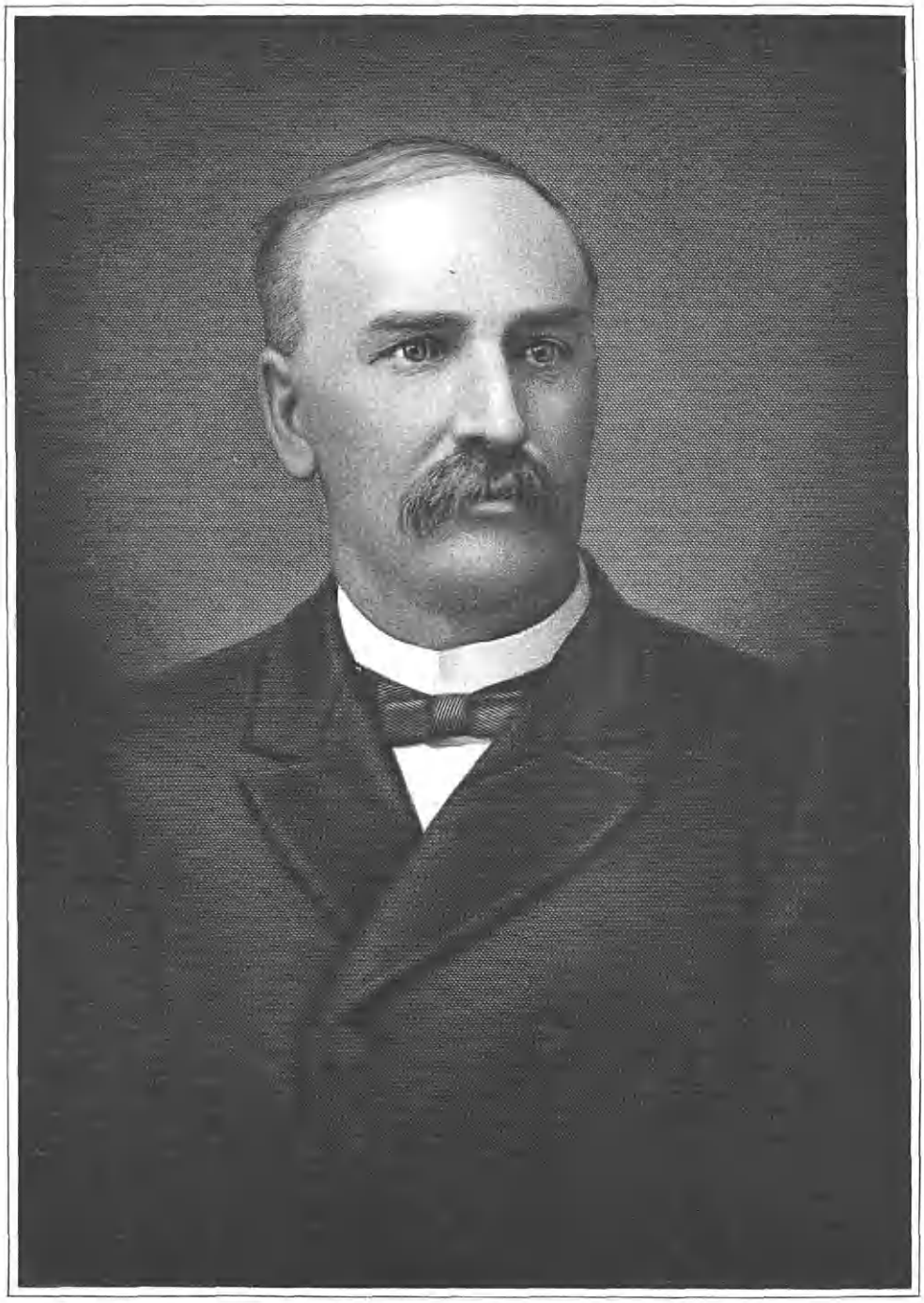
He was a Republican in his political affiliations, but held no political office. He was the last charter member of Schiller Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, of Denver, and was one of the founders of the Denver Turnverein. This social institution was organized in 1866, and has added much to the social life of the city of Denver.

Mr. Wortmann was very fond of travel and whenever his business permitted, he indulged in this form of recreation, and through this method of diversion he acquired much information, as well as deriving enjoyment from his visits to other places.

Mr. Wortmann was married twice. In Denver, Colorado, in 1873, Hermann Wortmann married Marceline Cadrey, who lived for twenty years after her marriage, dying in 1893. In 1895, Mr. Wortmann married a second time. This marriage was to Mrs. August Levering, whose maiden name was Sophia Methner. Mrs. Wortmann was the daughter of Carl Benjamin Methner, the founder and owner of one of the largest linen factories in Silesia, Germany, in which country the Methner family has been noted for many generations as one of the highest-class merchant families.

Hermann Wortmann was the father of four children: 1. Dorothea, who married Adolph Kunzmiller, vice-president of the American National Bank of Denver. 2. Elizabeth, died in 1901, at the age of thirteen years. 3. Lumena, married Hermann Buhl, assistant treasurer of the American Agency and Investment Company of Denver. 4. Herbert C., assistant cashier of the American National Bank, of Denver. He married Elizabeth Gienger, daughter of George Gienger, a prosperous business man of Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Wortmann's imprint has been left on Denver in many ways, but one of the most notable and one that does him great credit consists in the beautiful and spacious homes of his children, grouped on one of the highest and most beautiful points in Denver, where there is a most beautiful view of the valley and the mountain range. These homes constitute a very material and intrinsic addition to Denver's realty values, but more than that, they testify to the stability of the family of which Mr. Wortmann was the father. He put his best talents into the building of the city of Denver, and his children testify appreciation to his pioneer work by making it their home and adding their part to preserving the beauties of the city in which their father took such pride. This is a monument that few men in this country enjoy, and one that few have earned, for it is a testimony of one man's faith in the city of his adoption, of which he was one of her most important citizens. Mr. Wortmann's death occurred



E. F. Wallace

November 14, 1925, at the age of seventy-nine years.

HALLACK, Erastus F.,

Pioneer Lumberman.

In the growth and development of Denver, queen of western cities, few men played so important a part as Erastus F. Hallack. Coming to Colorado at the close of the Civil War, he was quick to see the future in store for the State, the possibilities of Denver itself, awaiting only proper development. Here until the time of his death he made his home, established at various times several lumber companies whose signal prosperity was due in large degree to his own fine energy and ability, and in the civic and social life of the city assumed a prominent part. The beauty of his Denver homes became famous throughout the West, and by the aid of Mrs. Hallack's graciousness and charm, the fame of his hospitality was as widely extended.

Mr. Hallack was born in Bethany, Genesee County, New York, May 30, 1832, a son of John D. and Sarah Hallack, and a member of an old and distinguished Colonial family. His father, who was born November 6, 1790, and died at Bethany, August 3, 1865, was a farmer, miller, and manufacturer, a successful business man and prominent member of the community in which he made his home.

Erastus F. Hallack attended the public schools of his birthplace where he remained until his twenty-first year. At that time he started West, settling at St. Charles, in Kane County, Illinois, where for a period of ten years he was engaged as a carriage manufacturer in association with Stephen March in a very successful way. Removing to Highland, in Doniphan County, Kansas, in 1863, he continued as a carriage manufacturer there, finally disposing of his business in 1865. Soon afterward he began the journey to Denver in charge of an ox train of twenty-five wagons, loaded with corn, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. He disposed of the corn on a commission basis, and returning to Kansas, he came again to Denver in 1866, this time with a load of corn which he owned, drawn by a train of mules. The venture brought him a handsome profit, and at its termination, he established a lumber business at Denver, in partnership with Dr. J. H. Morrison. Upon the retirement of the latter in 1868, Mr. Hallack formed a new partnership, with his brother Charles under the name of the Hallack Brothers Lumber Company. In 1877, Charles and J. H. Howard, brothers, became members of the firm which then became the Hallack & Howard Lumber Company, famous throughout the West as the largest wholesale and retail lumber firm in the Rocky Mountain region, with a capacity of 16,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Its activities were extended into several States including Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and later a woodworking plant was established, and all sorts of building supplies, steel sash, and construction materials were added to the products handled by the company. Mr. Hallack's sound business judgment, his talent for handling successfully executive detail, and his strict attention to the task at hand soon brought him to a preëminent position as captain of one of Colorado's largest industries. In 1879 he retired from the company which owed so

much of its success to his efforts, and in the same year, he established the E. F. Hallack Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of which he was president. After several years which brought him equal success, he purchased land, and in 1886, opened a branch lumber yard called the Texas Lumber Company, at Fortieth and Franklin streets. In 1890 he also erected a large mill at Twenty-third and Blake streets, having founded in the previous year the Hallack Paint, Oil and Glass Company, which was sold to J. G. McMurtry in 1905, and is now known as the McMurtry Manufacturing Company. In 1891 the E. F. Hallack Lumber and Manufacturing Company was consolidated with the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company, and operated under the name of the Hallack-Sayre-Newton Company until 1898, when the Hallack interests were sold to the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company. And finally, in 1898, the Texas Lumber Company was enlarged and the name changed to the Hallack Lumber and Supply Company. This account of the changes in Mr. Hallack's companies does not begin to indicate the extent of his personal supervision of all their affairs, or his sure guidance along the pathway of success.

In the problems of municipal government and civic progress Mr. Hallack retained until his death a deep and vital interest, taking the lead in many movements designed to promote the welfare of Denver and of the State. He was urged repeatedly to accept high office particularly the governorship of Colorado, but his life was too full of responsibilities and achievements unrestricted by office. He was a charter member of the Denver Club. Broad and liberal in his views, Mr. Hallack, with his family worshipped in the faith of the Unitarian church. In his leisure moments he liked to take time to enjoy the beauties of nature, the far-flung loveliness of hills and plains, the mountains and their streams. For him no painted scene or other work of art exceeded in beauty of design the delicate graining of fine wood, and in all its manifestations he loved the spirit of nature. For his own use and that of his family, Mr. Hallack always kept a stable of fine blooded horses.

The first elaborate home in all Denver was built by Mr. Hallack for his bride, at Nineteenth and Lincoln streets, then far removed from the little pioneer town. For many years this remained one of the main points of interest in the vicinity, and when he finally sold it to General William J. Palmer, a noted railroad builder and owner, Mr. Hallack built another and larger home of brick at Nineteenth and Sherman streets. Sometime later he constructed the present Hallack mansion, a most beautiful and imposing residence in the finest section of Denver, at Seventeenth and Sherman streets, two blocks north of the State Capitol on Capitol Hill, luxuriously and tastefully finished in every detail.

In 1868 Erastus F. Hallack married Kate Gray, of Bethany, New York, and they became the parents of three children, only one of whom, Minnie Gray, survives. She is the wife of W. N. W. Blayney, a leading business man of Denver.

Mrs. Hallack, a descendant of a prominent Colonial family, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been regent of the Colorado Chapter of that organization. She first came to Denver in 1868, and from pioneer

days to the present has been active in club work. Mrs. Hallack was the only delegate from Colorado who helped found the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Erastus F. Hallack died at Kansas City, December 6, 1897, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances throughout the West. His passing was a severe loss to the community in which he had lived for so many years, which had come to know him and to love him so well. Denver owes much to his courageous and loyal endeavor, much to his kindness and benevolence. He was the first man in the larger industries of Colorado to inaugurate a profit-sharing plan for the numerous employees of his companies, a leader always in worthy charitable enterprises. The position of Denver today is, in a way, a monument to his fame, and in the life of the city the memory of the man and of his work will long continue a vital influence.

ROBBINS, Chandler,

Importer and Philanthropist.

Chandler Robbins, traveler and gentleman of culture and the learning to be derived only from intelligent living in the world at large rather than in schools, philanthropist with numerous interests in worthy charities, patron of arts and sciences, and pioneer in the founding of such organizations as the American Geographical Society, was the fifth in direct descent to bear his name.

His great-grandfather, Chandler Robbins (II), was a Doctor of Divinity and pastor of the First Church of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Proceeding down the line of distinguished New England ancestry, Chandler Robbins (IV) was a well-known doctor of medicine in Boston, who married Eunice Dennie Hedge, daughter of Barnabas and Eunice Dennie (Burr) Hedge, of Plymouth. Their son was Chandler Robbins (V), born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1834. Early imbued with the spirit of adventure he disdained college, and as a youth went to live in the East Indies, China, and the Philippines. Returning to New York in 1854, he became a member of the firm of Hallett and Robbins, importers of East Indian goods, to continue in his business to indulge his flair for cosmopolitanism and make use of the vast knowledge of the Orient he had derived from his travels. Mr. Robbins continued to travel, and each summer found him spending several months abroad. He had a wide variety of interests and many friends, with memberships in the Union Club, the Century Club, the Lenox Country Club, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. One of the founders of the American Geographical Society, he supported the work of that organization throughout his life and at his death left it a bequest of $30,000. He was a member also of the Hispanic Society, and for a long period served as a member of the board of directors of the New York Institute for the Blind. His deep interest in welfare work was exemplified especially in his founding of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, No. 414 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, an institution to which he gave continuous support and a $20,000 bequest in his will. The church of which he was a member, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue at Twentieth Street, was bequeathed $25,000.

In 1865 Mr. Robbins married Helen Wilcocks, of Philadelphia, and that same

year retired from active participation in his East Indian and Chinese merchandising. His wife lived only three years and Mr. Robbins spent the balance of his life chiefly in New York City, traveling extensively and spending protracted periods in Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was a well-known figure and the oldest patron of the Curtis Hotel. He had one brother, William, who died in youth, and two sisters, Harriett Lothrop and Ellen Hedge, both deceased.

Chandler Robbins' mother, Eunice Dennie (Hedge) Robbins, had a sister, Elizabeth Hedge, born November 28, 1813, who married, June 17, 1840, George Warren of Plymouth, born April 7, 1807, died November 21, 1866. Their children were: 1. Anna White Warren, born May 28, 1841, died October 5, 1913. 2. Charles Henry Warren, born 1843, died August 7, 1924; married Annie R. Nightengale, of Providence, Rhode Island; children: James, Anna, and Elizabeth. 3. James Warren, born June 24, 1845, died January 13, 1913; married Catherine R. Robbins, of Plymouth; children: Kathleen, Anna, Alice, Ida, and Elizabeth. 4. Pelham Winslow Warren, born December 6, 1847, died February 1, 1923. 5. George Herbert Warren, born June 29, 1852; married, October 30, 1884, Isabel Halsey Runk, born September 27, 1859, daughter of William and Ann Rebecca Halsey (Seymour) Runk, the latter a daughter of William North and Ann Rebecca (Halsey) Seymour.

Chandler Robbins died April 25, 1928, in his ninety-third year, having lived a long life filled with endeavor to benefit his fellow-men, and enriched for himself and all his associates by the vitality of his wide contacts with a multiplicity of interests. His was a forceful personality, with a love of humanity as the foundation stone of his character, and his fundamental convictions regarding the responsibility of wealth toward the less fortunate among the populace were reflected in his daily life. His estate of over one million dollars was divided among a number of worthy institutions in which he was interested, and forty individuals, relatives, friends, and men and women who had been in his employ.

MASON, Frances,

Scientist, Author.

In all the progress of human thought and knowledge, few concepts have proved so fruitful as the evolutionary theory of the origin of species. Since its enunciation by Darwin after years of corroborative study, its essence has been found applicable to larger and larger portions of the great field of knowledge, until today this principle, foreshadowed in the shrewd guesses of the early Greek philosophers, has become the dominating factor in many phases of science and conduct.

The work of the great thinkers on this subject has been available to scientists for many years, and in the line of their professional duties they have also kept well abreast of all the recent developments, but until very recently the sources of information for the intelligent lay reader have been very few. And even in late years the various outlines have frequently proved entirely inadequate, fragmentary presentations of some phases of the subject by an author perhaps not any too well acquainted with the material, designed more for financial return than to spread a true knowledge of the

Frances Mason

evolutionary doctrine with some coherent account of its implications. It is greatly to the credit of Mrs. Frances Mason that she perceived the need for a volume of a new new type, a volume "very much needed," as Dr. S. Parkes Cadman wrote her, "by the hosts of people who while deeply religious feel the difficulties of the situation as somewhat beyond them," and one, as Mary Austin said, "from which a thinker like myself can take immediate departure for new ideas."

To the completion of this volume, which embodies contributions from twenty-six of the most eminent British and American scientists, ten members of the Royal Society, and eight members of the National Academy, Mrs. Mason gave tirelessly of her time and fine ability, and the unanimous praise which greeted its publication is both the measure of her success and her sufficient reward.

The Jacksonville, Florida, "Times Union" says: "You have made a distinct contribution to the welfare and progress of the race and deserve a rich reward. . . . If I had done it, I should feel that my life had been worth while."

The Washington, District of Columbia, "Star":

> . . . This book so high in authority, so comprehensive in its lesson, is not a book to read. That is, it is not one to read as books are commonly read. Rather it is a book to cherish for a thousand readings, wherein every chapter is a revelation of truth, of such truth as makes the story of creation by evolution a thing to command wonder of that degree and nature that lies at the foundation of all the deepest feelings that humans possess. Worship, I suppose, is the name for this feeling. . . A list of the names of these contributors is warrant for the sterling substance of this distinguished "consensus" on the theme of "Creation by Evolution."

In a recently published article Rupert Hughes wrote of this book, "Creation by Evolution":

> The volume itself is an evidence of the evolution of women from a mere machine into a high-minded intellectual being with freedom of choice, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech.
>
> A few centuries ago Mrs. Frances Mason would have been impossible not to say intolerable. She would hardly so much have been put to death as incapable of being born. In the first place women of that day were even less interested in science than men were. Practically all scholarship was devoted to looking backward at what old books said, or vaporing over metaphysical thoughts. The philosophers were like men smoking themselves into a stupor and trying to say solemn things about smoke in a vocabulary of smoke.

How different is the modern era of science with its fine achievements, its promise of even more to come, and the happiness which it is bringing to thousands of men and women as they throw off the old shackles of superstition and face the future with renewed and living faith.

> "And now," writes Mr. Hughes, "woman is out of the home and into the shop, the laboratory, and all the places where men go. Women are men today, differing from individual men hardly more than individual men differ from from one another.
>
> "For now women are contributing things of inestimable importance to the world's freedom, wealth, wisdom, art and virtue."

Born in Winterset, near Des Moines, Iowa, Mrs. Mason was a daughter of General Andrew Jackson Baker, who died in 1911, at the age of seventy-nine, and of Sophia (Parker) Baker. Her father, a partner of Governor F. M. Drake, of Iowa, was a brilliant lawyer, and served for a time as attorney-general of both Iowa and Missouri.

Frances Mason attended both Bluett's

Seminary at St. Louis, and the Williamsport Seminary in Pennsylvania, but in youth she was educated mainly under her father's care at home. She was particularly interested in art and music, spending most of her time until she was twenty in the study of these subjects which still engage much of her leisure time. After her marriage to James Lewis Mason, a successful merchant of Des Moines, and a brother of United States Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, her attention was occupied with the duties of the home and family. And then her husband died, and her son, James Rupert Mason, grew to manhood and became a prominent bond merchant. For the last fifteen years when not in Europe, Mrs. Mason has spent her time in New York City. A Republican in affiliation, she was active in civic work and much interested in municipal progress and growth, but political affairs could not take all of her time. As a member of many governmental committees during the World War she served faithfully in her country's cause, but the conclusion of hostilities brought to an end this necessity. She has always been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, giving generously of both her time and substance to church work, but still there were many hours in her life which she felt could be dedicated to other noble purposes. And finally the inspiration came to her to build a great book showing nature's marvelous method of creation, for the benefit of the world. With abundant leisure on her hands to do as she chose she traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. She has always been a reader and a student and particularly interested in nature and nature's processes. She had come to believe in evolution and to see a divine purpose in it. To her it was not blind chance but intelligent development and growth from lower things to higher.

To her thought a God who could initiate and develop a world was greater than an incredible abstraction who simply said "Let there be!"—and there was. Seeing the mountains of evidence piling up everywhere to prove evolution an undeniable process, she felt that someone ought to come to the rescue of faith and to the relief of ignorance.

She herself had read enormously in works of science, but many had neither the time nor taste for wading through the difficult masses of technical literature. She had an idea that if the great masters of science could be induced to write on their specialties brief and readable statements, but at the same time statements which were logically coherent and scientifically sound, the public would be helped in its difficult search for knowledge in this field, and also deeply interested in its marvelous secrets.

So she laid out her scheme, selected the eminent authors, visited them here and abroad and told them what she sought. They were kindled to enthusiasm by the opportunity to speak to the world and gave themselves wholeheartedly to expressing their wisdom in simple and gracious terms. She paid her contributors for their toil from her own purse, and after almost three years of incredible labor, constructed a work of the utmost interest and profound value.

These men who have written for her are all scientists of high achievement and indisputable knowledge. They have not given a mere jumble of individual utter-

ances, but they have collaborated, as Mr. Hughes said, "like the workers of a cathedral, this one making the foundations, this one the pinnacles, this the windows, and that the columns. The result is a majestic and beautiful whole." And he concludes his article with the following fine tribute to the volume that Mrs. Mason has given to the world.

To anyone at all interested in the development of his or her own body, mind, and soul, and the world we live in, Mrs. Mason's book offers the cream of knowledge in its most captivating form. It is a glorious proof of evolution, that the drudge of the cave-dwelling days, the burden-bearing squaw of the savages should have evolved into a noble creature who devotes her leisure and her fortune to the construction of so fine a contribution to the betterment of the world as Mrs. Mason has built in this monumental work.

And his enthusiastic reception of the volume is typical of the universal acclaim which greeted the publication of the first edition. Famous scientists, clergymen, authors, workers in every field of human endeavor, have borne witness to its fascination, its complete cogency in design, and the accuracy of its detail. She has added a new and brilliant chapter to the history of the humanizing of knowledge which may well stand as a model of what this work, in its finest form should be. Many have predicted that the influence of this volume will be without parallel in years to come, and whether this proves true or not, its present constructive value will hardly be equalled, as the power of its example will never be surpassed.

SMITH, Harry Seymore,

Civil Engineer.

In the years of a life all too short, Harry Seymore Smith rose to a position of genuine importance in his profession in Southern New York State and Long Island. His ability was apparent even in his earliest work and he soon built up a wide local reputation and an extensive business on Long Island. Mr. Smith was always much interested in the growth and progress of the communities in Nassau and Suffolk counties and at the time of his death was consulting engineer to the village of Patchogue, where he made his home, and to the Brookhaven Town Board and the Brookhaven town trustees. In this capacity his efficient service in the public interest brought him wide recognition and many honors.

Mr. Smith was born on April 11, 1886, in Sayville, Long Island, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Smith, who still reside in that place, and one of two children, the other of whom, Octavia, now Mrs. William H. Mackay, lives in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Harry Seymore Smith attended the Sayville public schools, and after graduation from the local high school, took up a special course in engineering, which he completed with high honor. Soon afterward he began his professional work in association with the late Emmet Smith of Patchogue, with whom he remained for several years. At the end of this time he opened his own offices in Sayville, devoting his entire time and attention to his own work in a very successful way. Again, however, he returned to Patchogue, there to form a partnership with Edward A. May, under the firm name of May and Smith, and finally, in 1918, he purchased Mr. May's interest and conducted the business alone. In his capacity of consulting engineer he was engaged to supervise many important proj-

ects, and only a few weeks before his death he was retained to lay out the historical Coram pump site, and a proposed new real estate development at Canaan Lake. All his work, both of a public and private nature, was a distinct asset to the community and a credit to his training and ability.

In the move to organize the Nassau and Suffolk engineers Mr. Smith played a prominent part, and he had been recently elected a director of the New York State Society of Engineers, of which he was a member for many years. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Patchogue Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, while he was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Round Table Club, and the Brookhaven Game Protective Association. He was also a member of the Sayville Methodist Church. For five years Mr. Smith had resided with his family at No. 349 South Ocean Avenue, Patchogue, and in the various phases of the community life he took an active part.

On March 10, 1908, Harry Seymore Smith married Mabelle Stout, daughter of Henry Ward and Martha (Dugan) Stout. Of this marriage there are three children: 1. Marche. 2. Katheryn. 3. Louise.

Mr. Smith's death occurred on May 26, 1928, to the great sorrow of his family and many friends and acquaintances. A man of the strictest integrity in all his relations with others, he possessed great personal warmth and charm, and in preëminent degree, the happy faculty of friendship. He lived life to the hilt, enjoying it the more because of what he gave to it, and in the very permanence of his work he has built a lasting memorial to his fame.

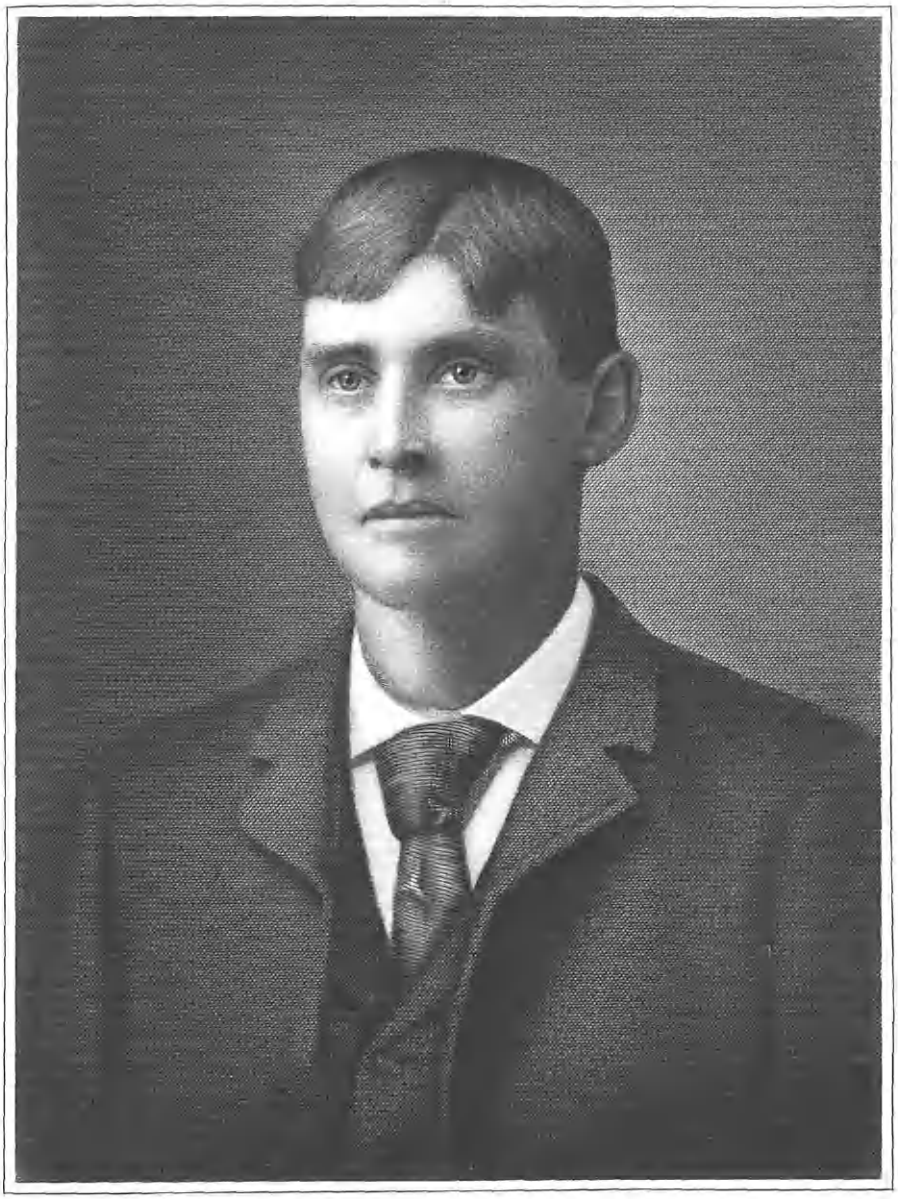
Mr. Smith was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower," and was also a direct descendant of Captain Daniel Roe of Brookhaven, Long Island. Through Captain Roe's service in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution, Mr. Smith was eligible to membership in the General Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and of the American Revolution.

The above reference to Mr. Smith's ancestry is submitted as a matter of record concerning one whose intense interest in this matter, gave modest expression to a deep reverence for his forebears and an abiding faith that,— "There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart."

RUBY, Arthur James,

Construction Engineer.

Although never devoting his entire energies to the engineering profession, in which he was graduated, it was the skill in construction thus acquired that enabled Arthur James Ruby to make the famous Echo Valley Ranch of Colorado one of the most beautiful in the West. Nature had carved its hills and vales with exquisite regard for proportion, and man had built the city of Denver eighteen miles to the eastward, its buildings clearly visible from the eminences at Sunshine, and it was here that the pioneer loved to work and play. He came to Colorado when a boy and lived here for half a century, ranching and operating a stage line and hostelry near Fillius Park that be-



Arthur J. Ruby

came famous with travelers for its delightful hospitality. He was a man of breezy friendliness, a lover of fine horses and of the great outdoors, with an army of friends whom he had made during the many years in which he helped to develop the natural resources of the State, and to entertain those who made his stage line house one of their stopping places on their way to California or Salt Lake City, in the days before the rails had been laid in that part of the country. When the complete history of Colorado is written it will include the name of Arthur James Ruby as one of the most important of the pioneers who helped to make it great.

Mr. Ruby was born in Bangor, Maine, June 20, 1863, a son of Richard and Rosalie (Sheedy) Ruby, his father having been a descendant of an aristocratic English family, members of which emigrated to this country and settled in New England. From Maine, Richard Ruby removed to Omaha, Nebraska, when Arthur was very young, and it was there that he obtained his education, attending St. John's Parochial School and Creighton College in the Nebraska metropolis. In college he took the engineering course, upon completing which he removed to Colorado, but upon reaching his destination he realized that ranching and other activities promised to be more productive of results and to these he turned. Establishing a stagecoach line from Denver that tapped the main line to California, he built his station near Bergen Park and conducted it in such a manner that it quickly became famous for its good food, comfortable quarters and generous hospitality. From time to time it became the headquarters of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and many other scouts and plainsmen, as well as of prominent capitalists and mining men. Mr. Ruby was a capable business man, known to thousands for his amiable qualities and sterling character. He was devoted to the prosperity of the country in which he had lived for so many years and sought in every way to increase it. His happiest hours were those spent in caring for his beautiful Echo Valley Ranch of six hundred acres of rolling hills, woodland and streams, where he maintained a stable of fine horses for the pleasure of his family and their guests. This property had been an inheritance of his wife, whose mother had purchased it and gone to live there in 1878, where she reared her family, following the death of her husband. Its beauties were the theme for many poems and songs, one, "The Old Trail Road," having been composed by Mrs. Ruby when she was a young girl. Mr. Ruby died in May, 1913. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Arthur James Ruby married, June 10, 1898, at Castle Rock, Colorado, Georgia Ida Belle Smith, with whom he had driven in a buggy the seventy miles from Bergen Park. She was a daughter of Captain George Smith, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, one of the founders of Notre Dame University, whose death occurred in her youth. Her stepfather was John Bowers, an educator and professor in Champaign University, Illinois. She was descended from aristocratic pioneer stock and possessed of a finished education, being a graduate of St. Mary's Academy in Denver, and of the University of Colorado, and had broadened her knowledge by extensive travel. Their children are: 1. Leon J., a construction engineer, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Frances (Ruby)

Ford, of Seattle, Washington. 3. Beryl. 4. June. The two last-named live on the Echo Valley Ranch, near Evergreen, Colorado.

Arthur James Ruby was one of the most picturesque of Colorado pioneers. His heart was as big as the great outdoors in which he lived. What was his was yours, if you deserved it, and he never took a dollar in his life for which he did not exchange full value. He believed in the innate decency of man and his judgment was rarely at fault in his analysis of character. Colorado lost a valuable citizen when death took Arthur James Ruby, while to a legion of friends his place can never be filled.

EADIE, James Peter,

Realtor.

Having become connected with the real estate firm of James N. Wells' Sons in 1893, Mr. Eadie, whose first position with this concern was of a clerical nature, rapidly rose in the estimation and regard of his employers as the result of his exceptional ability, untiring industry and unfailing devotion to the interests of the firm and its clients. After fifteen years he was made a partner by the surviving grandson of the firm's founder and since the death of the latter, in 1913, he has been the sole proprietor of this well-known real estate agency, which is still conducted under its old name. It is one of the oldest and most historic establishments of its kind in New York City and, though it has always enjoyed a large and important clientele, it has greatly expanded in recent years, largely as the result of its present owner's efforts and personality. Mr. Eadie has been one of the leaders in the modern development of the Chelsea section of New York City, in which his firm has always been located and where most of the properties handled and managed by it are situated. He is also prominently active in various religious and benevolent organizations in Flushing, Long Island, of which town he has been a resident for more than two decades.

James Peter Eadie was born at Lachute, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 6, 1869, a son of the late Rev. John and Jennie (McPherson) Eadie. His father, who was a minister in the Presbyterian church of Canada, died at the age of seventy-eight years in 1913, his mother, at the age of eighty-eight years, in 1926. Mr. Eadie was educated in the public schools of Canada and at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Province of Ontario. After a course in the Teachers' Training School at Walkerton, Ontario, he taught school for some time in Canada, but came to the United States in 1890. An interesting fact connected with his arrival in New York City in October of that year, is that, having made the last part of his journey on one of the boats of the Hudson River Day Line, he landed on a pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street on property which he was destined later to manage for its owners. After coming to New York City he passed an examination for a teaching license, and for a short period taught in the public schools on the East Side of New York City. Becoming dissatisfied with his work, he decided to enter business and for about one year and a half was connected with an oil firm in Maiden Lane. In 1893 he entered the employ of the real estate firm of James N. Wells' Sons at No. 191 Ninth Avenue, New

York City. His first position with this concern was that of an office assistant. Applying himself diligently and enthusiastically to the various duties assigned to him at different times, he gradually worked his way up to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, until he was admitted into partnership in 1908 and finally became sole proprietor of the business in 1913.

The office of James N. Wells' Sons has a very interesting history. Besides being with one exception the oldest real estate office in New York City, it has the distinction of being the one which has remained at one and the same location for more years than any other similar establishment, being located at its present address ever since 1835. James N. Wells, its founder, commenced business in 1812 as a carpenter and builder, his office being located at that time on Hudson Street near Christopher Street. He was the builder of St. Luke's Chapel on Hudson Street and of almost all the other houses in that block, the land being leased from Trinity Church. He was a city alderman and one of the early directors of the Greenwich Bank and of the Greenwich Insurance Company. His real estate interests gradually increased in extent and importance and, in 1819, he opened an office as a real estate agent, his ledgers for that period being still in possession of the firm which today continues to bear his name. In later years he specialized in the management of leasehold estates, having had complete charge of the estates of Clement C. Moore and Richard Ray from the time, in 1834, when their respective farms were cut up into building lots, and streets cut through. Mr. Wells was a man of sterling character and of very high principles, always considering first the interests of his clients rather than those of himself. After taking charge of the Moore property, he moved, in 1835, his office to the Ninth Avenue address, at which it has been located ever since. The original building was a frame house with a peaked roof, the present building not being erected until 1855. At that time it consisted of a small office in front with a dining-room in the rear and three stories of dwelling rooms upstairs, where he lived with his family of ten children. Later on he erected a large residence for himself at Nos. 414-416 West Twenty-second Street, now occupied by the Samaritan Home for the Aged. He also erected a number of dwellings on Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and on Eighth Avenue. When he first took over the management of the Moore and Ray estates, he took an active part in their development, having the maps made and taking care of the subdividing, very much in the same manner as is done today in developing suburban properties. Managing as he did principally properties under long-term leases, on none of which had been built apartment or flat houses, the details of his business were comparatively simple and did not require a large office force. Mr. Wells died in 1860 and was succeeded by his son, James N. Wells (2). The latter was in active charge of the business until his own death in 1892, when he was, in turn, succeeded by his two sons, James N. Wells (3), and William J. Wells, under the firm name of James N. Wells' Sons.

On the death of James N. Wells (3), in 1908, William J. Wells formed a partnership with the subject of this article,

James P. Eadie, who at that time had been connected with the office for some fifteen years. When William J. Wells died, in 1913, Mr. Eadie became sole owner. Considering its long and honorable history, it is very natural that its present owner should have continued to retain the old firm name, and Mr. Eadie did so. As long as the business was under the management of the Wells family, its policy and methods were most conservative. Not until 1907 was a telephone installed, and typewriters and stenographers were not used until 1908. Since Mr. Eadie has had a voice in the management of the business, its expansion has been marked and the office space has been enlarged three times, taking in now the entire first and second floors of the original building and part of the adjoining. Old policies have also been changed to meet modern requirements. Instead of continuing the strictly leasehold policy, the estates under the Wells management have been buying in buildings which have grown obsolete, taking over the plots as the leases expire and improving them with modern apartments and business buildings. As a result a largely increased staff is now required to handle the management, brokerage and insurance departments. The brokerage department was organized by Mr. Eadie in 1909 and its activities have resulted in many important sales and leases and in the erection of various new buildings, bringing many important and desirable tenants to the Chelsea district. The clientele of the office has also largely increased. Among the many prominent buildings managed by the firm are some of the largest and best in that part of New York City, as for instance the new fifteen-story Printerion Building at Nos. 406-426 West Thirty-first Street. In spite of its expansion and modernization the office retains its touch with its interesting past, and its walls are covered with old maps and prints of the city at different periods of its growth.

Besides being president of the business known as James N. Wells' Sons, Mr. Eadie is also connected as an officer or director with various real estate corporations and is a member of the board of directors of the Central Mercantile Association. Hs is also a member of the Real Estate Board of New York, the Merchants' Association, the Building Managers and Owners' Association, and the Eighth Avenue Association. His clubs include the Old Country Club and the Orpheus Glee Club, both of Flushing, Long Island, of the latter of which he was a former president. Though his large and important business interests make heavy demands on his time and energy, Mr. Eadie has always found it possible to give much attention to the work of various church and philanthropic organizations. He is an officer of the Flushing Reformed Church, a member of the board of managers of the Flushing Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association at Fort Totten, Whitestone, Long Island. In politics he is an Independent, supporting men and policies rather than parties.

Mr. Eadie married, in 1899, in New York, Margaret Mochrie, of New York City, the daughter of the late John Mochrie, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eadie are the parents of three children: Charlotte, born in 1901, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley,

William Smith

Massachusetts; Jean McPherson, born in 1902 and, like her older sister, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College; and Ross Fraser, born in 1906, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and now associated in business with his father. The family home is located at No. 121 Barclay Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York, where Mr. Eadie has resided since 1906.

SMITH, William,

Ironmaster.

When William Smith came from his home in Missouri to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, in 1881, he became associated with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Works. For nearly half a century the association continued, being terminated only by his death, and during the years he had the satisfaction of seeing the industry with which he was identified grow to be the most important of its kind in the West and to observe the development of the village of Pueblo into a thriving city, the heart of a vast commerce. In the growth of the iron works Mr. Smith played an important part, for he had been from time to time placed in positions of control where his abilities were adapted to the constant progress of the enterprise. Possessed of an industrious and persevering nature, a keen mind and a strong character, he was able to lead men through a silent appeal to their latent ambitions, rather than coercive measures, unsuccessfully employed by so many industrial directors. He was the soul of honor and imbued the men under his control with a like virtue, being recognized as strong and capable by both his superiors in the work and his subordinates. In fraternal affairs he was prominent, a good companion, a charitable, conscientious, patriotic, public-spirited citizen whose value to the community was recognized and appreciated.

William Smith, born in McGregor, Iowa, March 11, 1858, was a son of John Smith, a substantial citizen and good farmer, who came from Germany in 1850 and settled in Iowa. The son's education was acquired in the public schools and he was graduated from high school in Pineville, Missouri, where the family had removed in 1871. Ten years later he removed to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he remained the rest of his life. In the iron works he eventually became master mechanic of the blast furnace department, and was looked upon as one of the most valuable of the company's employees, an eternally vigilant worker for the improvement of the plant and of the conditions under which his men worked and lived. He voted the Republican ticket and was truly democratic in his principles, ever working for the inherent rights of all, in no matter what capacity their lots were cast. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a member of Silver Lodge, No. 95, Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of the Pueblo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Al Kaly Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Order of the Eastern Star, and all important employees' organizations in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. His death occurred in Pueblo, February 3, 1928.

William Smith married, in Pueblo, Colorado, March 6, 1890, Frances Glover, daughter of Andrew Glover, a contractor and builder, from Providence, Rhode

Island. Their children are: 1. Walter G., who is associated with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. 2. Albert W., superintendent of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, who is married and has two children.

Mr. Smith will be remembered for his many admirable qualities, a lover of outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing, for his abounding charity of spirit, his faith in mankind and his application of the Golden Rule to his every-day living.

CORSE, Frank Dudley,

Publisher.

Founder of The Corse Press and its executive head for more than forty years, Frank Dudley Corse has gained for his work a nation-wide reputation. The number and the quality of a nation's presses may well serve as an index to its civilization and culture, and in contributing so notably to the general recognition of high standards in this field Mr. Corse has worked no less for American advancement and progress. In much the same way the vigor and honesty of the "Sandy Creek News," which he publishes at Sandy Creek, New York, have gone far to build up locally an enlightened public opinion, guiding and molding the popular tastes.

The Corse family is an old and distinguished one in this country, tracing descent from James Corse, who settled in Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1696. Mr. Corse's grandfather, Ezra Corse, was born at Wilmington, Vermont, September 23, 1803, and died at Sandy Creek, New York, September 6, 1898. He married, on January 1, 1826, Narcissa Pierce, born July 4, 1808, died October 16, 1897, a daughter of John Pierce. Ezra Corse was among the earliest settlers at Sandy Creek, to which he came in his seventeenth year. He remained an important member of the community until the time of his death, serving for many years as justice of the peace, and being highly esteemed by all who knew him.

His eldest son, Albert Ezra Corse, was born at Sandy Creek, May 25, 1829, and died December 20, 1898. In 1857, as a young man, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Black River Conference, which was later merged into the Northern New York Conference, and to the various duties of his high calling he gave himself unselfishly to the full limit of his ability. He was the pastor of Methodist churches in many New York towns, loved and respected wherever he had occasion to be. For five years, 1868 to 1873, he was presiding elder of Oswego District Northern New York Conference, and from 1873 to 1877 filled the same position in the Herkimer district, while for four years, from 1877 to 1881, he was editor of the "Ilion Citizen," published at Ilion, New York. Albert Ezra Corse married (first), Ellen Spencer, born at Lisbon, New York, in 1830, died in 1872. They were the parents of two children: 1. Frank Dudley, whose name entitles this review. 2. Ellen Adersa, who was born at South Canton, New York, September 9, 1867, and died in Syracuse, May 2, 1902. The Rev. Mr. Corse married (second), Caroline (Green) Ostrander, a daughter of Gilbert Green, of Mohawk, New York.

Frank Dudley Corse, of this record, was born September 16, 1859, at Bucks Bridge, St. Lawrence County, New York.

He attended the excellent public schools of this State at Oswego and Ilion, and and following graduation from the Ilion High School in 1880, undertook the course of study at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1887, he also received the Master of Arts degree from this university. Meanwhile his professional career was well under way, for in 1885 Mr. Corse acquired the "Sandy Creek News," which was first published under his ownership as an eight-page journal, but which has now, under his efficient management, grown so that editions as high as twenty-four pages frequently appear. He has built up an extensive local circulation and a wide reputation of more than local extent by the many excellent features which he has incorporated and the high standards which he has constantly maintained. In addition he has established and directed a printing press service of the kind usually found only in the largest cities, printing catalogues, magazines, and books for distribution in all parts of the United States. It is not too much to say that the Corse Press is one of the most famous of all presses in the smaller towns of the country.

If the singleness of aim with which Mr. Corse has devoted himself to this work has seemed to deprive his life of varied incident, it is only because he has chosen to achieve a career of genuine distinction in one field rather than fragmentary successes in many. For this very devotion, which is comparable to that of an artist for his art, he has been widely honored by those who can best appreciate its full value. He has not been inactive, however, in the general life of the community in which he makes his home, giving his hearty support to all worthy movements whether civic or benevolent. For some time he was president of the village, and a member of the local fire department, and an active member of the Sandy Creek Board of Education. He has also served several times as Justice of the Peace. Worshiping in the Methodist Episcopal faith, Mr. Corse is a prominent figure in the work of the local congregation of this denomination, serving as church treasurer and trustee, and as a member of the official board.

On October 4, 1888, Frank Dudley Corse married (first) Ella Bernice Nichols, who was born at Sandy Creek, April 11, 1863, and died April 29, 1897, a daughter of John L. and Martha A. (Richardson) Nichols, of that place. In the years of a life all too short, Mrs. Corse took her full part in the community activities and was widely respected and loved. To this union was born at the time of the mother's death, a son, Spencer, who was taken fatally ill the summer of 1912, and died the following October 3. His burial in Woodlawn Cemetery in Sandy Creek was the fifth successive generation in the Corse line to rest there, the first being Reuben Corse, father of Ezra.

On August 3, 1898, Frank Dudley Corse married (second) Carrie Sarah Norton, a teacher in the local schools, where she achieved marked success; a daughter of John Fletcher and Harriet Marion (Stokes) Norton of Sandy Creek. To this marriage was born March 26, 1904, a daughter, Ellen Harriet. She was educated in the local high school, graduating in 1923; and from Syracuse University, College of Liberal Arts in 1927, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in

college she majored in English and was women's managing editor of "The Daily Orange." Since then she has been associated with her parents, her mother also being active in the business of The Corse Press; and of the "Sandy Creek News," doing successful work in the various departments. On December 1, 1928, she was married at the family home to William J. Potter, Jr., of Romulus, New York, graduate of Ovid High School, and Syracuse University, College of Business Administration, 1928, and is now a graduate student at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in printing and publishing. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Potter, the father being cashier of the Romulus National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Potter plan to later make Sandy Creek their home and to carry on with their parents in the printing and publishing business.

Much of the success of The Corse Press has been due to its association with breeders of pure-bred cattle. The first few months Mr. Corse was in Sandy Creek he printed a small booklet for a local breeder, Henry Stevens; and the family are still patrons of the plant. Out of this connection has grown similar work for other breeds and for many years the plant has printed the "Holstein-Friesian World," a weekly of national circulation.

The testimony of those who know him best ought to weigh most heavily in the estimation of a man's life and work. In this particular it is well to mention a dinner which was given to Mr. Corse on the evening of January 22, 1925, to commemorate his fortieth year as printer and publisher at Sandy Creek. Not only were all his acquaintances of the village present, but his many friends in newspaper work from other communities assembled to do him honor. As principal speaker of the evening Mr. Harold B. Johnson, editor of the "Watertown Daily Times," said—and all who have ever known Mr. Corse enthusiastically agree:

> Mr. Frank Dudley Corse has brought business to his plant as Emerson's inventor, who built his cabin in the woods, caused his patrons to beat a pathway to his door. It bespeaks rare qualities in a man to be able to carry on successfully such a business as he has conducted here down through the years.

KERR, John Glenn,

Leader in Marble and Stone Industry.

Few men in the United States ever proved themselves more adapted to development of marble and stone quarrying and the marketing of these products than John Glenn Kerr, a fine and true man and a prized citizen of Colorado, who was rewarded for his labors with success in a high degree—satisfaction with a work well done. It is hardly necessary to say, in summing up the career of Mr. Kerr, that he acquired a large circle of loyal friends; for a man of his tendencies and character could not do otherwise than become popular among his fellows, who saw in him an individual of splendid citizenship and a delightful companion. His death occasioned great sorrow among his business associates and close personal friends, who realized that with his passing they had lost one of the finest of men and Denver a citizen whose contribution to it had been more than ordinarily outstanding.

Mr. Kerr was born in County Derry, Ireland, in March, 1868, a son of John Kerr, a farmer in that county. His mother was Annie (Glenn) Kerr. He

John G. Kerr

received his education in Ireland, his native land, and when he came to the United States in 1888, attended night school here for a short time. First he settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and it was not until he had been in America for several years that he came West and settled in Denver, Colorado. In Denver he became associated with David H. Moffatt, the great builder, financier and benefactor of Colorado, who, together with his associates backed Mr. Kerr in the career which was to become so prominent a one in this State. Mr. Moffatt at that time conducted a bank in Denver; and when this bank took over a defunct stone and marble works with a view to adjusting its indebtedness, Mr. Kerr was placed in charge of the Denver yards and quarry. In this way he received the start which carried him along to more important things in the stone and marble industry and which made it possible for him to attain to the position that was subsequently his.

The quarry was situated near Salida, Colorado, and here Mr. Kerr received wide experience, first in handling the raw materials of the quarry and later in handling and marketing the finished product. He displayed great natural aptitude for this type of work, and before long established the company on a solid financial basis. Several years later he took over and built up the business of the Arizona Marble Company, of Arizona. In marketing this company's product, Mr. Kerr covered in his travels all parts of the United States, journeying frequently to New York City and the other large metropolitan centers of the East, selling and arranging for stone and marble construction work. His product went into the Denver State Capitol Building, the famous tower of the Daniels and Fisher store building, and many important public and private edifices in the larger cities of the country, including New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Although Mr. Moffatt and his associates were in the early part of his career his chief backers, Mr. Kerr extended his activities in later years into broader fields covering more and more branches of industry. For a time he worked principally in the East, where he assumed an executive connection with the N. B. Durgan Silver Manufacturing Company, situated in Concord, New Hampshire. Later he resigned, however, and returned to Colorado as executive secretary of the western branch of the National Coal Operators' Association. Then, in 1921, he returned to the stone and marble business in Colorado, establishing the Kerr Lava Quarry. He also discovered and built up a large business in Travertine marble, which is quarried in large quantities near Salida, Colorado, and so performed a work which was the most important of his entire career.

Although his own business activities kept Mr. Kerr a busy man, he never confined his interests to these fields, but possessed a great deal of knowledge in many different fields of human endeavor, as well as a wide acquaintance with men and women of the higher type, people with highly appreciative minds. Of an exceptionally studious nature, Mr. Kerr was always to be found carrying a classic, and his particular hobby was books. In his political views, Mr. Kerr was independent, preferring to lend his support to a candidate who conformed with his standards rather than to follow a blindly

partisan policy. Mr. Kerr was ever fond of the outdoors, having been a lover of golf, horseback riding, walking and nature studies of all sorts. His club membership included the Denver Country Club and the Denver Athletic Club. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Christ, Scientist.

On June 7, 1922, in Riverside, California, Mr. Kerr married Helen Wood Campbell, daughter of Frank James Campbell, a prominent mining operator in Colorado.

In May, 1925, John Glenn Kerr passed from the scene of his earthly labors. And so the community and State and a great industry were deprived of a man who will long be remembered for his remarkable character, strong will and sterling qualities of citizenship. Always optimistic in his outlook upon life, his thoughts and his deeds had the effect of making others likewise hopeful and positive in their attitudes. He was distinctly individual in thought, plan, expression and works, cautious but fearless, deliberate and fair to all sides in making decisions. A wise, careful and successful business man, a delightful social companion and a good, thoughtful, kind and ideal husband, a friend to every worthy cause, and a notable force for good, right and progress, Mr. Kerr was one of the West's finest examples of self-made and self-cultured manhood, a deep student of books and human nature. His passing was, indeed, a loss to the State, and caused a vacancy which it will not be easy to fill.

CALAHAN, John Young,

General Passenger Agent.

In no line of industry is more care taken in the selection of employees than in railroading, and in no other industry is exceptional ability more generally recognized and rewarded. The life-story of John Young Calahan, of Cleveland, Ohio, who spent forty years of continuous service with the same railroad organization, and advanced from ticket seller to general passenger agent, well illustrates the principle, and is of interest and importance to railroad men. Railroading requires a high standard of efficiency in order that the public may be protected from danger as well as served in transportation, and the requisite qualities were possessed in an unusual degree by Mr. Calahan, whose passing was the cause of genuine regret not only among his friends but throughout the Nickel Plate Railroad system.

John Young Calahan was born September 2, 1853, in Pennsylvania, the son of Dr. John Calahan and Jane (Philips) Calahan. His father was a successful medical practitioner in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny neighborhoods, but owing to an injury was forced to give up his practice, and removed with his family to Fostoria, Ohio, where he bought a farm in the outskirts. At the time of this removal the son was only two or three years of age. He attended the district school, but economic conditions forced him to cut short his education, and while clerking in a local store he continued his studies, being his own instructor. He next entered the insurance business, after which he accepted a position selling tickets for the Nickel Plate road at Fostoria, and doing other jobs as they came to hand. Transferred to Cleveland as a promotion, he remained there eighteen months. In 1891 he was sent to a larger

N S McElroy

post at Chicago, as assistant general passenger agent, and served faithfully in this position until 1916, when he was brought back to Cleveland as general passenger agent, in which capacity he served until he retired in 1923 at the age of seventy years, after forty years of loyal, unbroken service. While he was in Chicago he built a residence in the Kenilworth section, and during the twenty- one years he and his wife lived there they saw this beautiful suburb develop. After returning to Cleveland they made their home in Cleveland Heights. In his retirement days Mr. Calahan gave himself over somewhat to travel and contemplation of a useful life. He and his wife traveled during two winters, to Washington, District of Columbia, where they enjoyed extended vacations, and at other times they traveled to Alaska, South America, and Europe. In Chicago he became a leading member of the Traffic Club, and otherwise exerted himself in the upbuilding of the city. In fraternal circles he became a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a prominent spirit in Medina Temple of the Shrine and the Consistory.

Mr. Calahan married at Fostoria, Ohio, Lucy Wagner, a daughter of John and Margaret (Selle) Wagner, and they had a son, William Wagner Calahan, who married Mary Browne; he resides at South Orange, New Jersey, and has a daughter, Mary-Elizabeth Calahan.

McELROY, William Story,

Pioneer Builder and Contractor.

One of the pioneer spirits of America who helped to make the Greeley Union Colony of Colorado a thoroughly successful enterprise was William Story McElroy, who was a builder and contractor in that settlement of idealistically inclined men and women, and with them supported the high principles of life upon which their colony was founded. He came from that splendid stock that has furnished this country with so many of its finest and most useful families, his ancestors having been members of the old Rob Roy clan in the sturdy Highlands of Scotland, people of sterling worth and character. And Mr. McElroy's strong Scottish integrity, based as it was on generations of careful training and high citizenship, rendered him one of the most valuable of men and a suitable member of that little colony that built up the town of Greeley, Colorado. Needless to say, a man of Mr. McElroy's qualities must have been deeply loved and cherished by his many friends and acquaintances, who received with great sorrow the news of his death, which in 1901 took him away from the scene of his earthly labors. Even now, as a matter of fact, the story of the founding and upbuilding of the city of Greeley is not complete without mention of the part played in that enterprise by Mr. McElroy.

He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania on November 2, 1835, a son of James M. McElroy. His father was born in 1811, and died on October 27, 1900, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after having lived a long and useful life as a merchant. At the time of his death the father had been a ruling elder of the Reformed and United Presbyterian church for more than thirty years. The mother was Mary Story, whom James M. McElroy married on October 8, 1833. The earliest settler in America of the McElroy family was Wil-

liam McElroy, a native of County Down, Ireland, who was descended from the Rob Roy clan of the Scottish Highlands, and who arrived in America in 1717, and settled in Buck County, Pennsylvania. The earliest ancestors of the McElroy family to whom the line has been traced are John and Jean, who lived near Glasgow, Scotland, and whose son Hugh, and his two brothers settled in County Down, Ireland.

As a boy, William Story McElroy, the Colorado pioneer, attended the old Bedford School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. When he completed his formal schooling, he learned the pattern maker's trade, and for years worked at the Knapp-Fort Pitt Foundry in Pittsburgh. It was in November, 1870, when the Union Colony was being established, that he became associated with it. This colony, one of the most interesting experiments of the pioneers on this continent, was founded on principles of temperance, fine education and excellent citizenship, and its aim was to secure only the best class of citizens. Unlike most other men who came to the colony, Mr. McElroy brought with him comfortable furniture and equipment. In the new country, he did carpentry and repair work, and was active in most of the important building operations of the period. Among other things, he had charge of conditioning the Greeley Flour Mills. He was responsible for building many of Greeley's most substantial homes, as well as all the important bridges over the Platte River and the Cache la Poudre Creek. Perhaps much of his success as a builder arose from his determination to construct good houses in the highest sense of the term—houses that would be good homes for those who were to live in them; for Mr. McElroy had in his makeup of character a fine and untainted idealism unspotted by selfish desires and longing for personal glory.

In addition to his great work in the Greeley colony, he was keenly interested in national affairs and in the progress of the nation. During the Civil War, he served in the Union forces, having enlisted on May 1, 1861, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, from which he was honorably discharged on May 11, 1864. During the course of the war, he was engaged in many important battles, including the Seven Days' Battle, the Battle of Gettysburg, and the second battle of Bull Run; and was seriously wounded in one of them—in fact, so seriously wounded that he nearly lost his life. He survived, however, and returned to his home where he was active in Pennsylvania for several years before he went West. Always interested in public affairs to the highest degree, Mr. McElroy was a member of the Republican party, whose opinions and candidates he supported. His religious affiliation was with the United Presbyterian church.

On November 18, 1868, in Ripley, Ohio, he married Mary A. McCague, a daughter of William H. McCague of Ripley, Ohio. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Orlando Metcalf, who died in 1916, leaving his wife, Bertha (Davis) McElroy, and two children, William Charles and Katharine Story. 2. Katharine Story McElroy, of Greeley, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Story McElroy's death, which occurred on March 30, 1901, came as a great shock to the community which he

had helped to build, and which was better because he had lived and taken part in its work. Everyone loved Mr. McElroy, who at the time of his death was one of the substantial members of the community. Although he had acquired a competence, it was not the object of his life, but was merely incidental to the matter of caring for and protecting his family. Guided throughout his life by high principles of truth, fairness and integrity, he had the supreme satisfaction of having done his work in a way that was thoroughly right and just and utterly beyond reproach. The excellent traits of the man's character were especially manifested in his home life. And in it the McElroy children received the best mental and spiritual education that the world affords, learning clean, happy and helpful thoughts and ways of life from a father and a mother whose training was more valuable than that of a university.

GRAHAM, George Leon,

Industrial Executive.

A substantial and experienced executive in various lines of industry, George Leon Graham, for many years general manager of the Boom Boiler and Welding Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, lived in that city and shared in its progress for some twenty years. Integrity, energy, and ambition, directed by a sincere desire to serve others, brought him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

George Leon Graham was born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 20, 1866, son of Otis B. and Malinda M. Graham, of Harper's Ferry. The father was a gun inspector for the government during the Civil War, stationed in one of the large plants at Bridgeport, Connecticut. As the family moved away from his birthplace in his childhood, George L. Graham was reared and educated in New England, attending public school in Providence, Rhode Island. Although quick to learn, he left school at an early age. At seventeen, he began working in the office of the Ship Windlass Company in Providence, where he was promoted step by step until he was in turn, secretary, treasurer, and general manager. In the twenty-six years of this connection Mr. Graham was most valuable to the upbuilding of the business. In 1906 he moved to Cleveland with the late Frederick Metcalf and became associated with the Chase Machine Company. When his old friend and associate died, in December, 1922, Mr. Graham closed up the business for his widow, after which he retired from active participation in financial and industrial affairs, September 21, 1923. During the years when Mr. Metcalf was living, when the subject of this record was first sales manager, then general manager, the two men were very close in friendship and business, and the loss of his friend was severely felt by Mr. Graham. He had many friends and was prominent in Masonic circles. In the Masonic Order he held the thirty-second degree, and membership in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In Providence, Rhode Island, George Leon Graham married, on October 23, 1901, Lucy Gorham Hyde, a native of Chazy, New York, daughter of John E. and Mary C. (Bullis) Hyde, both representatives of old New England families. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham were born two

daughters: 1. Dorothy, wife of Harry W. Bendall; they have one child, Phyllis Graham. 2. Helen, wife of Charles E. Phillips; they have one child, Helen Louise.

Death came to this kindly, lovable man, strong in his simplicity and his love of the right, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, at his winter home in Miami, Florida. The gentle James Whitcomb Riley had some such man in mind when he wrote these words:

I cannot say and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away!

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you, O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old time step and the glad return,—

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.

And loyal still, as he gave the blows
Of his warrior-strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle, as he was brave
When the sweetest love of his life he gave.

To simple thing:—where the violets grew
Blue as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hands have strayed
As reverently as his lips have prayed.

When the little brown thrush that harshly chirred
Was dear to him as the mocking bird;

And he pitied as much as a man in pain
A writhing honey bee wet with rain.

Think of him still as the same, I say:
He is not dead—he is just away.

ALEXANDER, Joseph Wright,

Realtor and Builder.

A man whose breadth of interests fitted him for an important position in his community, Joseph Wright Alexander became one of the leading realtors and builders of Denver, Colorado, in which city he spent the greater part of his productive career. At first connected with different railways, he gradually became interested in real estate enterprises in the Highland Park vicinity in Denver, and by the time of his death was identified with the large realtors and property owners of Denver. There was scarcely any phase of community life in which Mr. Alexander was not active at one time or another, and he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-men, both as a result of his business achievements and his own gentle and amiable qualities of character—qualities that readily won the love of his comrades and companions, and made his conversation and company enjoyable.

Mr. Alexander was born in Pennsylvania on April 12, 1858, son of Patterson Alexander, a tailor, who removed from Pennsylvania to Manhattan, Kansas, where he spent all the later years of his life. The father, a fine, upright sort of character, was deeply loved by his many friends and business associates, both in Pennsylvania and Kansas, his later home; and his passing, which occurred at the age of ninety years after a long and useful life, caused great sorrow among his fellows. The Alexander family, which originated in Scotland, came to the United States in the generation of Joseph Wright Alexander's grandparents, and settled in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Wright Alexander received his early education in the public schools, and then helped on his father's farm near Manhattan, Kansas. Then, at the age of

Jno. W. Alexander

eighteen years, in the early seventies, he decided to come to Colorado, and worked as a fireman for a time on the old South Park Railway Line. While this was a modest beginning for the career which he was to achieve subsequently, his service to the railroad company with which he was associated was of such character that it won the admiration of his fellow-workers and of the company officials. On one unforgettable occasion, the train on which he was fireman got beyond the control of the engineer, who lost his presence of mind in a delicate situation and thus caused the lives of a large number of passengers to be endangered. From his nearby position, Mr. Alexander saw the situation, assumed control of the engine and brought the train under control, despite the fact that it was descending a steep mountain decline. This feat of bravery won the attention of the road officials and brought advancement of Mr. Alexander to the rank of engineer. Later he was engineer on the Colorado Southern Railway, with which road he was employed on the passenger run, and so performed valuable service to the company.

As time went on, Mr. Alexander's interests became more and more taken up with real estate enterprises. He handled several important transactions, and came to own large interests in the vicinity of Highland Park, Denver. He also devoted much of his attention to the building of homes and selling of lots, and in the later years of his life was coming to be identified with some of the most conspicuous railway developments in this part of Colorado.

There was in Mr. Alexander's make-up of character a great variety of traits, which caused him to extend his interests into many enterprises that might otherwise never have attracted him. For one thing, although he always devoted most of his time to his own work, he was intensely patriotic. Loyal to his country, he desired to enlist in the United States Army during the American participation in the World War, but was not accepted for service. He was a member of the Christian Science Church, and was a consistent believer in the faith of the Scientists. But his greatest pleasure lay in his own beautiful family life, and the members of his own family and their activities and happiness were his greatest enjoyment. He had little time to be active in societies or organizations, for the most part, although he always lent his support to movements which he believed worthy of his attention. Mr. Alexander's death occurred August 12, 1919, at the age of sixty-one years.

On March 12, 1896, in Denver, Colorado, Joseph Wright Alexander married Henrietta McNutt, daughter of McElman M. McNutt and his wife, Henrietta (McElroy) McNutt. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander had four children: 1. Margaret Louise, of Denver. 2. Katherine (Alexander) Dutton, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. 3. Elizabeth (Alexander) Rundquist, of Denver. 4. Helen, who died at the age of twelve years, August, 1919.

BISHOP, Bert G.,

Merchant.

From a minor post in one of Cleveland's stores to the position of manager of the most important branch establishment of the same concern, helps to give some idea of the ability, application and perseverance of the late Bert G. Bishop,

one of Ohio's prominent figures in the mercantile world. He was a life resident of Cleveland's West Side, and for a time held the office of postmaster of that section of the city. His death occurred suddenly at the age of sixty-six years, and many of the prominent residents of Cleveland mourned the passing of a man whose life was an epitome of usefulness and service to his fellow-man.

Mr. Bishop was born in Cleveland, August 5, 1861, the son of Carl and Caroline Bishop. Mr. Bishop's father and mother were both natives of Germany, and they came to America about the same time, on different vessels, in the days when the passage across the Atlantic Ocean was a voyage of hardship and peril. They met and were married in Cleveland, where the elder Bishop had a small tailoring establishment, and where, for several years, he added to his income by the operation of a little store on Loraine Avenue, where he sold school supplies. He was the father of three children, as follows: 1. Charles K., deceased. 2. Bert G., of whom this is a record. 3. Julius, deceased.

Bert G. Bishop attended the public schools in his neighborhood and quickly assimilated the knowledge that could be given him there. He started out to earn his living at an early age, his first position being in Gehring's West Side store. He was still but a youth when he entered the employ of S. E. Brooks, the well-known dealer in stationery and office supplies. This store was on the West Side of Cleveland, and when the post office for that district was located in the establishment, A. S. Anderson, the postmaster of Cleveland, appointed Mr. Bishop in charge of it. The latter fulfilled his duties as postmaster for many years, each day adding to his long list of friends. He resigned his office as postmaster on November 1, 1895. It was often said that there were few—if any—people in the West Side who knew as many persons as did Mr. Bishop, and when the news of his resignation was made known there were many requests made to him to reconsider his decision.

After being with the Brooks firm for thirty-three years and having attained the post of manager of the West Side store, Mr. Bishop resigned his position, and, in association with his brother, Charles K. Bishop, founded the Office Supply and Printing Company. The store was at No. 811 Superior Avenue, where the new Union Station is located, and Mr. Bishop became the West Side salesman of the concern. Charles K. Bishop died in 1912, severing a pleasant and profitable business association, but his sons continued in the business and it was moved to a new location on East Twelfth Street, where Mr. Bishop and his nephew, Carl, the son of Charles K., operated with great success. Two other sons of Charles K. Bishop, Ralph and Walter, opened another branch store on Frankfort Street, and Arthur Bishop, another of the sons of Charles K., also joined forces with the new firm. Until the sad and unexpected death of Mr. Bishop his nephews looked to him as the head of the organization, a compliment to his good judgment and a token of the respect they ever had towards him.

Mr. Bishop married Nellie Baughman, who died May 3, 1915, leaving three children, as follows: 1. Corinne; married to Arthur Dunn; they have three children, Harold, Lois, and Richard. 2.

Joe Mitchell Tree

Florence, who married Frank Heene; two children, Melina and Marjorie. 3. Mildred; married John Pyrch; one child, Allen John. On August 26, 1916, Mr. Bishop married Laura (Evans) Cross, the widow of William H. Cross, and daughter of Hugh and Mary Evans. William H. Cross was a native of Wales, the son of George and Jane Cross, the former dying when Mr. Cross was but but five years of age. The latter came to America when seventeen years old, and being an expert mechanic had no trouble in securing remunerative employment, doing a great deal of experimental work for V. D. Anderson and other noted inventors. Mr. and Mrs. Cross were the parents of one child, a daughter, Hazel May, who married Sidney G. Hodgson. They have two children, William Cross and Donald Edwin.

At the time of this record (1927), the mother of Mrs. Bishop is alive, enjoying good health and very active, at the age of eighty-nine years. She was born October 9, 1838, a native of Wales, who came to this country with her parents, David and Lydia Benjamin. They located on the West Side near the Viaduct, then a beautiful residential section, before business and manufactories crowded out the homes. The grandfather of Mrs. Bishop, David Benjamin, worked in a shipyard on the Cuyahoga River. Their daughter Mary, the mother of Mrs. Bishop, grew up in her father's house and then for sixty years lived on old Orchard Street, now known as West Forty-second Street. She was married in Cleveland to Hugh Evans, a native of Wales, who came to New York with his parents as a child, and later moved to the Middle West. His father was a Baptist minister and he desired his son to enter the same profession, instead of which the boy went on the Great Lakes as a sailor.

Bert G. Bishop, of whom this is a record, was a prominent Mason, affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. His death, as mentioned, came suddenly and without warning. He was stricken with apoplexy while waiting to cross the street, and died before aid could be rendered him. This sad event took place on July 25, 1927, and when the news of Mr. Bishop's death reached his many friends, there was a general outpouring of sincere sorrow and regret. His business associates, as well as his personal friends and acquaintances, were as one in voicing the general feeling that the city and community had sustained a loss, the full measure of which would only be realized when those whom he had cheered and helped called in vain for the kindly word and hearty laugh which the hand of Death had stilled forever.

MITCHELTREE, Joseph F.,

Coal Expert

A broad-gauged business man, an expert in the coal industry, Joseph F. Mitcheltree, for twenty-five years associated with the M. A. Hanna Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a potent factor in influencing the industry throughout the United States. He was a man of rare strength and intelligence, whose foresight anticipated the tremendous possibilities in the field he so well knew. The opening up of vast new fields of coal-producing property, the increase in the number of mines and of mining companies, the administrative and labor difficulties, as well

as the scientific aspects of the grades of coal and their commercial markets—all this was every-day knowledge to him. He was invaluable to his company and to the industry.

Joseph F. Mitcheltree was born in West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1871, son of Joseph and Sara Mitcheltree. The father, a prosperous farmer, died during the boyhood of his son, who was the youngest of a family of four girls and one boy. He and his mother lived with his aunt in Hubbard. There he attended public school, after which he went to an Eastern college. In his young manhood, he went to a small mining town to learn the coal business. While working in the company store, he applied himself closely to the study of conditions in the coal mining industry and familiarized himself with its various departments. In time he won recognition as an expert. It was in 1898 that he became identified with the M. A. Hanna Company in Cleveland, dealers in pig iron, iron ore, and coal. While the offices were in Toledo, Mr. Mitcheltree was in charge of them. On their removal to Cleveland, he was still connected with the company, and a valuable assistant. He died at his Lakewood residence, No. 1095 Homewood Drive, on June 15, 1923.

Diversified interests filled his life full of pleasant occupations and friends. In his youth, during the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, he was a special guard. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree; was a Knight Templar, and also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife were communicants of the First Presbyterian Church in Lakewood.

On May 15, 1911, Joseph F. Mitcheltree married Nettie Andes, daughter of John, whose biography follows, and Philomena (Rice) Andes, and widow of the late George Brecht, of Erie, Pennsylvania, a man who added many useful and practical inventions to the vast output of this country in recent years. Mrs. Mitcheltree had by her first marriage two children: 1. Fred Brecht, who is married, and has a son, Joseph Mitcheltree, a favorite of his grandmother's second husband and a resident in their household. 2. Gretchen Andes Brecht, who married Frank Allen Weet. Mrs. Mitcheltree survives her husband, and resides at No. 16500 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Mitcheltree stood high in the esteem of his associates in business and social life. He was acknowledged to be one of the best-informed men in the coal industry, conversant with every angle of that complicated and vital part of modern economic life, and able in his execution of the details and policies entrusted to him. His many friends, his happy home, and his city profited by his constructive and useful career.

ANDES, John,

Town Builder.

Among those courageous and self-sacrificing Americans who built up the communities and the far-reaching industries of the Middle West, no name stands out more conspicuously than that of John Andes, manufacturer and town builder, of Fostoria, Ohio. He was a man well-born, well-educated, and reared in a wealthy and aristocratic family, who preferred to make his way in the world, and

John Andes

succeeded through the independence of spirit which had inspired him to make the attempt. His energy permeated the growing town of Fostoria and pushed the construction of modern buildings and the adoption of modern community conveniences and customs. No collection of biographical records of famous Ohioans would be complete without the story of his achievements.

John Andes was born in the family castle on the Rhine River, in Germany, in 1843, of an ancient family long prominent in that country and connected with royalty. After receiving a good education, John Andes ambitiously determined to make his own fortune and migrated to the United States, alone, at the age of fifteen. In Burlington, Iowa, he started a carriage shop. He was in Chicago for a time before the great Chicago fire, and there purchased land on State Street, which he soon sold, land so valuable in recent years that it would now be worth millions to the possessor. From Chicago, Mr. Andes went to Tiffin, Ohio, thence to Rome and Riston, later called Fostoria, Ohio, in honor of Governor Foster.

There Mr. Andes remained the rest of his life. He was the second to locate in the town to which he came shortly after the arrival of the Fosters. His lands were in the woods, his residence built on the site of an Indian camp. The property is now in the heart of the city of Fostoria. In those early days Mr. Andes started a small blacksmith shop, which was patronized by farmers for miles around, and prospered mightily. He began making carriages, buggies, sleighs, etc., employing a thousand workers, and thus greatly enhancing the general prosperity of the community. He urged the town to keep abreast of the times. He built the Opera House, the skating rink and other public buildings, and he had a great deal of property, both in the shape of farm lands and town lots, and was landlord to fifty-nine tenants. Through his efforts the streets of Fostoria were paved, and such public utilities as city electric lights and a water-works system were given to the town. When the names Rome and Riston were to be changed, many citizens demanded that the new cognomen be Andes, in honor of the man who had done so much to shape the villages into a small city, but Mr. Andes declined the honor and urged the adoption of the name Fostoria in honor of Governor Foster's father. When Mr. Andes died, at the age of fifty-six, on February 11, 1899, Fostoria joined in mourning his passing. Schools and public institutions were closed, the city flags were at half-mast, and the press all over the State carried notices of the death of the leading citizen of Fostoria, —John Andes.

John Andes married Philomena Rice, also a native of Germany, who died in Fostoria, Ohio, in 1918, mourned by a large circle of friends. Four children were born to them: 1. Matilda, widow of the late William Zigler. 2. Charles, died at the age of twenty-one. 3 Nettie, widow of Joseph F. Mitcheltree, a biography of whom precedes. 4. John W., who died at the age of seventeen.

To Mr. Andes belongs the distinction of almost universal popularity. He was a popular member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His enterprise and vigor were of inestimable value in the upbuilding of the city and in adapting it to modern needs and conditions. A

"gentleman of the old school," he was distinguished in any company, handsome in appearance, dignified and gracious in manner, and highly intelligent in conversation. His outstanding characteristic was the independence of spirit which had led him away from an easy life with his wealthy and influential parents to the hardships of life in a new American community. The same strength of character brought him success and to the community countless benefits.

HARDY, Thomas,

Business Executive.

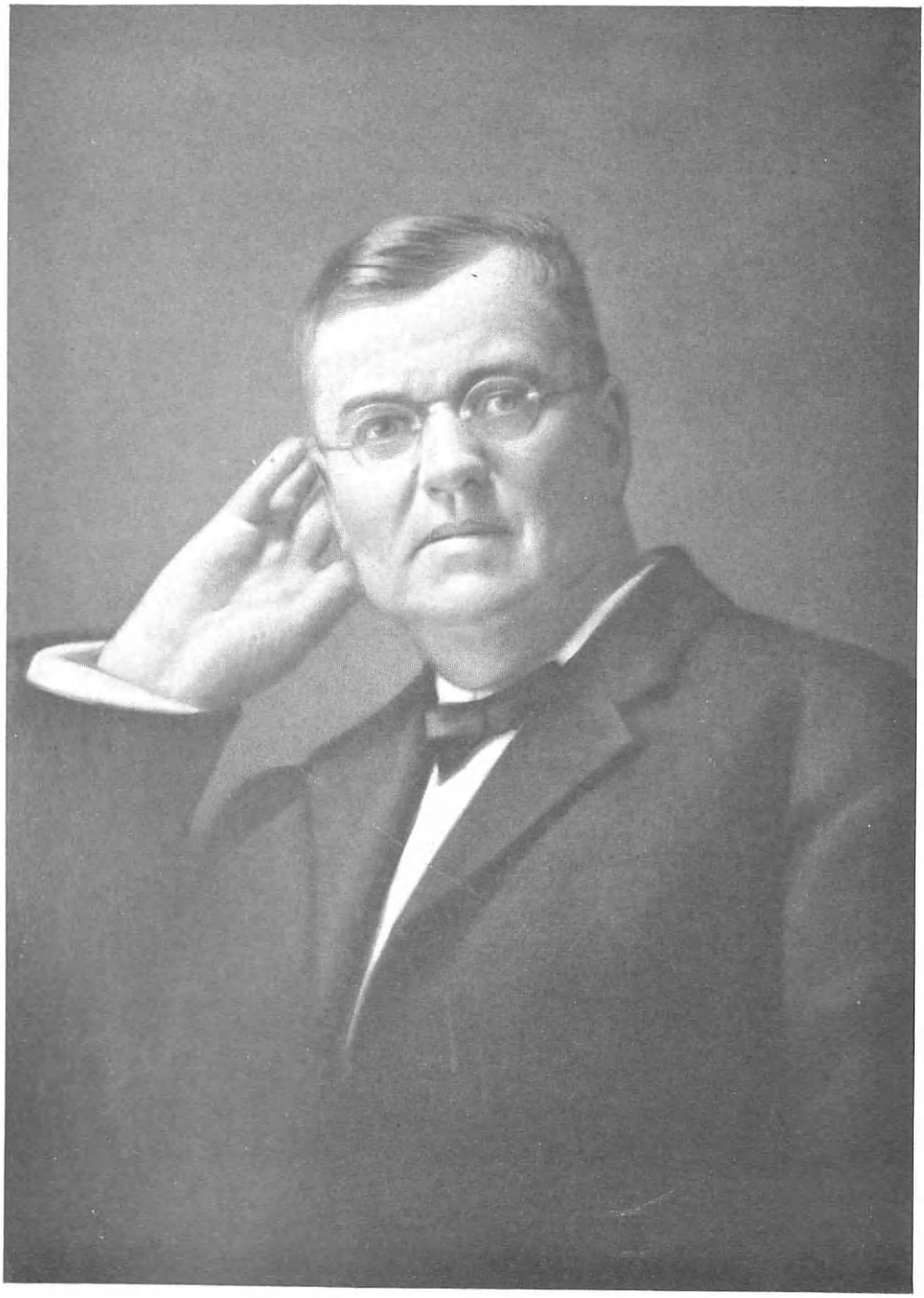
A well-known figure in the commercial life of Cleveland for many years, Thomas Hardy rose to the position of vice-president of the Cleveland Desk Company, one of the leading organizations of its kind. Mr. Hardy was an able and experienced business man, thoroughly familiar with all the details of his company's work and exceptionally valuable to them in executive capacity. He was known throughout the city for his steadfast allegiance to the highest ideals of conduct, both in business and private life, and for the personal worth and charm of his character.

Mr. Hardy was born at Oakville, near Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on October 25, 1855, a son of Charles and Martha (Sharbel) Hardy, both natives of Redgar, Yorkshire, England. His parents were married in the land of their birth, and later came to Canada, where their children, three daughters and two sons, were born.

Thomas Hardy, of this record, received his education in the Canadian schools, and early in life took up the cabinetmaker's trade. Passing through the period of apprenticeship, he also became a skilled draftsman, a vocation for which he appears to have been especially adapted, and in which he rapidly became expert. Mr. Hardy was still but a young man when he came to Cleveland and entered the employ of Morearity Brothers' Furniture Manufacturing Company, with which he remained only a short time before becoming associated with the Cleveland Desk Company. At that time this firm occupied small quarters in a building back of "Old Stone Church," and Mr. Hardy assisted in various minor capacities in the conduct of their modest business. Neither he nor his employers thought that this association was to become a permanent one, but for more than forty years the connection was continued, and Mr. Hardy's own business success was bound up with the success of his company.

His strict attention to the tasks at hand soon won him promotion to higher positions of confidence and trust, so that in a short time he was regarded as one of the most valuable of the company's men. Over a long period he did all the firm's drafting and estimating, contributing decisively to its growth and expansion, and sharing in its prosperity. It is safe to say that no man gave more consistently loyal and valuable service, and his rise to the office of vice-president was thoroughly well merited. At the time of his death, deepest regret was expressed by his associates, for they well recognized his worth and have repeatedly stated that his place will be most difficult if not impossible to fill.

Mr. Hardy had a wide acquaintance among older Cleveland business men, and



John M. Cleve

maintained a close touch with the newer generation through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Rotary Club. He gave his hearty support to many movements for the advancement of the community welfare, contributing generously to worthy causes, whether civic or benevolent in nature.

On August 29, 1883, Thomas Hardy married Gertrude Lacey, daughter of William and Mary (Davis) Lacey, and granddaughter of E. H. Lacey, one of Cleveland's early building contractors. He was a pioneer of this section, living at first in a little log house in what was called Ohio City, now the heart of Cleveland's west side. Here his son William, Mrs. Hardy's father, was born. E. H. Lacey became one of the most important men in the city of his day, erecting many of the large public buildings and other edifices. At one time he also owned a farm, which was later the site of the Glenville racetrack, and is today a very desirable residential property. He is buried in Iowa, where his death occurred, while his wife, Patsy (Wilson) Lacey, is buried in old Erie Cemetery. Mrs. Hardy has been a lifelong resident of Cleveland, in which city she was born, one of a family of four girls. It is worthy of note that the Lacey name, or De Lacey, as it was formerly spelled, traces back to a line of Irish kings.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy became the parents of two children: 1. Kent Lacey, who married Edith Jones. 2. Le Roy Allen, who married Jeannette Lacey, and they have a son, Thomas Walter. The family residence is situated at No. 16,509 Clifton Boulevard, Lakewood.

Mr. Hardy's death occurred at his home, November 14, 1928, bringing to a close a long life of usefulness and service. He was a man who had many friends and warm acquaintances, and his passing was sincerely mourned throughout a wide circle. It is surely significant of his character that Mr. Hardy found the source of his chiefest pleasure in the happy companionships of his home, and the association with family and friends. Though the immediate sense of loss at his passing may fade with time, the memory of his life and work will long remain.

CLEVE, John Moses,

Prominent Business Man.

During the seventy-four years of his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, John Moses Cleve was closely associated with the industrial and fraternal progress of the town during its years of most rapid expansion. His vision and foresight were a factor in the development of the Otis Steel Company, with which he worked for thirty-three years. His influence at every point of civic life with which he came in contact was constructive and beneficial.

John Moses Cleve was born in Ashburton, England, October 8, 1842, son of James and Mary (Ireland) Cleve. The family came to the United States by sailing vessel in 1851, when John M. Cleve was a lad of eight, living briefly in Cleveland, then in Cincinnati, and again in Cleveland, where the parents died. Mr. Cleve attended public school in Cleveland, Ohio, which John D. Rockefeller also attended at that time. He displayed mental alertness and ambition. He also learned cabinet-making and became an expert wood carver, reputed to be one of the best of his time. For some time he ran a

woodworking shop of his own on the "Flats" in Cleveland, meeting with steady success, which attracted the attention of the Otis Steel Company. Their flattering offer to take over his shop and stock, provided he would become head of their pattern-making department, enlisted Mr. Cleve's interest, and he accepted. For thirty-three years he remained in charge of this department, aiding in the rapid expansion of the plant, and was a factor in its prosperity. At the age of sixty-nine, fourteen years before his death, he retired from active business. Always a progressive, he used his influence on the side of community betterment projects, and he watched the gigantic present-day city grow out of the town he first knew. He watched industry develop; the population grow; street cars and motor cars replace horse-drawn vehicles; electricity utilized on every street corner and in every home. He always adapted himself to every improvement and used his best efforts to facilitate it.

Fraternal circles found in him a loyal supporter. For more than fifty years he was a member of the Cleveland City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was a Past Master. He was particularly devoted to his home and family, which he made happy with his fun-loving presence. Death came to him at the age of eighty-three, in Cleveland Clinic Hospital, February 20, 1926.

John M. Cleve married (first) Jennie Taylor, and they were the parents of four children: 1. William L., of Miami, Florida. 2. Mrs. Gertrude (Cleve) Westfall. 3. Mrs. Elsie (Cleve) Heineman. 4. Leonard Cleve, of Seattle. He married (second), August 3, 1913, Mary Emma Ireland, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her parents were early residents. Mrs. Cleve survives her husband.

He scarce has need to doff his pride or
slough the dross of earth.
E'en as he trod that day to God
so walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness
and honor and clean mirth.

TURNER, Horatio Whitridge,

Lawyer.

Horatio Whitridge Turner, son of Horatio Whitridge and Grace (Miller) Turner, was born August 25, 1887, at Biloxi, Mississippi. His father, who died in the same year that he was born, at the early age of thirty, was associated with a well-known exporting and importing firm of Baltimore, representing them in China, and other foreign countries. For his education, Mr. Turner was sent North and entered Lawrenceville School with the class of 1905. Four years later he graduated from Princeton University with the degree, Bachelor of Literature. He then took up his course of legal studies at Tulane University Law School, New Orleans, completing his necessary preparation and graduating in 1912. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in that same year, and in 1913 was also admitted to the bar at Baltimore, Maryland. Here he commenced to practice, associated with the firm of Robert Garrett and Sons from that year until 1919, except the time during the war that he gave to military service. In 1919 he severed this connection to accept the offer of A. D. Converse & Company, and remained in their offices during 1919 and 1920. The following two years, until 1922, he practiced with Dillon, Read and Company, and then be-

came a partner of the firm Kelley, Drayton and Converse, with offices at No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, where he is engaged in taking care of the interests of the large clientele which he has gathered.

Mr. Turner first enlisted as a prviate in the National Army in June, 1916, and was honorably discharged in November of the same year. In May, 1917, he reënlisted as a private, and was again honorably discharged, with the rank of captain, in May, 1919. He now finds recreation in golf and shooting, and in the social life of the various clubs of which he is a member. He belongs to the Baltimore Club; Elkridge Kennels Club; Greenspring Valley Hunt Club; Bachelors' Cotillon, Baltimore; Baltimore Assembly; Nassau Club, Princeton; University Cottage Club, Princeton; Springdale Country Club, Princeton; Princeton Club, New York City; Bankers' Club, New York City; and the Sons of the Revolution, in which he claims a membership through his descent from Major Josias Carvel Hall, his first American ancestor.

On December 9, 1916, at Baltimore, Maryland, Horatio Whitridge Turner married Mary Allen Dixon, daughter of Isaac H. Dixon, president of the firm of Smith-Dixon and Company, paper manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of one son and two daughters: Horatio Whitridge, Jr., born in 1917; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1920; and Grace Miller, born in 1926.

MORGAN, Colonel Franklyn Daniel,

Soldier, Hotel Director.

It has been said that the school of experience is difficult to the extreme, but that the degree which it awards is one of the best—M. M., or Master of Men—to those self-made men found deserving. Colonel Franklyn Daniel Morgan, patriot, organizer, and executive, is a graduate of that school, and through his accomplishments worthily demonstrates a type of leadership that is outstanding in both business and military affairs. His father, William Joseph Morgan, went through a similar school, having come to this country from Cork, Ireland, at the age of eight years. Until he was twenty he lived in New York City, then went West, and ultimately took residence in Chicago, Illinois. There he married Mary Cunningham, and up to the time of his death, in 1908, at the age of fifty-five, engaged successfully in the crockery business, living continuously in Chicago, where he became a well-known figure.

Colonel Franklyn Daniel Morgan, son of William Joseph and Mary (Cunningham) Morgan, was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 25, 1880. He attended the public schools of the mid-western metropolis through the third grade, and later studied at St. Patrick's School; but at the age of twelve years he laid aside regulated curricula for the aforementioned school, which is frequently dubbed the "college of hard knocks"— a modest but well-known institution productive of numbers of our nation's finest men. Until he was seventeen he worked with his father as assistant in the crockery business; and in that year the United States went into war against Spain. Colonel Morgan, then but a lad, went into the service. His broader education had begun.

As a private in the Second Illinois Regi-

ment, Colonel Morgan launched into a military career that was, finally, to be more distinguished than anyone could possibly foretell. He went into active service, in Cuba, as top sergeant, and subsequently was sent to Camp Chickamauga, Tennessee, to train. There he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, assigned to General Schaeffer's staff, in Cuba. At the close of the war he decided to continue in the army, and was thereafter continuously in the service until 1914, when he resigned, at that time having been attached to the Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Thus closed the first period of Colonel Morgan's military activity.

Now began another phase of his career—that of civil activity and distinction. Literally, in 1914, Colonel Morgan started at the bottom, by getting a job—not a position—as storeroom man in the old Morrison Hotel, in Chicago. After two years he went to the Hotel Sherman, of Chicago, as steward; a year later, returned to the Morrison, he became assistant manager, and when the New Hotel Morrison was opened, he became manager in full.

Meanwhile the United States had become embroiled in the World War, which had begun in August of 1914. Three years later, as Colonel Morgan occupied the managership of the New Morrison Hotel in Chicago, America declared war against Germany. The conflict raging in Europe had greatly affected production of all kinds of goods in the United States, and fighting forces and the great supply producers demanded trained organizers to coördinate their dealings. Colonel Morgan's unique experience as a soldier and executive, together with his direct knowledge of buying foodstuffs on a large scale, made him exceptionally competent for such work. Accordingly, he was made production manager for the French High Commission. For the commission he purchased food and munitions in the United States. His headquarters were at Youngstown, Ohio, where his principal task as civil representative for the commission was the production of 75 mm. ammunition. All this had transpired before America's declaration of hostilities. When the United States did actually enter the war, Colonel Morgan was inducted into the service, April 7, 1917, within a few hours after the signing of the martial document, with the rank of captain, assigned to special duty. Upon his arrival in France, May 17, 1917, he was assigned to the Third French Army Corps as a United States attaché, and immediately sent to the front. In December of 1917 he was advanced to the rank of major, and ordered home, on special maintenance work. He was now given command of five hundred expert mechanics, with commission to repair field pieces for use in France. Then, having required but a month to fully organize his staff, he was enabled to return to the battlefield, January, 1918. At this time he reported without delay to General Pershing, who ordered him to continue like work in the field of battle. For equipment he was given two hundred lorries of machinery suitable for the repair of field pieces, and remained at his post until the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. He possesses several decorations, and engaged in a number of important military actions.

Following his discharge, Colonel Morgan reëntered the hotel business, which

F. H. Norton

he had left so abruptly when the war came. He was given the managing directorship of five of the Stanford chain of hotels in New York City and New York State. These he conducted successfully for three years, after which period he resigned the post and went South. There, at Atlanta, Georgia, he took charge of the Atlantic Hotel. Two years later he returned North, and managed two hotels, simultaneously—the Gregorian, in New York City, and the Milbrook, in Poughkeepsie. At the present time (1929) he is manager of Hotel Carteret, New York City.

Colonel Morgan is of the Catholic faith. Politically he is a Democrat. His chief relaxation out-of-doors is golf. He is president of the International Mercantile Club, a member of the South Shore Country Club of Chicago, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club.

In 1906 Colonel Morgan married Katherine Payne, of New Orleans; and of this union were born children: 1. Mary, in 1910. 2. Katherine, 1912. 3. Margaret, 1916. The youngest daughter has had considerable recognition as a juvenile screen star, with the Vitagraph Company, having appeared in several of that company's features. Mrs. Katherine (Payne) Morgan died in 1916. Colonel Morgan married (second), in 1920, Wilhelmina L. Jarvis.

At this writing Colonel Morgan holds the rank of brigadier-general in the Reserve Corps, United States Army, and has the right to sign himself as Sir—but against this his democratic spirit rebels. His decorations for military valor, above alluded to, include honors from France, England, Belgium, Italy, and the United States of America. The American Government conferred upon him the Distinguished Service Cross. France gave him the Medal of Honor, for heroism at Verdun and Flanders fronts, on the Marne. The King of the Belgians awarded him the Cross of St. Leopold. King George of Great Britain decorated him with the Victoria Cross, and added knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—the knighthood entitles him to call himself Sir Franklyn Daniel Morgan, as recited. The Italian Government honored him with the Cross of Chevalier.

Few men, indeed, who do not confine their whole careers to the military have been accorded the distinctions that have come to Colonel Morgan. It is of remark, then, that he has attained to a parallel position in business—though business of course can never have the same romantic and chivalric connotations ascribed to battle and to soldiers. His friends are legion, as Colonel Morgan owns to marked degree those attributes which cause men to look upon him with esteem warmed with affection.

NORTON, Francis Henry,

Civil Engineer.

An able and successful engineer, Francis Henry Norton attained distinction in his native city of Cleveland, Ohio, through his participation in the outlining and completing of plans for the Detroit-Superior high level bridge at Cleveland, an epochal achievement. His gifts included a bent for architecture and painting as well, in both of which he excelled.

He was a citizen of whom his city was proud.

Francis Henry Norton was born on Woodland Avenue, an exclusive residential section of Cleveland, September 7, 1851, son of Charles Hull and Caroline (Cornell) Norton, who had come to Cleveland from Utica, New York. The father dealt extensively in cattle, which he shipped by carload lots. Success came to him, and also a considerable fortune.

Francis Henry Norton grew up in Cleveland, and attended the old Mayflower school and college. His first professional work was as an architect, for which he studied in the office of General Potter, a well-known architect of New York City. Mr. Norton remained in the Metropolis for three years. He drew the plans of many important buildings during this period. Returning to Cleveland, he engaged in architecture independently for some time, his offices situated in the Blackstone Building. As his services were much in demand, he was highly successful and designed many large buildings.

His interest in engineering drew him away from architecture, however. He was an associate of the County Surveyor and later of Mr. Lander, a prominent civil engineer of Cleveland, with whom he remained until four months before his death. During his term of public service he was one of the most popular men in the Court House. Recognition came to him for the ability he displayed in his profession and for his skill in the planning of important structures. He loved books and study and found particular pleasure in painting beautiful water color pictures, many of which were sold. He was a member of the Light Artillery, and, upon two occasions, won the award for being the best drilled soldier. His political views were those of the Republican party. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Death came to him on August 28, 1926, at his home on Wyandotte Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, at the age of seventy-four.

Francis Henry Norton married, June 15, 1881, in Cleveland, Ohio, Anna B. Sayles, daughter of William and Anna B. (Brew) Sayles. Her parents came to the United States from the Isle of Man, near England, in Mrs. Norton's girlhood.

His professional achievements placed Mr. Norton well toward the head of his engineering confreres, whose respect he possessed. His circle of friends was large, for his charming and gracious personality won friends easily, and his force of character retained them. He was devoted to home and its interests and pleasures, books, study, and the arts. A constructive citizen and a fine man, Mr. Norton was a source of pride to Cleveland.

GRIFFIN, William Francis,

Business Man.

One of the foremost citizens of Monroe, New York, a man of commanding influence in public life, genial, sociable and a keen business operator, was William Francis Griffin. For many years he was one of the busiest men in the village, holding and administering public office with credit to himself and the complete satisfaction of the community, as well as conducting his own business enterprises with success. He had unusual ability in both commercial pursuits and civic activities, was a politician of extra knowledge

and an analyst of men. His nature was kindly, he was quick to forgive an injustice and was respected and admired by all, regardless of political affiliation. Loyal to his country, his State, his village and his church, he was the ideal business man, who was ever ready to serve his fellow-citizens with a devotion not less than that which he bestowed on his private enterprises. Thoroughly grounded in his trade, he gave full value at all times to those with whom he dealt, who understood that his word was all that was required in a promise. No man had more or truer friends than he; no citizen stood higher in the esteem of the people among whom he had labored throughout his entire life.

He was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, October 22, 1883, a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Connolly) Griffin, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school, and then going to work in the employ of C. S. Knight, a plumber of Monroe. After a few years in that business he went to New York City and entered a trade school, from which he was graduated. Returning to Monroe, he again entered the service of Mr. Knight, but soon withdrew and, in association with Daniel Thomas, opened a garage on Lake Street, which they conducted for two years, when he disposed of his interest to his partner and erected a large building on Carpenter Place, opposite the railroad station, which he operated as a garage under the firm name of Griffin & Garrison. This association continued for five years, when he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for road commissioner and was elected. He sold his interest in the garage to his partner, in order to devote his entire time to his office, in which he served three successive terms. Retiring from public office, he built another garage on Lake Street, opposite the Central Garage, and engaged in trucking until the time of his final illness. During the latter years of his life he also served as street commissioner of Monroe, being also one of the organizers of the Monroe Park Improvement Association. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, being a Roman Catholic in religion, and belonged to the Monroe Country Club, to which he contributed seven hundred dollars toward the purchase of its grounds, and to the Monbasha Club of Monroe. His death occurred in a private hospital in New York City, where he had been taken to undergo a surgical operation, July 11, 1925.

William Francis Griffin married, December 23, 1924, Mary Hendershot, of Newton, New Jersey, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Nugent) Hendershot. She was the widow of Matthew Doyle, of Goshen, New York, whose death occurred in 1914, and they were the parents of two children: Louis James, born in 1907, and a graduate of Fordham University Law School; and Edmond William, now in his eighteenth year, and an employee of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mr. Griffin possessed a nature at once amiable and aggressive. He was forceful in his political activities, yet never unfair, and gave his opponents every opportunity to win the battles in which he engaged by fair means, with no intrigue. He was liberal in his political views, but adhered to the Democratic party in all broad matters. He was liberal in his devotion to those less fortunate than he in business,

and decried publicity in his charitable works. Known far and wide as "Billy," he was a man among men, with a clean heart and a clear conscience, leaving a priceless memory of his good deeds as a monument to his life's work.

MILLER, Victor Hugo,

Attorney.

For twoscore years Victor Hugo Miller held a prominent place in the foremost rank of the legal fraternity of Denver, Colorado, and his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years, caused much sincere sorrow in the professional, social and fraternal circles of the community in which he had lived. Possessed of a finely balanced mind, Mr. Miller was recognized throughout his profession as one of the best analytical lawyers in Colorado, and he was famed in banking and financial circles as the author of a treatise on Colorado Banking Laws, published in 1913, which is today practically a textbook and to be found in every financial house in the State. He had a finely balanced mind, a keen sense of subtle humor, and the gift of attracting to his side friends who ever remained loyal and faithful to him.

Mr. Miller was born in Versailles, Missouri, October 12, 1860, the son of George C. Miller, a native of Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. The early education of Victor H. Miller was obtained in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by much study and selected reading. While still a young man he located in Wyoming, where he became a student in the office of one of Cheyenne's leading attorneys, during the summer months working on one of the big cattle ranches. Forty years prior to his death he engaged in the general practice of law in Denver, Cripple Creek and Cheyenne, opening his office in the first named city. He quickly developed an unusually large and remunerative practice and, specializing in banking law, he speedily became famous as the leading exponent in his community of that particular branch of his chosen profession. Although he was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, Mr. Miller was independent in his views and made it his duty to choose a man for his record rather than follow strict party lines. He was an active member of Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Denver Camp No. 1, Woodmen of the World.

On December 11, 1887, Victor H. Miller married, at Denver, Mary Gohr, daughter of John Gohr, a well-known inventor of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Albert Victor, manager of the Packard agency of Boise, Idaho. 2-3. Ray G. and Roy J., twins; they are engaged in the florist business together in Denver.

Mr. Miller died at his home, No. 1266 Gaylord Street, Denver, on January 24, 1928, after a brief illness. When the news of Mr. Miller's passing was conveyed to his many friends much sincere sorrow was expressed by those who had learned to know and respect him during his years of service in the community. The funeral services were held under the auspices of his Masonic brethren, and a great number of his friends from Wyoming, as well as from towns of Colorado, attended to testify their respect and admiration for one who had ever been a force for the betterment and uplift of his community.

Victor Hugo Miller

ENGMAN, Andrew,

Pioneer Ranchman.

Only those who are intimate with the many hardships and endurance tests which the early pioneer builders of the West were forced to experience can in any measure appreciate what wonderful men they were and how much the country owes to their courage and perseverance, their persistency in sustained purpose until the situation was conquered. Among those who may be grouped with such as experienced some of the most trying conditions, was the late Andrew Engman, who as a young man came to this country to carve out his fortune, with others whose daring was equal to his own.

Andrew Engman was born in Helsangland, Sweden, June 27, 1849, and when nineteen years of age, he left his native land and crossed to this side of the Atlantic, where fame and fortune awaited those who had the stamina which he possessed, and where only those who could stand the test were given the reward.

It was in the year 1868 that Andrew Engman came to America. He landed in New York City, but did not remain in the metropolis. Settling first in Galesburg, Illinois, he learned there something of the ways and customs, and the ambitions and opportunities of the people. He had only a meager education, that is, if a measure be taken of his school days, but he acquired a very full and ample education through his reading and home study, and the lessons he learned in the university of life. His first work in the new country was that of a machinist and a blacksmith, but ever alert for broader and bigger things, he acquired large ranch holdings in the State of Nebraska, while he was young in years. It was after a residence of four years in Galesburg, Illinois, that he went to Kearney, Nebraska. Here he remained for two years and then bought a large ranch in Phelps County, to which he added other acres from time to time.

The story of his early ranch life is one which brings out, against the rugged background, the wonderful character of the man. The hazards and hardships of pioneer life would soon have conquered the spirit of one less courageous. His home was a house built of sod, which served both as a place to live and as a fortress against the Indians, who at the time Mr. Engman first made his residence in that part of the country still molested the settlers to a very great degree. He braved the dangers of the western plains, the severe winters, the isolation, the privation and the desolation, in order to establish the foundation of fortune and character. This he accomplished in worthwhile achievements, thus enabling him to pass on to his family and descendants a rich legacy.

It has been well expressed by one who understands what traits of character were needed by those pioneer ranchmen and miners when he said: "The 'Andrew Engmans' of the West need not an Emily Post's 'Rules of Etiquette,' nor a scrap of parchment from a college, nor a labyrinth of laws for protection—all they ask is space and opportunity—they fill both with due consideration of their own rights and the rights of others." It is not only this country, but the whole civilized world that has profited by the work of such men as Andrew Engman. By his courage and diligence, he became one of

the most prominent and wealthy agriculturalists in this section of the country. He was always steady and dependable in everything which he undertook, and as a citizen he was one whose example was worthy of emulation by all who knew him.

Mr. Engman was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a prominent and active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, though he never sought nor desired to hold an office in that body. He belonged to and attended the Lutheran church, and was held in the highest esteem by all his fellow-citizens.

Andrew Engman married Anna Ostlin, the daughter of Andrew Ostlin, of Helsangland, Sweden, where the wedding took place. Andrew Ostlin was a farmer in Sweden. To this union there were born four children: 1. Selma, who married J. A. Lesser, of Denver, Colorado. 2. Nellie, who married Magnus Nordeen, of Denver, Colorado. 3. Francis O., resides in Roseville, California. 4. Oliver A., also resides in Roseville, California.

The death of Andrew Engman occurred November 10, 1927. He will always be remembered as one of those brave men who have left the fruits of their labors for others to enjoy, and who unselfishly and unstintingly gave to the world the best that man can give, in preparing a place where others may continue to carry on the splendid work of building up a country through use of natural resources and sturdy character infused into every enterprise.

HOW, David Flintham,

Leading Citizen.

An outstanding personage in Colorado for many busy and constructive years, David Flintham How was a leader of the Democratic party and a potent factor in the progress of various campaigns. He held many public offices in Denver and in the State and numbered among his friends the most influential people in Colorado. For many years likewise he was special agent for the legal departments of transcontinental railroads, representing half a dozen of the giant systems of the country. His personality was one of rare charm, the outgrowth of his keen intellect and warm heart.

David Flintham How was born December 1, 1866, in Jefferson City, Missouri, son of David Flintham and Cornelia (Murphy) How. The father was a building contractor at Jefferson. The education of the son was acquired during his eight grammar school years in the city of his birth. At the age of fourteen, in 1880, he moved to Leadville, Colorado, whence he moved five years later to La Hara, in the same State, in the San Luis Valley. From that district he was elected to the State Legislature when he had barely reached his majority, said to be the youngest legislator ever elected in Colorado. Beginning in 1892, he served two terms on the Democratic ticket. At this time he formed a friendship with William H. Adams, later Governor of Colorado, which became close and lasting, enduring throughout the lifetime of Mr. How. Mr. How's greatest ambition, of splendid unselfishness, was to see "Billy" Adams elected governor, and his efforts in that direction were a severe drain on his health. He was campaign manager also for the late Mayor Robert W. Speer during the last campaign of the Mayor. For six years he was appraiser

David F. Flood

for the State Land Department; for four years Deputy State Treasurer; for two, Deputy Insurance Commisioner; for two, Deputy Health Commissioner. Mr. How left the employ of the city in 1912, after having served in various offices. The following year, 1913, he began his two decades of railroad service. He was special agent of the legal departments of the Denver and Rio Grande, the Colorado and Southern, the Burlington, the Missouri and Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Santa Fé Railroad Company. His intimate knowledge of Colorado and of State affairs at the Capitol made him a valuable aid to all these companies. His work, his share in the advancement of the Democratic party, and the sport of fishing and hunting provided Mr. How with his absorbing interests in life.

On July 11, 1899, David Flintham How married, in Kansas City, Missouri, Nell E. Lyon, daughter of Horace King and Elmina (Gates) Lyon. The former was born in Trumansburg, New York, December 2, 1853; the latter in St. Joseph, Missouri, October 19, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. How were the parents of a son, David Flintham, Jr., now an attorney in Denver, Colorado, where he was born July 20, 1900.

At the age of sixty, while still at the height of his public usefulness, Mr. How died at his home, No. 1469 Madison Street, November 22, 1926. His loss was keenly felt throughout the city and State, by people in all walks of life who were his friends, and particularly by the Democratic party, of which he was a forceful and effective leader. His was a happy and successful life, centered in a charming and hospitable home, in work he loved, and in usefulness to his fellow-men.

DOBBINS, Alfred Greenfield,

Publisher.

Possessed of a definitely aggressive individuality and a pleasingly effective personality, Alfred Greenfield Dobbins, of Denver, Colorado, was one of the most successful publishers of the West, and his political and social influence was a great power in his community.

Mr. Dobbins was born in Washington, Indiana, in 1858. After receiving a public and high school education in his community, he was employed in various capacities until 1882, in which year he journeyed to Colorado. Having learned the printer's trade he quickly secured a position with the "Colorado Tribune," of Denver, as a typesetter, but after a short experience at this work he became a reporter on the "Rocky Mountain News." He remained with the "News" until 1911, during which time he rose to be one of the editors of that well-known paper. In 1911 Mr. Dobbins purchased the "Mining Gazette," of Idaho Springs, Colorado, which paper he operated successfully for many years, acquiring during that time an extensive political influence. He never held any political office other than that of chairman of the County Democratic Committee, which post he filled in 1906. He was an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and was an officer of Idaho Springs Lodge, No. 607, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Dobbins was noted as an authority on mining data, and was often consulted by many of the leading operators of the State. He had a wide acquaintanceship with most of Colorado's leading politicians, to whom he was either a highly valued political associate

or a contending force not to be lightly appraised. He was noted for his tenacity of effort in behalf of whatever he had decided to support. It is worthy of note that Mr. Dobbins was responsible for the installation of linotype machines in the West, having been the first man to operate one on the "Rocky Mountain News."

In 1893 Mr. Dobbins married, at Denver, Mattie Baker, daughter of a prominent educator, a well-known inventor and patentee of many useful mechanical devices. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins were the parents of four children: 1. Lillie, who married Paul Wallick, a leading farmer, and owner of considerable property near Denver. 2. Dora, who married a Mr. Donelly, of Idaho Springs, Colorado. 3. Dwight, engaged in business in Santa Monica, California. 4. Edna, a trained nurse, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Dobbins passed away June 30, 1927. His widow resides with her daughter in Los Angeles.

CLARK, Edgar Emerson,

Civil Engineer, Sheriff.

Few men played a more important rôle in the community of Greeley, Colorado, than did Edgar Emerson Clark, who from 1871 onward was a resident there, and for three terms of office carefully and rigorously enforced the laws in his capacity as sheriff of Weld County. Mr. Clark was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, both because of the work that he did and because of the geniality of his nature. His was a personality that readily won friends, who, once won to him, were sufficiently attracted by his character to remain true to him, instinctively recognizing in him the type of individual whose attitude was ever kindly toward his fellow-man and who would be always present with help when it was most needed. His death brought great sorrow to his many friends in Greeley, who realized that it would be difficult to replace a man of his sterling worth.

Mr. Clark was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, August 3, 1851, a son of James Marsh Clark, who was probate judge in Wisconsin and for years district judge in Indiana, and of Celestia (Maxwell) Clark, whose father was Colonel Maxwell, of Indiana, a prominent character in the Mexican War of 1848. As a boy, Edgar Emerson Clark attended the public schools in Baraboo, Sauk County, Wisconsin, and when he was a little older he removed, in 1867, with his parents and family to Tennessee. Later he left that State, and went to Minnesota, where he was living at the time when the Union Colony was organized. His parents joined that colony in Colorado when it was organized, and his brother, J. Max Clark, became in later years a widely known leader in Greeley and Northern Colorado in irrigation affairs, and in the moulding of public opinion through the medium of his influential paper, the Greeley "Tribune." It was in 1871 that Edgar Emerson Clark followed his parents to the new colony in Colorado, where he lived thereafter.

Always a diligent and enterprising sort of man, Mr. Clark performed work that was of considerable value in placing Greeley upon a thoroughly sound basis economically and industrially. Early in his career there, he joined forces with the late N. C. Meeker at the White River

Indian agency, and, by reason of a visit to his old home in Greeley, was absent from the agency at the time of the massacre in 1879. Not the least among his achievements was his civil engineering work, in the course of which he led a number of irrigation projects, notably in the later years of his life. He superintended many important ditch-digging enterprises in Northern Colorado, especially outstanding among which was the Upper and Lower Platte and Beaver construction. He was one of the builders of the Ogilvy ditch immediately below Greeley, and the irrigation project of the Posthorse and Cattle Company, of Wyoming. Upon completing this work, he removed to Eddy, New Mexico, where he superintended the construction of canals and reservoirs; but after two years he returned to Greeley.

In the fall of 1893, he became a candidate for the office of sheriff on the Populist ticket, and was elected by a small plurality. After two years of service, he was again a candidate, and was reëlected in 1895. So efficient was his administration of this office that he won great popularity in Weld County, and was elected for a third time in 1897. Ever vigilant and effective in his methods of keeping crime at a minimum, he acquired a reputation for being one of the best sheriffs that ever held office in the State; and it was in his period of office that one of the most dangerous gangs of cattle thieves in the entire southwest was broken up, after it had terrorized the people of Weld County and the adjoining counties of Nebraska and caused a loss of thousands of dollars to cattle men and property owners. In fact, it was the defeat of this gang that probably influenced Mr. Clark's election as sheriff for the third term as much as any other single factor.

Mr. Clark was a man of broad cultural attainments, fond of reading and quiet recreations. He was too busy to take part in many of the favorite sports of his fellow-men, but he did take time to be active in the fraternal life of his community. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was affiliated with the Poudre Valley Lodge, No. 12. He was always interested in all movements which he believed would bring about some great public gain to his community and State, and was willing and eager to support such movements even at the risk of a great deal of personal sacrifice.

In July, 1877, Mr. Clark married Adele Knowles, daughter of Myron Bartney and Asenath (Butler) Knowles, the former of whom was one of the most noted pioneers of the Greeley Colony, whose biography follows in this work. By this marriage there was a son, Frederick W., who practiced law in Trinidad, Colorado, for about fifteen years, was County Judge of Weld County for four years, and is now (1929) one of the leading attorneys of the county and State.

The death of Edgar Emerson Clark, early settler of Greeley, Colorado, occurred September 7, 1898, and was the occasion of widespread grieving throughout the community in which he was so widely and favorably known. Not only was his contribution to the county an outstanding one as a law enforcer, but also as a man whose influence was for the good and for the improvement of conditions and the building up of the colony in and about Greeley.

KNOWLES, Myron Bartney,

Prominent Pioneer and Business Man.

Unlike many settlers of the pioneer type, Myron Bartney Knowles took with him to the West the benefits of a thorough education and a culture acquired by reading and careful habits of life, and became one of the outstanding members of the old Greeley settlement in Colorado. What some men might have considered restrictions, Mr. Knowles regarded as attractive features of the new settlement: absolute temperance, provision for education and religious life, and the necessity of having sufficient capital upon which to live while the new colony was in the progress of development. Greeley, in those days from 1870 onward, when it was just being established by a most unusual group of men and women, was fortunate in obtaining a man who was such an active force for moral good, culture, honorable dealing both in business and private relationships, as was that sterling son of New England, Myron Bartney Knowles.

Born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 3, 1823, he was a son of Dr. Elijah and Olive (Saunders) Knowles. The father was a man of excellent Puritan ancestry, and served his country in the War of 1812 in the capacity of army surgeon; while the mother came of a well-to-do New Hampshire family. Mr. Knowles' grandfather on his father's side of the house was Simon Knowles, born in Harmony Village, New Hampshire. He traveled to Bunker Hill at the time of the historic battle at that place, and, upon learning of the turbulent situation that faced the American forces there, enlisted immediately for service, although he was only sixteen years old; and during the Revolutionary War he was General Washington's personal body-guard and orderly. The Knowles family, in the different generations, has numbered among its members some of the most highly respected citizens of their times, including the famous Sheridan Knowles, English author and playwright. The earliest settler in America was "John of the Knolls," who was knighted by the King of England "Sir John Knolls." He settled in New England at an early period in American history, and it is from him that the American branches of the family are descended.

As a boy, Myron Bartney Knowles received much of his education from his mother, who was a talented and gifted woman. Later he attended the schools of Harmony Village, and also became a student at the Exeter Academy, whose prescribed studies, including a course in law, he finished at the age of seventeen years. Subsequently he attended lectures for a year at Harvard University. While still a very young man, he was admitted to the bar at Skowhegan, Maine, and practiced his profession both there and in Lewiston, Maine. He continued the practice of his chosen profession, removing at a subsequent time to Wisconsin, where he practiced in Sheboygan, handling cases both in the city and county courts. That was in Wisconsin's territorial days, and the legal work was not so simple as it now is; for precedents had not been set. So it was that Mr. Knowles handled some of the most difficult professional tasks that could have been given to him. He remained until 1865 in Wisconsin, and then came to Omaha,

Chas. A. Gunther

Nebraska, where he remained for eight years, founding and building up a most lucrative insurance business and acquiring the confidence and patronage of the better class of business men in that city.

As his reputation and fame increased, his success became phenomenal and he was one of the most highly regarded citizens of the community; but still eager to adventure into new fields of endeavor, he came farther West, and aligned himself with those sturdy and determined pioneers who, with ideals of social structure to prompt their actions, were founding the famous colony of Greeley. All the settlers agreed that they must have a fairly large capital before they would risk their lives and those of their families in a new and undeveloped region; and the colony thus attracted a type of successful citizen that does not often abound in any single locality. Upon his arrival, Mr. Knowles started construction of a comfortable five-room cottage, and upon its completion in April, 1870, he brought his family to Colorado.

Even in this group Mr. Knowles was a most unusual sort of a pioneer—refined, cultured, broadly educated, trained and experienced in the law, astute in mind and possessed of a high sense of honor, fairness and right,—and he found little to do in his own profession and in the business in which he had been engaged; so he set himself to farming and planting fruit trees and vines, and in a few years became successful in this work, as he had been in his past endeavors.

In 1846, in Maine, Mr. Knowles was married to Asenath Butler, daughter of Joseph Butler, of that State, and niece of the historic General Ben Butler. By this marriage there were the following children: 1. Cassander, who lost his life while with the Wisconsin troops during the American Civil War. 2. Adele, who became the wife of Edgar Emerson Clark, whose biography appears on preceding pages in this work. 3. Evelyn, who became the wife of J. W. Ramsey, of Denver, Colorado. 4. Belle, who married T. N. Porter, of Denver. Two sons died early in life.

The death of Myron Bartney Knowles occurred December 31, 1913, after a life that had been both long and useful, death having come when he was almost ninety-one years old. Few men who came to Greeley, Colorado, with the famous Union Colony were better loved or more highly regarded by their fellow settlers and by their many friends throughout the country. His life was quiet, but earnestly lived. He wasted little time, never belonged to clubs, preferring to spend most of his energies in the development of his mind and in some way improving the lives of his fellow-men. One of the few games that he enjoyed was chess, for at one time he won a championship chess game when playing against nationally known experts; and he also was fond of billiards, which he rightfully considered a game of great skill. Mr. Knowles was, in the highest sense of the word, a gentleman; was frequently on the lecture platforms of the Redpath Lecture Bureau; was a student, a scholar of keen scientific judgment, and of a highly developed literary ability, and—to put it briefly—one of Colorado's greatest citizens.

GUENTHER, Charles Albert,

Petroleum Engineer.

An engineer of brilliant ability, a leader

in the development of Wyoming's natural resources, Charles Albert Guenther was prominent in the affairs of his adopted State until the time of his death. He was a man of aggressive determination and will power, far-seeing and resourceful, who early sensed the marvelous opportunities of Wyoming and resolved to make them his own. By his many successes he contributed notably to the growth and progress of the State in whose prosperity he shared

Mr. Guenther was born in Bizbee, Arizona, on November 23, 1882, a member of an old American family and a son of parents of prominence. He received his early education in the public schools of Arizona and later attended technical school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He returned to Arizona, and when still a young man supervised the installation of a great deal of mining machinery in the mines of that State. Even at this early day in his career, his obvious ability and energy won him wide reputation as an engineer. Later, for a time, Mr. Guenther acted as mechanical engineer and supervisor of a large Chicago firm of engineers, installing vacuum plants in public buildings, churches, schools, factories, and other places where they might be needed. In 1917 he first came to Wyoming and from that time made the State his home. Entering business independently as a petroleum engineer he was immediately successful, the power of his enthusiasm winning the confidence of those whom he approached, and his profound knowledge of this field, repeatedly demonstrated, bringing him a highly prosperous business. Some years later, Mr. Guenther organized a large oil developing company, called the Derrick Oil Company, which was instrumental in bringing into operation many of the oil fields of the State, the returns from this enterprise, both financially and in the general progress of the State's industries, completely justifying Mr. Guenther's predictions. For his wide vision, his initiative, and capacity for executive detail, Mr. Guenther received many honors and fine tributes.

Politically a member of the Republican party, he was active in party affairs in Wyoming, serving as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and at another time as treasurer of this committee. Regardless of their source, however, Mr. Guenther always heartily supported worthy civic enterprises. He contributed liberally, also, to charitable movements, and was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he was a member of Ashler Lodge, of Douglas, Wyoming, and a member of other Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Guenther was also a member of the Detroit Engineers' Society, and of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago.

On October 26, 1910, at Duluth, Minnesota, Charles Albert Guenther married Violet Marie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, her father a cabinetmaker of that city. Of this marriage there are three children: Robert S., Virginia Elizabeth, and Dorothy Marilyn.

Mr. Guenther died on September 29, 1923, in the Burlington Railroad disaster at Cold Creek, Wyoming. His passing was a source of deepest sorrow to all those who knew him—his friends. Throughout the years of a life all too short, he loyally worked toward the development of the great empire of the West, giving his al-

Rafael Díaz.

legiance to the highest ideals, and the extent of the progress of this great work is the measure of his great success.

DIAZ, Rafaelo,

Operatic and Concert Tenor.

One of that constantly growing group of American-born musical stars of the first magnitude, Mr. Diaz has been before American audiences, both on the operatic and concert stage, since 1911. Received with great acclaim at the occasion of his first appearance, his beautiful lyric tenor voice, magnificently trained and used, his fine stage presence, his great histrionic talents, and his evident enthusiasm for his art, have gained him since then ever-increasing fame and appreciation from the music-loving public of this and other countries. Today he is considered one of the really great high lyric tenors, and his appearances as a member of the famous New York Metropolitan Opera Company and on concert tours invariably are met with enthusiastic receptions.

Rafaelo Diaz was born in San Antonio, Texas, a son of Rafaelo and Rose (Umscheid) Diaz. His father, who died in 1894, was a native of Cuba, in which country and later in San Antonio he was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. The older Mr. Diaz was a supporter of his native country's struggles for liberation from the Spanish yoke, and as a result found it necessary to leave Cuba, settling at that time in San Antonio. On his mother's side Mr. Diaz is of German extraction, his maternal grandfather, Frank Umscheid, having come to the United States from Frankfort-on-the-Main and settled in Texas. Young Diaz received his early education in the German-English School of San Antonio, and later became a student successively at the West Texas Military Academy and at St. Mary's College, both of San Antonio. He graduated from the latter at the age of seventeen years and at that time decided to follow a musical career. This decision was the natural result of an early display of marked musical talent, which in the beginning seemed to indicate a notable career as a pianist. He had commenced the study of piano music when he was only eleven years old, and by the time he had graduated from college he had made such marked progress and had shown such definite musical talent, that no other career except a musical one was ever considered by him. In order to continue his studies he went to Germany. His father's early death, after he had lost his fortune by his adherence to the cause of Cuba's liberation, threw the young music student very much on his own resources, and the problem of financing his European trip offered many difficulties. In those days Mr. Diaz was a very ardent admirer of Paderewski, and he even went so far as to write to this great artist, applying in his letter for the privilege of serving him as valet. However, he received no answer, and finally solved the difficulty of how to get to Germany by going there in the steerage of a steamship, which in those days involved a great many more inconveniences and sacrifices than it does today. At first he intended to remain abroad for one year, but this initial period eventually was stretched out to six years. He became a piano student at the famous Stern Conservatory in Berlin, and made very good progress indeed. During that time he frequently supported

himself by giving English lessons, being happy to accept as low a compensation for this work as twenty-five cents an hour. At the end of the first three years in Berlin he discovered, more or less by accident, that he was the possessor of an unusually fine tenor voice. It took him some time to adjust himself to the thought of giving up his ambition to become a piano virtuoso, and instead of that to devote himself to a career as a vocal artist. However, after consulting all of the leading vocal teachers in Berlin, their almost unanimous judgment to the effect that his voice was well worth any effort to train and develop it, finally convinced him.

Among those who encouraged him most strongly in those days was Etelka Gerster, the world-famous diva, who even then was a great admirer of Mr. Diaz' voice. She advised him very strongly to go to Italy for his vocal training, considering the teaching methods of Italian maestros better suited to his needs than those of German teachers. He followed this suggestion and became a student of one of the most famous of the Italian teachers of that period, Vincenzo Sabatini, amongst whose many pupils, who later gained fame and fortune as vocal artists, was, to mention only one of the most famous, John McCormack. While he was a pupil of Sabatini, he had the good fortune to enlist the interest of a wealthy California lady, who made it possible to defray his expenses, at least for some time, by employing him as interpreter and guide. In order to continue his studies still further, he also eventually secured a loan of three hundred and fifty dollars, having by that time gained full confidence in his future as a vocal artist. While he was still in Italy, Henry Russell, manager of the Boston Opera Company, heard him and immediately engaged him as a member of his well-known company, then second in fame only to the Metropolitan Company. In order to still further prepare himself for his operatic work, he went to Paris for six months for the purpose of studying there a repertoire of French rôles. In 1911 he returned to the United States, and in the fall of that year he made his début as an operatic tenor, and indeed, his first appearance before any audience, with the Boston Opera Company in Otello, singing the rôle of Cassio in that opera. This occasion was made the more memorable, because the cast that evening also included Emma Eames, who sang at that time for the last time in public. Mr. Diaz' success was immediate. He won not only the applause of a very critical audience, but also gained high praise from the professional music critics. Though the time which he had actually spent in preparing himself for an operatic career was much shorter than is usually found necessary, undoubtedly a result of his long previous studies of the piano, and of the fact that nature had endowed him with great musical talents, he proved a very valuable addition to the Boston company, of which he was one of the most versatile members. He remained with that company only one year, having attracted the attention of Oscar Hammerstein, one of the keenest judges of musical talent, and having been promptly engaged by him for the new opera company, which that impresario was then assembling for his new Lexington Avenue Opera House in New York City. However, this venture of Mr. Hammerstein's enterprise was fated never to be

carried out, and Mr. Diaz' début in opera in New York City was postponed for the time being. The young tenor was then engaged for one season as assistant artist by Mme. Emma Tetrazzini and sang with her during one of her lengthy tours of the United States, being everywhere received with much appreciation. Before long he had an audition before M. Gatti-Casazza, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and immediately was engaged by him. Since then he has been continuously one of the most valuable members of this famous aggregation of musical artists. His New York début took place January 5, 1918, on which occasion he sang the rôle of Nicias in "Thais," with Geraldine Farrar in the heroine's part. Again he met with instant success, being equally well received by the audience and by the music critics.

During the years which have passed since then, he has added many rôles to his repertoire, which now includes, among others: The Astrologer in "Le Coq d'Or"; Jonas in "Le Prophète"; Tonio, in "The Daughter of the Regiment"; Oberon in the opera of that name; Leopold in "La Juive"; the Czar in "Snegourotchka"; Dimitri in "Boris Godonoff"; Tybalt in "Romeo et Juliette"; and the leading tenor rôle in Cadman's "Shanewis," which he created at its first performance in the Hollywood Bowl, in June, 1925. He also had an important rôle in Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman," in which he sang with great success about fifty times. Though Mr. Diaz' appearances always are greeted by all music critics with remarkable uniformity of approval, the rôle in which he is, perhaps, more admired than in any other is that of the Astrologer in "Le Coq d'Or," in which he has appeared with the Metropolitan Opera Company every time this opera has been performed, and for the absolutely perfect interpretation of which he will always remain famous. Second only to his fame as an operatic artist is his reputation as a concert singer. He has appeared at various times in many parts of this country, and has invariably been received by very large audiences and with the greatest enthusiasm. In many of his appearances on the concert stage he has sung together with some of the other vocal stars of this country. He has also had the honor of appearing as soloist with many of the leading vocal organizations and at several well-known music festivals. Many of his choicest renditions have been recorded, his work in this field of the art of music being done exclusively for the Columbia Phonograph Company.

Mr. Diaz' voice is a typical lyric tenor, very high in range, very clear, and of remarkable appeal. His interpretations are always not only musically perfect, but also invariably give proof of a very great histrionic talent. Still another outstanding characteristic of his is an unusually clear enunciation, resulting from his perfect command of English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. To quote here any number of criticisms made of his appearances by all the leading music critics of the United States, would necessitate not only a great deal of space, but would also involve much repetition of laudatory comments. For, though music critics frequently disagree as to the value and merit of an artist's performance, and this is true even in respect to some of the greatest artists of all times, they have always shown a remarkable unanimity in

praising Mr. Diaz, who fully deserves this, because he always gives his audiences only his very best art and always seems to be in perfect voice. However, one critical estimate of his art, recently made by one of the leading musical authorities in this country, John J. Becker, Mus. Dr., who occupies the American Composers Foundation chair of Musical Composition at the College of St. Mary's of the Spring, East Columbus, Ohio, sums up so completely and accurately the outstanding qualities of Mr. Diaz' voice and art, that to quote part of it will give a clearer understanding of his accomplishments than to quote any number of other criticisms. Dr. Becker says:

> It is a pleasure to find one tenor now singing in opera and upon the concert platform, Rafaelo Diaz, who possesses musicianship of the finest attainment. . . . He has built upon that sound musicianship of his a glorious voice, sympathetic and beautiful in quality, suited to any operatic rôle he may desire to sing. His intonation, his enunciation and pronunciation, his perfect control of all those elements necessary to beautiful singing are technically perfect,—he has an impeccable technic. A review of his songs and operatic repertory reveals Diaz as an artist of the most discriminating taste and, let me say too, of daring, for he is not afraid to sing songs of the ultra-modern or modern idiom, as well as those of the composers of the past. . . . Rafaelo Diaz is a great artist.

Of his private life little can be reported. For so devoted is Mr. Diaz to his art, a devotion dating back to his early boyhood days, that his other activities are comparatively limited. He is deeply interested in literature and is a great reader. His favorite form of recreation is hiking. In respect to his religious convictions he is a Theosophist. He is not married and, when not on tour, makes his home in New York City.

KELLOGG, Frederick T.,

Prominent Business Executive.

The State of Massachusetts and city of Springfield suffered the loss of one of their foremost citizens in the passing of Frederick T. Kellogg, able business man, successful financier, liberal contributor to all worthy philanthropies, devout churchman, lover of classical music and superior singing, and intensely interested in all of the higher objectives of life.

The family of which Frederick T. Kellogg was a member was among the oldest and most prominent in the State, and several of its individuals participated in the founding of what are today among the largest corporations and other enterprises of their kind. The father of Mr. Kellogg, Philo P. Kellogg, from whom the son undoubtedly inherited many of his most outstanding qualities, organized, among other great businesses, the P. P. Kellogg Envelope Company, which achieved great industrial success under his able direction; and in later years, after the enterprise had come under the capable executive leadership of his son, Frederick T., the latter still further increased the scope of its operations, and eventually merged the company with the United States Envelope Company, a vast concern composed of a number of related enterprises, all of which were deemed of sufficient importance to continue to function, as does the Kellogg Company, under their original names, though forming a component part of the United States Envelope Company, the parent corporation.

Melvin L. Anderson

Frederick T. Kellogg was a native of the town of Palmer, Hampden County, Massachusetts. As before mentioned, his father was Philo P. Kellogg, while his mother was S. Caroline (Henshaw) Kellogg. The family removed from Palmer to Springfield when Frederick had come into his tenth year, and the lad immediately became a student in the public schools of his adopted city.

Subsequent to the death of his father, Frederick T. Kellogg assumed the managership for the able capitalist, but during the latter years of his life, he practically retired from all participation in business affairs, although the scope of his many interests rendered impossible complete abandonment. Mr. Kellogg was financially interested in a number of corporations, among which was the United States Envelope Company; but he steadfastly declined to burden himself with the attendant responsibilities which acceptance in directorates, proffered by numerous other companies, would have placed upon his shoulders. Owner of large realty holdings, both in Springfield and New York City, he at one time included among his properties the Walcott Hotel, situated at Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. One of his most prized interests, in which he took great pleasure during the declining years of his career, was his dairy farm comprising four hundred and fifty acres in Hampden, the result of his having consolidated the Sessions, Butterworth, Robbins, and Casey farms, which he acquired by purchase in 1912. He conducted the dairy project upon the most modern principles dictated by science, and frequently had as many as one hundred and twenty-five head of blooded cattle of the finest pedigree on the premises.

Although of a most kindly and affable demeanor, Mr. Kellogg was nevertheless of a most modest and retiring disposition. Both prior to and after relegating the direction of his large interests to others, he was most active in the support of meritorious projects, regardless of the time that such associations would of necessity demand of him. He was a most consistent attendant of the South Congregational Church, which institution never wanted for any assistance that it was in the power of Mr. Kellogg to give. Possessed of all the qualities of the true connoisseur, he was a rapt listener in the presence of a gifted singer or musician, and was himself so talented.

Frederick T. Kellogg came into this world, May 7, 1859. He passed to his eternal reward, January 19, 1926, in the sixty-seventh year of a well-rounded life devoted incessantly to good deeds, and their equivalent, constructive building of enterprises which serve as an imperishable memorial to him who, by their conception, bequeathed to future generations the opportunity to likewise achieve, and by so doing, become blessed by men of years to come.

ANDERSON, Meta Louise,

Psychologist and Educator.

Having become interested early in her career as a teacher in the study of psychology and especially in that of defective children, Miss Anderson today (1929) is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on the subject of the education of defective and problem children through the public schools. Unlike

many other authorities on scientific subjects, she has always devoted most of her time to practical work, possessing to a remarkable degree the ability to translate the results of her studies and investigations into practice and to impart her experience and knowledge to others. For almost two decades she has been at the head of the work for defective children in the school system of Newark, New Jersey, and today her achievements in that field are regarded as among the most successful of the many similar attempts to solve the difficult problem of how to deal with defective children in the public schools. Her work has not only been distinguished by great originality and by the remarkable success she has achieved, but has also served as a model to many other psychologists and educators, and the beneficial influence which she has exerted through it on large numbers of defective and problem children has saved most of them from defeat in life's battle, and has conferred incalculable benefits on society at large. Dr. Henry H. Goddard, one of the leading psychologists of this country, and recognized all over the world as an authority on the treatment of defectives, in his introduction to one of Miss Anderson's books, speaks of her as a genius in her particular field, and credits her with having been the first to work out a complete program for the education of defective children in the public schools, "free from all tradition of the methods with normal children and based only on the needs of the children in her care, the procedure being constantly modified and corrected by the results." He also states it as his belief that nowhere has the problem been so thoroughly worked out, and a course of training evolved so perfectly adapted to the needs of the mentality of the children and marked by such a complete appreciation of those needs, as in Miss Anderson's schools in Newark.

Meta Louise Anderson was born in Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of the late Eli Samuel and Henrietta (Crum) Anderson, and a member of a family of Scotch origin, her paternal grandfather having come to the United States from Scotland. Her parents having died early in life, she was reared to years of womanhood by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Weeks, of Babylon, Long Island, of whom the aunt is now deceased. She received her early education in the public grammar and high schools of Babylon and then became a student at the State Normal School in Jamaica, Long Island, New York. Later she studied at New York University, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1915, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1922. In the meantime she had taken up active work as a teacher in the public schools of New York City, with which she was connected from 1902 until 1910. Since the latter year she has been director of the Binet Schools and Classes in Newark, New Jersey, the name under which the schools and classes instituted by that city's public school system for the benefit of defective children are known. There she is solving with remarkable success the difficult problem of how to train defective children in the public schools, working along original lines and basing her methods on her conviction that defective children are children with very definite mental limitations, that they would never be able to do more than make a meager living, and that they must

always be under the guidance and direction of a more intelligent person. For that reason her pupils are trained to do some sinple thing which would be useful. Her interest is in problem children of any sort. As a result of her work thousands of defective children have been saved from becoming anti-social beings and public charges, while the education of many more thousands of normal children has been speeded up and made more effective, by grouping the defectives in special classes and schools, and thus removing from every normal classroom a hindering and frequently a really bad influence. Her work is carried on in a spirit of helpfulness, happiness and humanity, akin to the spirit which animates the philanthropic bodies of today who are taking the wreckage left so abundantly by the World War and helping it to assume once more a place of usefulness in human society, not by attempting the impossible feat of turning a mentally or physically abnormal being into a normal person, but by training it to do those things that it can do in spite of its limitations. Miss Anderson's achievements have inspired many others to work along similar lines, and her methods have been studied by numerous other educators and psychologists, while school systems in many other parts of the country have adopted them either in part or in entirety. This part of her work has also been extensively furthered by her activities as a lecturer and instructor. During 1912-17 she was a lecturer at New York University, and since 1924 she has been an instructor in psychology at that institution. She has also lectured at the summer sessions of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and of the San Francisco State Teachers' College, California, as well as at many educational conferences. During the World War she served as head reconstruction aid in the psychiatric hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces during 1918-19, and as director of industrial education of the Serbian Child Welfare Commission Relief during 1919-20. She is a frequent contributor to educational and other journals, and the author of several books, including: "Education of Defectives," "Results of Retests of Defective Children," "Study of Defective Children in Regard to Their Stability or Instability," "How to Educate the Defective Children in the Public Schools," "Type of Education Best Adapted to Retarded Children," "Maladjustment of Children in School," and "An Account of the Work of the Reconstruction Aides in the A. E. F. for the Neuropsychiatric History of the World War."

The last named, in 1928, was still in process of publication. Miss Anderson's work has led her to believe that high-grade defective children can be made a very effective part of the community, and her more recent articles have dealt with that subject. She is a member of the National Education Association, the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New Jersey State Teachers' Association. Her clubs include the Pen and Brush Club of New York, and the Contemporary Club of Newark, New Jersey, and she is also a member of Pi Lambda Theta Sorority.

Miss Anderson is not married, and makes her home at the Grosvenor Hotel, No. 35 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HARRINGTON, Lewis Wentworth,

Manufacturer.

One of the foremost authorities on roofing and waterproofing problems in the United States is Lewis Wentworth Harrington, of New York City, who is recognized as an expert in this important specialty throughout the building trades.

Mr. Harrington was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1844, a son of Stephen Harrington, and a descendant of old families, whose members have been leaders in different phases of life both in England and America. The earliest record of the Harrington family in America is that of Robert Harrington, who came in 1634 from England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where the family stayed for three generations. Lewis Wentworth Harrington's mother was Sarah Batchelder Holbrook, daughter of Sally Goddard, who was a daughter of Benjamin Goddard, a Revolutionary soldier and a "minute-man," from Grafton, Massachusetts, and a descendant on her mother's side of the house from the "Mayflower." Stephen Harrington, who took Sarah Batchelder Holbrook for his wife, was a prominent builder in his day, and he erected many of the big cotton factories of New England. He was born December 14, 1806, in Westboro, Massachusetts, son of Thomas Wentworth Harrington, 1774. Stephen Harrington died in 1886, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Lewis Wentworth Harrington obtained his early education in the public schools and the high school of Worcester, Massachusetts. During the Civil War he was engaged in mechanical and engineering work for the Government. In 1870 he entered the employment of the T. New Co., manufacturers of roofing in New York. In 1871 Mr. New invented and patented Membrane Waterproofing, for use in constructing watertight cellars, vaults, bridges, tunnels, etc., using saturated felt, cotton cloth or burlap, in making a watertight fabric. In 1874, Mr. New invented and patented the T. New Tile Paved Roof, which is now, after a test of one-half a century, standard roofing for the best type of buildings, all over North America. In the working out of the practical details of these patents, Mr. Harrington was in close collaboration with Mr. New. Mr. New died in 1902, and Mr. Harrington has since been the president of the company.

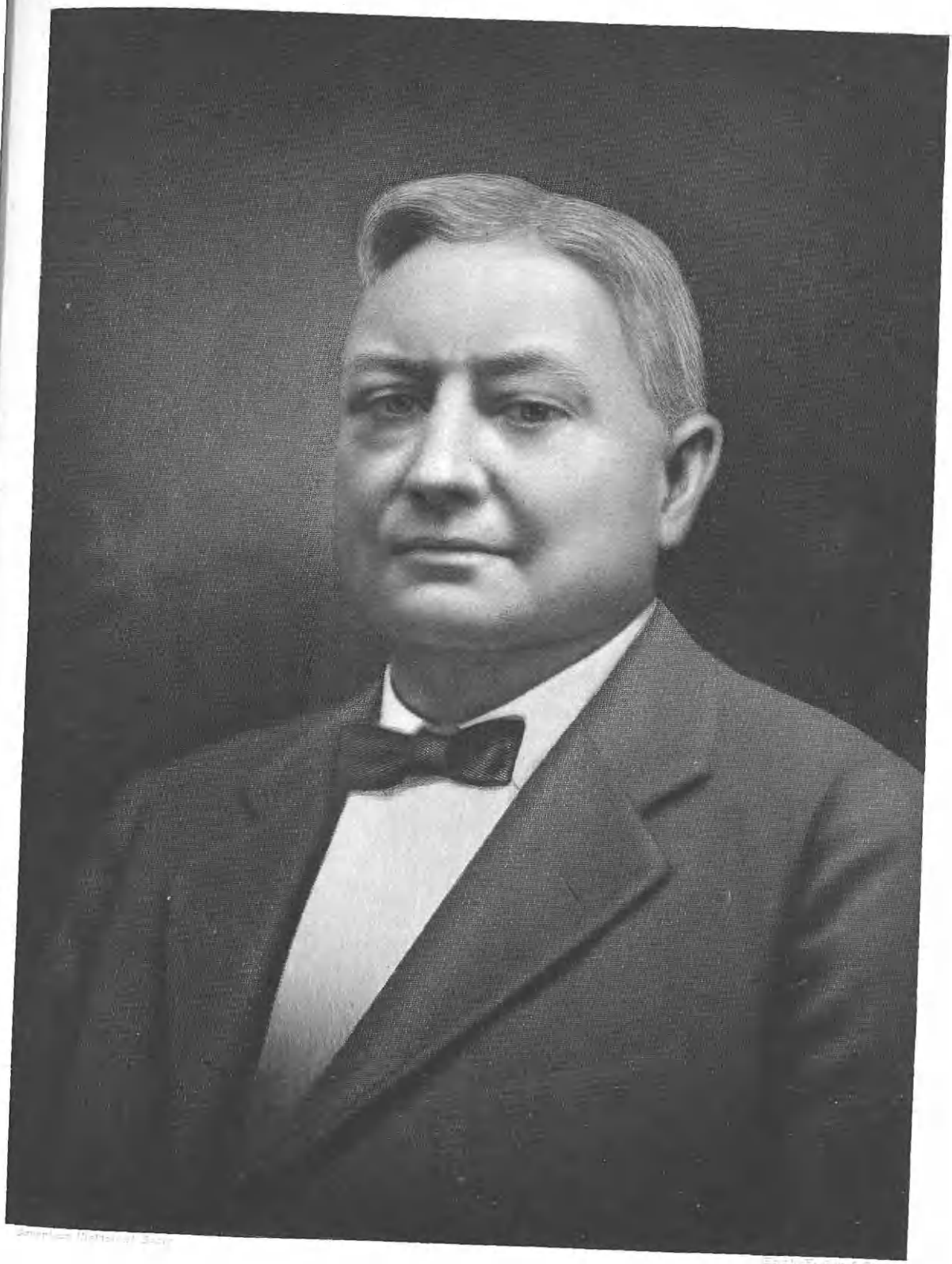
In politics Mr. Harrington is a Republican, from Fremont to Hoover. His religious ties were with the Congregational church. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Founders and Patriots, and other societies.

On April 21, 1874, Mr. Harrington was married to Mary Young Taylor, who died June 11, 1925, at the age of seventy-five. They had two sons: 1. Wentworth Lewis, born in 1875, who is now in business with his father. 2. James Taylor, born in 1877, a well-known surgeon at Poughkeepsie, New York.

NOTREBE, Eugene Price,

Surgeon.

With the death of Dr. Eugene Price Notrebe, one of Denver, Colorado's, prominent physicians and surgeons, that city lost not only a professional man of the highest skill, but also one of intense public spirit and of extensive philanthropy—a man who was ever alert to



Dr. Eugene P. Notrebe

assist others in trouble or need, both by kindly and practical advice and by material aid. As an example of his generosity, it is known that he paid for the education of thirteen young people, meeting every expense, including college fees, out of his own pocket, and but few outside of those who were the recipients of his bounty ever knew of his liberality. His death was a loss to his city, his State, and, indeed, to the whole country. A man of fervent loyalty, of the highest skill as a surgeon, of wisely directed liberality, and of splendid and far-seeing judgment, his passing was a severe shock to his community and a vacancy was left which it will be hard to fill.

Dr. Notrebe was born in Arkansas Post, Arkansas, July 4, 1864, the son of Napoleon Notrebe, the latter a wealthy planter, who also owned a large manufacturing business, and who died during Dr. Notrebe's infancy. Frederick Notrebe, the grandfather of the Dr. Notrebe of whom this is a record, was the pioneer of the family in this country and he had a most interesting and adventurous career. He came to the United States some time between 1806 and 1816, after serving gallantly in the French Army throughout the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte. Although affiliated by blood ties to one of the royal families of France, Mr. Notrebe was an intense Republican, and when Napoleon established himself upon the throne of the Bourbon kings, he left his native land for the New World and domiciled himself with others of his compatriots in Arkansas. There he built a palatial home, where he entertained his friends and passing strangers with the courtesy and hospitality of one of the grand seigniors of France. In 1849 he made a business trip to New Orleans, where he was stricken with cholera, and died. His son, Napoleon, was the father of Dr. Notrebe.

The early education of Dr. Notrebe was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his community, after which he attended Fayetteville (Arkansas) College. He then entered upon his medical studies at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, specializing in surgery. Later he took some post-graduate work with Dr. Pratt in the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Chicago, Illinois, after which he started practice at Boonville, Mississippi, where he remained for seven years, during which time he acquired a large and remunerative clientele. He then returned to Chicago where, for some time, he was Dr. Pratt's assistant in the latter's sanitarium. Springfield, Missouri, was the next town in which he practiced, and then for a number of years he was located in Kansas City, Missouri. He quickly became known as one of the cleverest surgeons in that city, and the Pullman Company offered him the superintendency of a hospital that corporation proposed establishing at Lake Lucerne, near Eureka Springs. In declining the offer Dr. Notrebe advised against the proposed location on account of its inacessibility and after some little consideration the Pullman Company bowed to his judgment and foresight. Colorado then attracted his attention and he purchased a large ranch near Denver, later erecting several large and ultra-modern apartments near the State Capitol, on Capitol Hill. Dr. Notrebe's chief recreation was traveling and, in addition, he was a lover of good music and of the

opera. It was while on a tour of the world that he met his wife, a type of the true Southerner, charming, hospitable and gracious.

It was on September 27, 1927, that Dr. Notrebe married Mrs. Linnie Eunice Thomas, at New York City, following the voyage on which they had been fellow-travelers. They returned to the home which Dr. Notrebe had established at No. 1376 Pearl Street, Denver, and it was there that Dr. Notrebe passed away on January 3, 1928, after a short illness.

The news of the death of this greatly beloved and prominent citizen came as a severe shock to his host of friends in Denver and throughout Colorado and Arkansas. It was hard for them to realize that they had lost such a true friend and loyal companion, and the expressions of sorrow and sympathy that were received by Mrs. Notrebe were deep and sincere. It was everywhere conceded that with the death of Dr. Notrebe there passed a splendid example of the true Southern gentleman in every sense of the word, a man of courtesy and dignity, unaffected by rank or pomp, and always ready to give freely of his service to others.

GRAHAM, Arthur Butler,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

Arthur Butler Graham, a prominent member of the Bar of New York City, has of late years become known for his success as a counselor in the trial of cases. On both the maternal and paternal sides Mr. Graham traces descent from ancestors who were builders of the nation's life and institutions and diligent and unselfish upholders of its causes in peace and war.

(I) Rev. John Graham, son of Andrew Graham, was born in 1694, but authorities differ as to the locality in which he was born. On the one hand he is supposed to be a native of Edinburgh, on the other of Belfast, Ireland, to which place his father had gone from Scotland. All agree that he was an attendant of Glasgow University, from which he was graduated in 1714. He also studied medicine and theology at Edinburgh. Evidence seems to point to the fact that he joined a company emigrating from the valley of the Bann, between counties Antrim and Londonderry in the northeastern part of Ireland, and with six hundred to eight hundred Scotch Presbyterians, emigrated in five ships, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, August 4, 1718. He resided first at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he married (first), January 8, 1720, Love, born August, 1702, but died after a few years of married life. He married (second) Abigail Chauncy, the daughter of the famous Dr. Isaac Chauncy, and the great-granddaughter of Rev. Charles Chauncy, third president of Harvard College. The Chauncy family traces its ancestry direct to the Emperor Charlemagne, King Alfred the Great, Siward, the Saxon. He settled as the first minister in Stafford, Connecticut, May 25, 1723, where he was pastor until 1731. After a short residence at Lebanon, Connecticut, he settled in Woodbury, second parish, January 17, 1733, where he remained pastor until death. He was a learned theologian, a consistent and devoted pastor, revered for his piety, and widely influential in church affairs. He made during his ministry two visits to England and Scot-

Arthur Butler Graham

land, each a successful mission to procure books for Yale College, from which he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Child of the first marriage: 1. John, graduate of Yale College, 1740, pastor West Suffield, Connecticut, and died in 1796; he had a son Sylvester (1794-1851), noted lecturer. Children of second marriage: 2. Robert, successful physician at White Plains, New York, and Judge of the Common Pleas and of the Admiralty Court. 3. Chauncy, graduate of Yale, 1747; pastor of Fishkill, New York; died in 1784. 4. Andrew, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth; married Daniel Ball in 1744. 6. Love, baptized October 5, 1732; married (first) John Brinkerhoff; (second) Rev. Jonathan Lie, first minister settled at Salisbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1744; sons, Chauncy Lee, D.D., and Robert; and daughter, Love. 7. Sarah, born in Woodbury, Connecticut, March 18, 1735; married Gideon Hurd, May 20, 1752, son of Nathan and Eunice (Hinman) Hurd. 8. Abigail, born March 13, 1737, died young. 9. Richard Crouch, born March 11, 1739; graduated at Yale College in 1760; died in 1771, leaving a son, William D. 10. Abigail, born August 23, 1741; married, in 1772, John Hinman.

(Cothren—"History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut," pp. 554-555; Fowler—"Memorials of the Chauncys," pp. 228-231.)

(II) Dr. Andrew Graham, son of Rev. John and Abigail (Chauncy) Graham, was born in 1729 and died in 1785. He was of Southbury and Woodbury, Connecticut. He was a famous physician and surgeon in the Revolutionary War, being one of the first to enlist in the cause of the colonies. He was made a prisoner of war, and was confined in the Old Dutch Church, New York, for several years, and the hardships endured were the direct cause of his death. Andrew Graham married, June 5, 1753, Martha Curtis, daughter of Nathan and Martha (Preston) Curtis (q. v.). Children: 1. Curtis, born in 1754. 2. Martha, born in 1756. 3. Andrew. 4. Isaac Gilbert, of whom further. 5. Mary Ann, baptized in 1762. 6. John A., baptized June 10, 1764. 7. Nathan B., born in 1767. 8. William H., born in 1770. 9. Molly Matilda, born in 1775.

(Cothren—"History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 548.)

Martha (Curtis) Graham, born in March, 1737, was descended from William Curtis, who embarked in the ship "Lion," June 22, 1632, and arrived at Scituate, Massachusetts, December 16. His son was John Curtis, who married, and had a son Israel. Israel Curtis was born in 1644, married Rebecca, and had a son, Ensign John Curtis, born in 1670, died in 1754. He served in the early wars, and married Johannah. Their son was Stephen Curtis, who married Sarah Minor (q. v.). Their son was Nathan Curtis, born in 1701, died in 1761. He married Martha Preston (q. v.). Their daughter was the Martha Curtis above, who married Dr. Andrew Graham.

William Preston, the son of a baronet of Nova Scotia, emigrated in 1635 from Yorkshire to Massachusetts, settling at New Haven. He married Mary, and their son was Hackaliah, born in 1643, who married Emma Fairchild. Their son was William Preston, born in 1676. He married Martha Judson, daughter of John Judson. Among their children was Martha, born in 1709, who married Nathan Curtis (q. v.).

(Cothren—"History of Ancient Woodbury," Vol. I, p. 664.)

Thomas Minor emigrated to America in 1630. He married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer. He died at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1690. One of his sons was Captain John Minor, who was born, in 1634. He was of Woodbury, Connecticut. He married, October 19, 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Booth. Their daughter Sarah, born June 19, 1678, married Stephen Curtis (q. v.).

(III) Dr. Isaac Gilbert Graham, son of Andrew and Martha (Curtis) Graham, was born at Southbury, Parish, September 10, 1760. He studied medicine with his father and was assistant surgeon in the army under Washington at West Point, where he was present at several engagements. At the close of the war he began practicing at Unionville, Westchester County, New York, where he lived more than sixty years. He died at Unionville, September 13, 1848. He married Auley Banker Garrison. Children: 1. Dr. Andrew Frederick, settled in Ohio. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Gilbert, of Unionville, New York. 4. Betsey, married Benjamin Scofield. 5. Pattie, married S. Newman. 6. Harriet, married A. Wordon.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 441, 548, 549.)

(IV) Dr. Henry Graham, son of Dr. Isaac Gilbert and Auley Banker (Garrison) Graham, was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1788. He served as captain in the War of 1812. Dr. Graham lost his life in the discharge of his duties as physician during the cholera epidemic in New York City. He died May 31, 1828.

(*Ibid.*, p. 549; "American Ancestry," Vol. VIII, pp. 92-93.)

Dr. Henry Graham married Sarah Requa, daughter of John Requa, a soldier in the Revolution. She was born in 1791 and died in 1828. Children: 1. Curtis Burr of whom further. 2. Colonel John Requa, born in 1818; married Sarah Goff, and had four daughters. 3. Andrew, married Sarah Oakley. There were possibly other children.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XLI, p. 284; Vol. LXXX, p. 226.)

(V) Curtis Burr Graham, son of Dr. Henry and Sarah (Requa) Graham, was of Washington, District of Columbia. He married Hannah More Butler.

(VI) Henry Sylvester Graham, son of Curtis Burr and Hannah More (Butler) Graham, was born October 11, 1848. He married Charlotte Porter, who was descended from John Porter of Hingham and Salem, Massachusetts, who married Mary; through their son Samuel, who married Hannah Dodge, daughter of William Dodge of Beverly, Massachusetts, and died en route to Barbadoes in 1660. The next generation was John Porter, son of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, who was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1658, and whose wife was Lydia. Of their children was Benjamin, who was born in Wenham in 1691-2, and married Sarah Tyler, daughter of Moses Tyler. The line of descent in the next generation is through Benjamin Porter, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tyler) Porter, who married, in 1744, Ruth Foster, of Andover, Massachusetts, and they had twelve children. Their son Tyler Porter was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, April 27, 1757, and died in Sebago, Maine,

September 15, 1842. He married, January 7, 1782, Mrs. (?) Abigail Johnson, of Andover, Massachusetts. Children: Tyler, Jonathan, Ruth, Stephen, Benjamin, Rufus, of whom further, and Henry. Rufus Porter, son of Tyler and Abigail (Johnson) Porter, was born, according to Boxford, Massachusetts, Vital Records, at West Boxford, May 1, 1792, and served in the Portland Light Infantry in the War of 1812. He was the founder and first editor of the "Scientific American." Rufus Porter married Eunice Poore (?). They had, according to Billerica, Massachusetts, Vital Records, the following children: 1. Stephen Twombly, born in Portland, Maine, August 16, 1816. 2. Mary Bradbury, born in Portland, Maine, June 29, 1818. 3. Rufus King, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 9, 1820. 4. Frances Augustus (twin), born June 29, 1823. 5. Sylvanus Frederick (twin), of whom further. 6. John Randolph, born December 5, 1825. 7. Edward Leroy, born July 31, 1827. 8. Ellen Augusta, born June 19, 1831. 9. Washington Irving, born October 1, 1834, died in 1836. Sylvanus Frederick Porter (also given Frederick Sylvanus), son of Rufus and Eunice Porter, married Charlotte Butler. A daughter of this marriage was Charlotte Porter, who married Henry Sylvester Graham.

(J. W. Porter—"Richard Porter Genealogy," pp. 229, 230, 291, Wenham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, pp. 157, 217; Boxford, Massachusetts, Vital Records, pp. 4, 78, 79, 190, 191, 259; "Appleton Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. V., p. 79; Billerica, Massachuestts, Vital Records, pp. 152, 385.)

The first ancestor of the Butler family to settle in America was Deacon Richard Butler, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632, and was made freeman in 1634. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and was representative to the General Court from 1656-1660. Descended from this American progenitor was Stephen Butler, who was born in Branford, Connecticut, November 22, 1736, and died in Harwinton, Connecticut, August 24, 1807. He married Sarah Rossiter. (Rossiter Line VI.) They were the parents of several children, of whom one son, Stephen, was born in 1759, died in 1846. Charlotte Butler, daughter of Stephen Butler married Sylvanus Frederick Porter. They were the parents of Charlotte (Porter) Graham, mother of Arthur Butler Graham.

(VII) Arthur Butler Graham, son of Henry Sylvester and Charlotte (Porter) Graham, was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 10, 1878. Following his preliminary schooling, he received his final education at the college and law school of the New York University, graduating with the class of 1904, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after the completion of these courses of study, Mr. Graham at once branched out for himself, receiving his first real contact with the world during the year 1905, in New York City, when he entered the employ of Kneeland, LaFetra and Glaze. Such was his success, that just four years later, in 1909, he became a member of the firm. In the following year, he formed the legal partnership of Graham and Stevenson, which continued in happy and successful operation for a period of five consecutive years. In 1915 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Graham has since carried on a particularly suc-

cessful practice alone. Mr. Graham has also been active in the organization of various insurance and other companies, and among the more important of these was the organizing, in 1914, of the Allied Mutual Liability Insurance Company, of New York City, of which he is president, and many other business corporations. He has also acted as counsel and director of a number of these; but of late he has given the larger part of his time and attention to the trial of causes. He is also active as a member of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the Association of the Bar of New York City. In the year 1919, Mr. Graham spent considerable time and energy in the organization and conducting of a building fund campaign, which finally reached such dimensions as to enable the committee to erect a very modern hospital building, known as the Southside Hospital, upon a pleasant five-acre park dedicated to this purpose at Bay Shore, Long Island, New York, of which hospital he was president. Mr. Graham was also an organizer of Bay Shore's District Nurse Association, Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Association, and Bay Shore Community Association that erected an elaborate community building in Bay Shore.

Mr. Graham is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Los Angeles Bar Association. He has also taken a particularly keen and active interest in genealogical and historical matters and organizations, and among the more important of his memberships in this respect are those he holds in the St. Andrew's Society of New York, the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Founders and Patriots of America, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He has also taken an active interest in the club and social life of the world in which he lives and moves, for he is not only a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, but he also holds membership in the Union League Club, the Manhattan Club, the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and the Timber Point Golf Club.

Arthur Butler Graham married, during the year 1910, in New York, Linda Fraissinet, a daughter of Leonce Fraissinet, a prominent investment broker who now maintains his residence at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are now the parents of two sons: 1. John Fraissinet, who was born in 1912. 2. Frederick Lorimer, who was born in 1915.

(The Rossiter Line).

(I) Edward Rossiter was born in England and came to America in the "Mary and John." He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, with his wife and children in 1630. He married Mary, and they were the parents of Dr. Bryan, of whom further.

(II) Dr. Bryan Rossiter, son of Edward and Mary Rossiter, was born in England, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 30, 1672. He came to America with his father in the "Mary and John," in 1630. He was made Freeman at Dorchester in 1639, and served as town clerk. Bryan Rossiter went to Guilford, Connecticut, and became a physician. He was also a surveyor. He married Elizabeth. Children: Samuel, John, Eliza-

beth, Timothy, Joanna, married John Cotton; Peter, Abigail, Josiah, of whom further; Susannah, born November 22, 1652; and Sarah.

("New England Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, pp. 149-153.)

(III) Hon. Josiah Rossiter, son of Dr. Bryan and Elizabeth Rossiter, was born in 1646, and died January 30, 1716. He was a member of the Upper House, and represented Guilford nine times in the General Court from 1683-1700. He was ensign of the town "train band." Josiah Rossiter was made Judge of New Haven County Court and, in 1703, Judge of the Probate Court. He served as town clerk of Guilford, 1685-1707. He was one of the town's twelve patentees, and in 1702 was the first naval officer of Guilford.

Hon. Josiah Rossiter married Sarah Sherman. (Sherman III.) They were the parents of: 1. Sarah, born November 26, 1677. 2. Elizabeth, born April, 1679. 3. Josiah, born in 1680. 4. Samuel, born in 1683, died young. 5. John, born in 1684. 6. Samuel, born in 1685. 7. David, born in 1687. 8. Jonathan, of whom further. 9. Nathaniel, born in 1689. 10. Sarah, born in 1691. 11. Patience, born in 1692. 12. Joanna, born in 1693. 13. Mary, born in 1694. 14. Theophilus, born in 1696. 15. Susannah, born in 1697. 16. Ebenezer, born in 1698.

(IV) Jonathan Rossiter, son of Hon. Josiah and Sarah (Sherman) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, April 3, 1688, and died February 20, 1752. He was of Guilford, Connecticut. He married, October 31, 1720, Ann Pierson of Long Island, who was born in 1698 and died in 1772, in her seventy-fifth year. Children: 1. Stephen, of whom further. 2. Anne, born in 1723; married Stephen Bidwell. 3. Theodore, born in 1726. 4. Patience, born in 1726. 5. Keturah, born in 1728. 6. Susannah, born in 1734. 7. Lucy, born in 1736. 8. Jonathan, born in 1738; married, in 1757, Milicent Catlin.

(V) Stephen Rossiter, son of Jonathan and Ann (Pierson) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, November 16, 1721. He moved from Guilford, Connecticut, to Harwinton, Connecticut, where he was selectman in 1757. He married, November 25, 1742, Ann Gould, daughter of Thomas Gould. Children: 1. Ama, born July 11, 1743. 2. Sarah, of whom further. 3. Amos, born March 10, 1746. 4. Rachel, born December 1, 1751. 5. Mary. 6. Anne. 7. Lucy. 8. Stephen. 9. Timothy. 10. Joseph. 11. Samuel.

(Woodruff—"Litchfield, Connecticut, Genealogical Register," p. 185; "New England Genealogical and Biographical Register," Vol. LV, pp. 149-153.)

(VI) Sarah Rossiter, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Pierson) Rossiter, was born November 19, 1744 (baptized December 11, 1744). She married Stephen Butler (*q. v.*).

(The Sherman Line).

(I) Edmund Sherman, son of Edmund and Anne (Pellatte) Sherman, was born in Dedham, County Essex, England, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1641. He came to America about 1635-36. With him came his sons, Edmund (who returned to England later), John (Rev. John, of Watertown, Massachusetts), and Samuel (of Stratford, Connecticut); also his daughters, Hester and Grace. The

"lands, grants and possessions" of Edmond Shearman were as follows: "Four Acres of Meddow, in Pequusset Meddow; Seven Acres & Halfe of upland; Fifty Acres of upland, being a great Divident in the first Division & the second lott granted to him; Six Acres of Plowland; Six Acres of remote Meddow;" total, seventy-three and one-half acres.

Edmund Sherman was one of the eleven who, by the consent of the freeman of Watertown on . . . mber 30, 1635, were to order all the affairs of the town and to divide the lands. "3 Mon. 1641. An Inventory and will of Olde Father Shirman was delivered into Court." (New Haven Colony Records, Vol. I, p. 52.)

"Sherman Genealogy" (Manuscript), Vol. VII, Nos. 2461, 2462, 2458.)

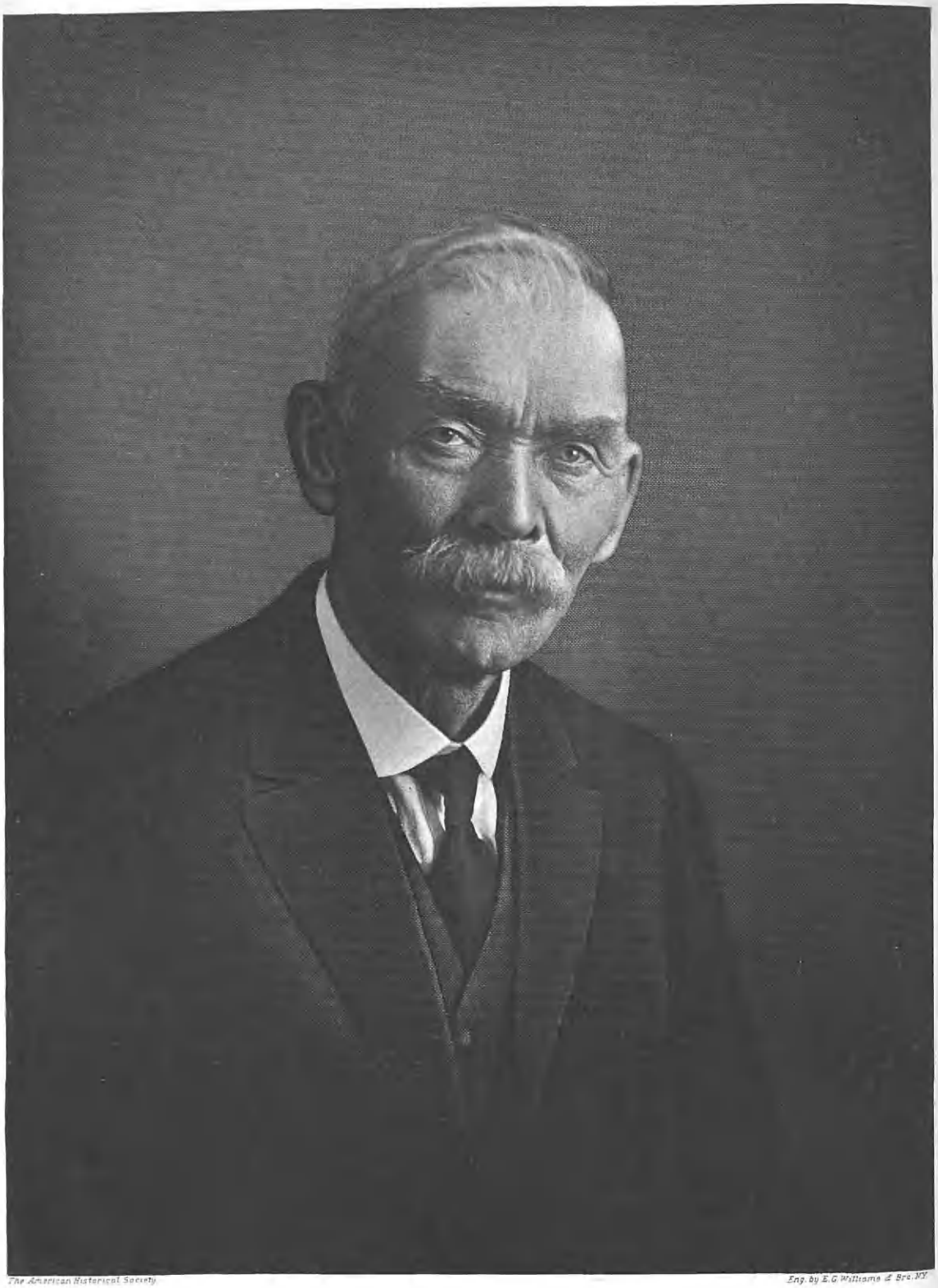
Edmund Sherman married Joane (probably Makin). Children: 1. Edmund, baptized October 23, 1599; first wife unknown; married (second) Grace Stevens; returned to England. 2. Anne, baptized September 15, 1601. 3. Joane, baptized December 13, 1603. 4. Hester, baptized April 1, 1606; married Andrew Ward, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. 5. Richard, baptized October 16, 1608. 6. Bezaleel, baptized September 17, 1611. 7. John, baptized January 4, 1614; married (first) Mary; married (second) Mary Launce. 8. Grace, baptized June 18, 1616; married John Livermore. 9. Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, No. 2461.)

(II) Samuel Sherman, son of Edmund and Joane (Makin) Sherman, was born in Dedham, County Essex, England, being baptized there, July 12, 1618. He died in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 5, 1700. "He came to America with his father when about fourteen years of age, and remained for several years at Watertown, Massachusetts; removed thence to Wethersfield, Connecticut, probably in 1636, and in May following was one of the committee which declared war against the Pequot Indians; he then was only nineteen years old . . . . Before 1656 he removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and was there an Assistant, or Member of the General Court in 1622, 3, 4, and 5. In 1655, he was appointed on the war committee to watch and guard the coast against the incursions of the Dutch, then holding New York." (Hon. James Gibson.) "He was a leading man in the colony; member of the Court of Assistants, or Upper House of the General Court, and supreme judicial tribunal for five or six years from 1663; and he held various offices and appointments of honor and trust." (Cothren's "Ancient Woodbury.")

Samuel Sherman, Sr., and his sons, Samuel, Jr., Theophilus, Matthew, and Edmund, were members of the First Church in Woodbury, Connecticut, at its organization.

Samuel Sherman, Sr., married, in Stamford, Connecticut, Sarah Mitchell, baptized in South Owram, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, October 14, 1621, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Butterfield) Mitchell. Children: 1. Samuel, born in Stamford, June 19, 1641; married (first) Mary Titharton; (second) Mrs. Abigail (Thompson-Curtiss) Huse. 2. Theophilus, born October 28, 1643; married Comfort Robbins (Mary, in his will). 3. Matthew, born October 24, 1645; married Hannah



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

E L Ward

Bulkley. 4. Edmund, born December 4, 1647; married Susannah Hardy. 5. John, born February 8, 1650-51; married Elizabeth. 6. Sarah, of whom further. 7. Nathaniel, born March 21, 1656-57; married (first) Mary Phippeny; (second) Mrs. Abigail Hanford. 8. Benjamin, born March 29, 1662; married Rebecca Phippeny. 9. David, born April 15, 1665; married Mercy Wheeler.

("Sherman Genealogy," Vol. VII, Nos. 2461, 2470, 2471.)

(III) Sarah Sherman, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Mitchell) Sherman, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 8, 1653-54, and died in 1712, aged fifty-eight. She married Hon. Josiah Rossiter. (Rossiter III.)

WARD, Charles Lee,

Miner and Ranch Owner.

Few men had as rich an experience in the upbuilding of the West as the late Charles Lee Ward. He was the son of John A. and Mariah (Pearl) Ward, the father a farmer in Ohio and a direct descendant from Welsh ancestry in this country prior to the Revolutionary War.

Charles Lee Ward was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, on May 20, 1848. He only went through the grammar school in his days of "book learnin," but in the broad university of experience he learned many lessons from which he could teach others much that has not yet been put into books. When a young man, he turned his face to the West and there he spent the greater part of seventy-nine years. He was a farmer and operated a mine on Ralston Creek, Colorado, near Denver, in the beginning of his adventurous and successful career. And soon after his marriage, he and his wife went to the Black Hills of South Dakota. This move to South Dakota was made after the treaty with Sitting Bull had been acknowledged, but it was years before the Indians had settled down to friendly neighborliness with the whites, and Mr. Ward and his wife experienced many harrowing scenes during the days of their residence in the Black Hills. It was on Mr. Ward's ranch that has since been established the town of Black Hawk. On this farm he also operated a planing mill and carried on the general business of a ranchman and miner. He was essentially a pioneer, and imbued with indomitable spirit of the real West with all its bigness and the joy of conquering, he took his place among the makers of history as a matter of instinct and habit more than with any premeditated purpose. In other words, Mr. Ward was a pioneer and the result of his pioneering was that he helped to open up and to build up the West. He was a frontiersman in two States, Colorado and South Dakota. So at home was he on the plains and in the mountains that he drove his wagon or tramped the plains with the ease and freedom of the citizens of Gotham when on the streets and sidewalks of New York City. He pushed his wagon train through herds of buffalo while he guarded his own herds of cattle from depredations of the Sioux Indians. In this rough and courageous pioneer work, he was accompanied by his wife, who helped him to establish the large cattle ranch which was one of the first to be established after the releasing of the Indian Reservation to the white men.

Because of his varied daring and hazardous experiences in an untamed West of the "sixties" and "seventies," and his ability to describe these experiences in an interesting way, he was a coveted dinner guest among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances in and near Denver where he returned and made his home during his latter years. One of the interesting stories of his eventful life was when in 1876, he started from Denver to Black Hills. He was one of the very first to reach the Hills after gold was discovered. While this trip would have been dangerous at that time under any circumstances, Mr. Ward's party, consisting of only four men, was peculiarly handicapped. Snow lay deep over the whole trail as they set out from Denver in February. The Indians were on the lookout all along the line to attack or pick off any weak or unprotected parties. Mr. Ward, with his companions, had joined a party of the late Ernest Schleuning for the mutual protection of all. When they were moving between Lusk and Edgemont, they experienced an Indian scare. They were only a few days out from Cheyenne and the combined strength of the two parties was not any too great, when one morning, shortly after they had broken camp, a party of Indians came scampering down the hillside toward the wagon in which Mr. Schleuning was riding. The shouts of whites and yells of Indians attracted the attention of Mr. Ward and the men who were with him, who, by this time, were a few hundred yards in advance. They immediately turned back in the hope of aiding their comrades to withstand the attack of the Indians. The deep snow delayed them from getting to the Schleuning party for several minutes, and when they did arrive the Indians had already taken all the loose horses and supplies that they could take away handily. Fortunately it was only a thieving party and no one was murdered. In 1877, Mr. Ward brought his family to the then thriving camp of Creek City, and turning his attention to prospecting for some time, he followed this occupation until later, when he established the ranch at what is now Black Hawk. After many years, he came back to Denver with his wife and six children. He joined the Rapid City Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1882. He was a staunch Republican, although he never held a public office. He was always fond of the pioneer recreations of hunting and fishing and enjoyed a host of friends. His death occurred in Denver on February 12, 1927, at the age of seventy-nine years. In the fifty-four years he had been married, this was the first death to occur in the family, which included himself, his wife, six children and eleven grandchildren.

In 1872, in Denver, Colorado, Charles Lee Ward married Caroline Kinsella, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Mitchell) Kinsella, of Georgetown, Ohio, where Mr. Kinsella was a well-known farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had six children: 1. Thomas F., who is known as one of the best cattlemen in the Black Hills of South Dakota. 2. Alfred, a leading lumberman in New Castle, Wyoming. 3. Mabel, now Mrs. Sevinford, of Sioux City, Iowa. 4. Harriet, now Mrs. Meeker, of Sioux City, Iowa. 5. John S., a theatre owner of Douglas, Wyoming. 6. Cora, now Mrs. Kent, of Denver, Colorado.

McQUADE, Milton Ash, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

The life of Dr. Milton Ash McQuade was a career of service given freely to humanity for the alleviation of illness and suffering. Thoroughly trained in the medical sciences, he devoted himself in later years to special treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, and in this field achieved distinguished success and preëminent position. The last period of his life was spent at Newburgh, New York, and in the affairs of this city he was a figure of the greatest prominence, a loyal citizen, a kind and generous friend to all those in need, giving freely not only of his time and very great skill in his profession, but also of his substance to all worthy causes, and to every individual case which came to his attention.

Dr. McQuade was born on September 23, 1877, in Arnprior, Ontario, Canada, a son of the Rev. Henry McQuade, a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Mary McQuade, both parents being now deceased.

Milton Ash McQuade received his education in the Albert College, in Ontario, and was later graduated from Toronto University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. Following a year in which he served as interne at the Western Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Dr. McQuade began the general practice of his profession at Yarker, Ontario, and here for five years he remained as physician and surgeon, the demands on his services constantly increasing during all this period. For some time, however, he had considered the advisability of taking up special work on diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat, and resolving finally to put his plans into execution, he came to New York City and entered the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he remained for three years, as house surgeon. Thereafter Dr. McQuade pursued his studies abroad, working with the best specialists in London for a year on the eye, and then going to Vienna, for study of the throat in that great medical center of Europe.

Upon his return to the United States he decided to come to Newburgh, and here, at No. 208 Grand Street, he opened offices in 1914. Dr. McQuade was extraordinarily successful in his field of special endeavor, and soon developed a large practice as his fame spread throughout all the surrounding country. He performed numerous difficult and important operations, and patients came from great distances to consult him and to seek his aid. No one in need ever found him unready to help, while especially in recent years he devoted himself very much to children's cases. With him his profession was an opportunity for service, which he gave to the full extent of his ability and physical resources. The last day which he was able to give to his work may be taken as typical. In the morning he performed five tonsil operations on charity cases at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, besides attending to his regular practice and patients. At five o'clock he telephoned the clinic to say that, if there were any cases there that needed special attention, by which he meant cases in which no payment was involved, they should be sent to his office at once. That evening, while attending a case at his office, he was stricken with the cerebral hemorrhage from which he never recovered.

A leading member of the Newburgh Visiting Nurse Society relates this story of Dr. McQuade and his work, which is self-explanatory:

In September, 1922, Dr. McQuade with Dr. Townsend came to the meeting of the Visiting Nurse Society with a plan for outside work. They purposed to have a free clinic of eyes, ears, and throat, and general surgical cases. Dr. McQuade volunteered to do the work for the eyes, nose and throat cases, and Dr. Townsend the others.

All they wanted of us was the service of our nurse for one hour a week for each clinic. We were only too happy to take advantage of such an offer and the work proceeded until it grew to such magnitude that the one hour for each was wholly inadequate, and the work ran to several hours.

When it reached a point where the visiting nurse could not give the time and care for her other duties, St. Luke's Hospital came forward with a proposal to pay for a nurse for this purpose. Dr. McQuade until the end took care of his portion of the work. The clinics not offering full opportunity, it was his practice to take children to his office. Dr. Townsend continues this great enterprise, having the assistance of Dr. Donovan and Dr. Hoyle.

I recall that Dr. McQuade attended one of our meetings. He listened to the proceedings with interest but without public comment. There was the inevitable talk of lack of funds hampering the work and the treasurer's report indicated a very small balance.

After the meeting Dr. McQuade came to me quietly and said, "Mrs. Reid, don't ever refuse any charity case from lack of funds. I have earned quite a bit of money and have saved some of it, and I am quite willing to devote some of it to this purpose. If I can care for the case, bring it to me. If it is something that some one else ought to do, take it to him and if you have to pay, go ahead with it and at the end of the month, send the bills to me and I will see that they are cared for." This was typical of the man and no one quite so well knows what he did for the poor as we who are familiar with the internal affairs of the Visiting Nurse Society.

Dr. McQuade was a very active member of the New York State Medical Society, and of the Newburgh Bay Medical Society, playing a prominent part in their work. He was consulting ophthalmologist, rhinologist, and laryngologist at St. Luke's Hospital in Newburgh, and also served in a similar capacity at the Matteawan State Hospital, and the Highland Hospital, at Beacon, New York. Dr. McQuade was a member of the American Medical Association, and was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was Past Master of the Shriner Lodge, in Canada. At Newburgh he held membership in many clubs and associations, including the Powelton Club, the City Club, the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce, and the local Masonic body. He was always vitally interested in every movement for civic growth and progress, contributing liberally of both his time and substance to many worthy enterprises, while upon its organization he served as a director of the Goldsmith D. and Mary B. Johnes Home for Aged Couples (Incorporated). Aside from his professional work, Dr. McQuade was extremely fond of outdoor sports and recreations, especially hunting and fishing, in which he frequently found rest and relaxation after long periods of exertion.

Dr. McQuade's death occurred on March 12, 1928, after a brief and sudden illness. His passing came as a severe shock to the community which had come to know him so well through years of intimate relationship, bringing to his hosts of friends and acquaintances a desolate

John O'Hara

sense of loss. Even though he is gone, the value of his work will remain in the community, and it is characteristic of his desire to serve those in need, that he directed that almost all of his large estate should be given to the Home for the Friendless, at Newburgh, toward the continuance of its work. Many fine tributes were paid to his memory by the leaders in Newburgh life, and of these the following words are quoted from a statement by one of his friends:

A man whom this community could ill afford to lose has passed—a man worthy of being called great.

During the past fourteen years, he served the people of this city and innumerable others of the surrounding countryside with tireless energy, vigorous zeal and all the masterly skill at his remarkable command—and this was no small service.

He was a man of generous and kindly impulses, of noble character, and of inestimable worth to the community which he served so faithfully, so unstintingly and so well.

His passing brings grief to all who have been privileged to know him, both within his beloved line of service and outside of it—for to know him truly was to love him.

This being the time chosen for him to pass on, may God grant eternal repose to his soul—there is no one more richly deserving and more worthy of this everlasting glory than he.

Perhaps, after all, there is greater need in heaven for the merits of this great man than the need here of all those whom he ever so ably helped.

Something of this sort must have been so, for otherwise we feel certain that he would not have been called home so early. He had but recently attained to the fullness of a life crowned with beautiful, purposeful and enduring endeavor.

God's will be done.

We shall not soon forget the noble work, the splendid service, the glorious life of this glorious man—Dr. Milton Ash McQuade.

O'HARA, John F.,

Deputy Fire Chief.

Acts of heroism performed daily by men of the Fire Department of Greater New York City are taken by the city's six million persons as somewhat commonplace; for these acts of heroism are so frequent as not to be unusual; and news is the unusual. When a brave fireman, who is known only to his comrades in the department, saves a child from a blazing inferno on the East Side, perhaps his picture is put in the newspapers. Then again, perhaps the deed of valor and courage is overlooked entirely; for in a city where a death is confined to a paragraph of six-point type, the saving of a life under circumstances not out of the ordinary may be passed without mention. However, the bravery of New York's firemen is taken for granted. It is a fact, and the news stories which actually do get into print only make more conclusive the common verdict. Firemen as a rule are unsung heroes.

Few of New York's firemen came to be so well known or universally esteemed as the late John F. O'Hara, whose death after forty-five years in the fire service took every front page in the greater metropolitan area. Time and again he had performed acts of heroism; and with the years his reputation had grown so largely that on the date of his demise, December 18, 1926, it was as if the whole reading public of six millions had lost an admired friend. John F. O'Hara, though without ostentation and possessed of a positive love for quiet and his duty, had become a public character; and in his loss one regarded as truly great was mourned

in every borough of the city-at-large.

But John F. O'Hara was not a widely known figure for many, many long years. His beginning was humble; and what he accomplished was in line of stern and unflagging duty. Recognition was secondary. However much it must have pleased him to know of the esteem in which his name became held, his regard for acclaim continued negligible. He was born in Sligo, Ireland, November 22, 1860, and came to the United States early in life, joining the Fire Department of Brooklyn in 1881, as soon as he had attained to his majority of years. His schooling was sufficient, though not liberal. He enjoyed reading good books, but always was more the doer than one to reflect in the abstract. He became a real philosopher, without troubling about the theories of others. Of his years of unremitting application to duty, before he became a figure widely known, little can be said, save that he held this duty sacred, and gave to it his whole attention and conscience. Advancements came with the years. And unlike many in the department whose advancement caused them to grow arrogant, his manner never changed toward his men. He was called "Gentleman Boss John" by many. On January 11, 1918, he was appointed Deputy Chief for Brooklyn and Queens, to succeed Thomas Lally, whose resignation had been accepted due to illness. At the motion of Commissioner Drennan the Board of Estimate approved the choice, and made official an office which had been a fact some time since. Mr. O'Hara had been a deputy chief since May 1, 1909, and had been acting chief under Mr. Lally eight years. It was at this time, 1918, that Mr. O'Hara began to be a public figure whose name grew in familiarity steadily. On this occasion the New York "Times" said in part:

> From fireman to Deputy Chief in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, without a single charge being lodged against him, is the record of John F. O'Hara, who in the future will carry on his shoulders the responsibility of guarding the two boroughs from conflagrations. He is now in his thirty-seventh year in the department, and like the major part of the Fire Department, he is extremely modest, preferring to do no talking for publication.
>
> Chief O'Hara has been a Brooklynite ever since he came here when a boy from Ireland, getting his education at St. Joseph's School in Pacific Street. After school he was employed by Dennis and Michael, his uncles, who had the contract to furnish feed, etc., to the Fire Department, and in this way he became interested in the life of a fireman.
>
> . . . Commissioner Drennan said that Mr. O'Hara was the best man in Brooklyn for Mr. Lally's job.
>
> When news of the promotion was made known, many tokens of regard were sent to the new chief. Every fire house where he had done duty was represented in the collection.

As a newspaper account so simply puts it, there were a number of these fire houses "where he had done duty." In January, 1882, he went to Engine 114, in Herkimer Street, Brooklyn; after this he went to Truck Five, in Pacific Street; and then to Engine Twenty-five in East New York. While in 114 Engine Company he was made assistant foreman, and subsequently organized Engine companies Twenty-five and Twenty-seven. Made foreman, he went to Engine Thirty-four, Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, then to the Thirty-ninth Battalion, as chief. Promoted to deputy chief, he was put in charge of the Thirteenth Division, and on

June 1, 1909, was transferred to the Tenth Division, where he was in charge actively until official designation to the post in 1918. Politics had very little to do with the designation, though he had become a prominent figure in Tammany circles, Democratic organization of Greater New York. Soon after his appointment a chest filled with silver worth about a thousand dollars, the gift of the men of the Tenth Division, was given to his wife. This gift was in spite of himself, as he had specifically written to all departments discouraging any such display. Meanwhile, duty was not forgotten. Newspapers of February 29, 1920, carried the following facts:

> Fire Chief John F. O'Hara plunged into the burning ruins of a four-story brick shoe factory in Brooklyn today and rescued Fire Chief Charles H. Furey, who had been buried beneath a falling wall and was seriously injured. Fifty other fire fighters who had been battling the flames from the roof narrowly escaped being carried into the blazing building.
>
> When told that the deputy chief had been caught by the walls, Chief O'Hara rushed into the burning structure followed by a few firemen. They found Furey pinned down by debris. Ordering his men out of the building, Chief O'Hara carried the injured man over his shoulder to safety, barely reaching the street when a second wall crumbled.

In December of 1922 Mr. O'Hara had a miraculous escape from death when a mass of debris from a burning building at Harrison Avenue and Walworth Street, Brooklyn, fell on him, causing him to be cared for in St. Catherine's Hospital for a long time; Governor Smith was the first caller at the hospital. Virtually every fire of importance in Brooklyn up to the time of his death saw him, tall (he was six feet two inches) and white haired, in line of duty, an impressive figure in his uniform.

John F. O'Hara married, June 29, 1887, Catherine Carey. The ceremony was performed at St. Augustin's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Father McCarthy. Mrs. O'Hara, who survives her distinguished husband, is the daughter of George and Maria Foley, sister of the late Tom Foley, Tammany leader (q. v.). She was raised by Tom Foley and his mother, Ellen (Welch) Foley, her parents having died when she was in childhood. John F. and Catherine (Carey) O'Hara had children: 1. John. 2. George. 3. William, married, father of one child, John William, born June 10, 1925. 4. Harold. 5. Helen M., wife of Albert Somers of Brooklyn. 6. Irene C., wife of John Loth, of Second Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; they have a son, John Paul, born August 12, 1922.

John F. O'Hara was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, No. 22; the Old Brooklynites, and Columbus Council, Knights of Columbus. He enjoyed golf, and played it with fair regularity up until the time of his death, at the age of sixty-six years. He attended Our Lady of Victory Roman Catholic Church, and was a member of the Holy Name Society of the church and fire department.

In line of duty, as he had lived, so did John F. O'Hara come to the end. Less than ten hours after he had stood bravely in the cold and joked with his colleagues at a stubborn four-alarm fire, he was found dead in his bed. As usual, promptly and with no thought other than his duty, he had answered the call when flames broke out at No. 257 Water Street,

Brooklyn. When he reached home afterward he was thoroughly chilled, and told his wife that he was going to bed immediately. He went to everlasting rest that night.

More than six hundred firemen attended the O'Hara funeral, marching in solemn cortege to Holy Cross Cemetery. Dignitaries of the Fire Department and city and State were present at the requiem mass, said in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn.

Governor Alfred E. Smith was unable to attend the funeral which took place on Tuesday, December 21, 1926, but visited the home Sunday. Governor Smith and Mr. O'Hara had been personal friends for a great many years. He paid Mr. O'Hara the following tribute:

A great man and a great fireman has passed to the Beyond. He was a real hero and a martyr to his duty.

Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman expressed the following sentiment:

John O'Hara was a man of splendid character, clean, honorable, interested, unselfish—a true comrade and a great fireman.

Comrades, through one whose name was unsigned, expressed their loss in this writing:

John F. O'Hara, Deputy Chief, a fireman and a gentleman—could a more kindly and more gentle nature and disposition be found any place where men are men?

Serene, cool, collected, able and balanced, he was truly and deservedly nicknamed—"Gentleman John."

It was the writer's memorable experience to be with him at his last fire. He was his usual self, of course. He chatted about the low temperature, the unusually smoky fire, the other fires that occur in severe weather, and so on.

Always considerate, frank but not brutal in his candor, firm but not arrogant in his commands, Chief O'Hara was a character that made one feel that humility, benevolence and charity were, after all, only the Golden Rule.

FOLEY, Thomas,

Political Leader.

Long a leader of Tammany Hall, great New York Democratic organization, and political godfather of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York City, whom he did not live to see nominated for the Presidency of the United States, Thomas Foley, better known as "Big Tom" or "Tom" Foley, was a native of Brooklyn, born February 3, 1852, son of Thomas and Ellen Foley. (His niece, Catherine Carey, became the wife of the late John F. O'Hara, Deputy Chief of the Brooklyn and Queens Fire Department.) He was educated at St. Joseph's Parochial School in Brooklyn. As a youth he worked as a blacksmith, afterward moving to Manhattan, where he got a job with the Bridgeport Steamship Line. Still later he became a saloonkeeper, at Oliver and Water streets, in the heart of downtown East New York, the old East Side.

It was with the opening of his first saloon that Mr. Foley's political power began to grow; and he opened other saloons, and in one of them, in the shadow of the Criminal Courts Building and the Tombs, New York, held political court. When the five boroughs were consolidated into Greater New York City, he was a member of the Common Council. Later he wrested the district leadership of the old Second Aldermanic District from "Paddy" Divver, in 1901. He was one of the oldest Sachems of Tammany

Hall, rarely having missed a meeting of that body. His political career harked back to the days of "Dick" Croker, one of the stellar triumvirate of Tammany Hall. For more than twenty years he was undisputed leader of the Second Aldermanic District of Manhattan, numbering among its population the children of perhaps more races than were represented in any other Assembly District in Manhattan. He held this district in the hollow of his hand; his latchstring was out always to the humblest voter; and he was never too busy to lend ear to any of them. He was proud of referring to Tammany Hall as the "greatest political organization in the United States." The secret of its great strength, he said, lay in its solidarity. That solidarity he did much to promote; yet, he was a self-effacing politician. When, after the Murphy-Smith contretemps, following which Mr. Smith was nominated for governor of New York State, he was congratulated as the man who had put Mr. Smith "over," he replied simply, "I'm only Tom Foley."

The passing of Thomas Foley, soon after the death of his predecessor, "Boss" Murphy, removed from the realm of New York politics one of its most picturesque figures. He was a silent man, and it was said that he never fully recovered from Mr. Murphy's death. He rarely made any public statement or stood out in the limelight, but his influence was all-powerful in the councils of Tammany, and his sage advice was listened to with respect. Governor Smith was only one, who, as a young man, took his instruction and benefited through his guidance.

Typical of New York City, yet Mr. Foley was more typical of New York of the days when the hansom cab was the vehicle of conveyance than of the subway system era. When "The Sidewalks of New York" was a new song, New York was his of the present. He was known from the Battery to Harlem as the friend of those in trouble. Physically a massive figure, he stood more than six feet, and was broad of shoulder. His wide, colorful face was alight with the good humor that flowed from a kindly heart; his keen eyes carried a twinkle that was genial; his loyalty, his gentle voice, wit and manner won for him a host of friends in both parties. Men might differ with him politically, but they learned to like him because of his very human side. To the pleas of the poor he was particularly attentive, and it is recalled that for years he went out with his pockets filled with quarters and dimes. These he distributed with a lavish hand among beggars, newsboys and poor men and women he might chance to encounter. Inevitably he returned to his office with pockets emptied. The truth was that his large heart could not refuse appeals for aid. He once burned up fifty thousand dollars in IOU's accumulated in his saloons; and in fact died a poor man, comparatively speaking.

Thomas Foley died January 15, 1925. His wife survived him only a short time, her death occurring March 22, 1925.

Tributes of sorrow came from all sides, notably from Democratic members of Tammany, at Mr. Foley's death, not only because he had been a political leader, but more because of his constant charities in looking after the poor of his district. John F. Hylan, then mayor of New York City, said in part:

The passing of Thomas Foley is a loss which will be felt deeply by the Democratic party, and by the large circle of friends attracted by Mr. Foley's likeable personality.

I greatly deplore the death of this typical New Yorker, whose personality was unique and whose political leadership was a constant source of strength to the councils of the party.

Said County Leader John H. McCooey:

It was my pleasure to enjoy his intimate friendship for forty years, and I had many opportunities to observe and admire the many sterling virtues he possessed and which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. In his death our party loses one of its most forceful characters, and one who always placed the welfare of his party above his personal desires.

Said Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich:

I am too deeply moved by the passing of Tom Foley from this world, and the activities with which he was honorably and long associated, to express myself as I should like to. . . . Tom Foley was a man of wonderful character. A strong man, but as gentle as a woman. New York has lost one of its best citizens.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, who had been one of Mr. Foley's closest friends since 1895, said:

I am grieved beyond power of expression at the news of the death of my lifelong friend, Thomas Foley. For as many years as I am able to remember I have cherished for him a deep affection. My personal and political welfare were as much a matter of concern to him as though I were his own son. The old neighborhood that was the cradle of New York will miss him as no other man. Unselfish, loyal and devoted, his friendship was well worth having. He gave it the strongest possible expression when those who were fortunate enough to share it needed it most. The sympathy of the whole City of New York goes in full measure to his widow in her hour of sadness.

MILLS, Harriette Melissa,

Educator.

America of tomorrow lies in the schoolrooms of today. These are shaping the citizens of the future, whose character, intelligence and adaptability to the changing conditions of life will be factors not only in the national progress, but in the international relations of the United States. Cognizant of this great responsibility as never before in the history of education are modern educators. One of the best-known of these throughout a large section of the country is Harriette Melissa Mills, principal of the Harriette Melissa Mills Training School for Kindergarten and Primary Teachers, of New York City, which is affiliated with New York University. In the nearly two decades of its existence, the school has contributed enormously to educational progress, both by the number of instructors who have passed from its doors to actual teaching and by the high quality of their professional equipment.

Harriette Melissa Mills was born in Burlington, Connecticut, daughter of Leavit Dunbar and Melissa (St. John) Mills. That part of her education which related to pedagogy was acquired in the New Britain State Normal School in 1877-78, at Teachers' College, Columbia, which bestowed on her a diploma in 1904, and at Clark University, in Worcester, Massachusetts, where Miss Mills studied in the summers of 1898 and 1899. Years of varied practical experience fitted her for the directorial phase of educational work in which she is now engaged. Miss Mills was a kindergarten teacher in the public schools of Columbus from 1894 to 1896, principal of the Model School, con-

ducted by the Kindergarten Association of that city from 1896 to 1902, and assistant principal of the Kindergarten Training School and instructor in Kindergarten education. It was in 1902 that she came to New York City and took the position of critic teacher in the Speyer School, under the auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University, with which she was associated until 1906. From 1903-1906 she was also instructor in kindergarten education in Teachers' College. From 1906 to 1909 she was head of the department of kindergarten education at New York Froebel Normal School; from 1906 to 1916 she was also an instructor in the department of education at New York University Summer School sessions.

In 1909 Miss Mills established the school which bears her name. The Harriette Melissa Mills Training School for Kindergarten and Primary Teachers is located at No. 66 Fifth Avenue, in a convenient and accessible part of New York City and an intellectual section of the town, not far from New York University, with which since the beginning it has been affiliated. The exterior of the building and the interior arrangements conform to high standards of beauty and utility. The entire building is planned with special reference to educational and art interests, and the school has some ten thousand square feet of space for its use. Every facility for maintaining the highest standards of training school work is provided, and in the equipment of classrooms, special thought is given to the comfort and well-being of students. The school is recognized by the New York State Board of Regents. This recognition confers the right to train teachers for positions in the public school kindergartens and lower primary grades throughout New York State. So high is the standing of the school that its graduates, when presenting properly certified credentials, may receive teaching certificates without examination in New York State and several other States, unless particular cities happen to require examinations of all candidates for teaching positions. By its close association and coöperation with New York University, both winter and summer sessions, the school keeps abreast of the most modern developments and secures the services of highly trained and experienced instructors. The assistance of specialists connected with the university is of particular value. Work in the school is of professional rank and is credited toward a baccalaureate degree in elementary education. The course covers a broad program of elementary child study, child literature, games, nature study, music and child songs, art and drawing, English, psychology, ethics, manual training, and allied subjects. Miss Mills is principal of the school.

In addition to the highly constructive work she has put into this training school, Miss Mills was from 1910 to 1921 instructor in the extra-mural division of New York University, and from 1910 to 1924 lecturer in the School of Pedagogy and School of Education of the same institution. She is the joint author of "Nature Songs and Stories," published in 1898, and "Sing-Away Songs for Children," published in 1928, and she has contributed numerous articles to educational publications. Her dignity and graciousness of manner, her thorough mastery of her subject and the psychology, not only of children, but of adults as well, and her

power to inspire those who come within her sphere of influence to the best performance of which they are capable, are factors which have added to the value of her accomplishments. She is a member of the National Education Association, the International Kindergarten Union, the Society for Scientific Study of Education, the New York Experimental Education Association, the American Geographic Society, and the American Nature Association.

DOMINY, Arthur,

Superintendent of Coast Guard Service.

A dearly loved citizen of Bay Shore, Long Island, where he took an active part in both social and fraternal life and performed a valuable work, Arthur Dominy was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-men. In this village, which for a long period was chiefly a place for summer residents, he created a place of distinction and usefulness for himself as superintendent of the Coast Guard Service, a life-saving organization, and held this position for thirty-five years. Among the people who lived in the village and the many visitors who came here year after year, Mr. Dominy acquired a large number of personal friends, people who admired his work and the man's splendid traits of character—his earnestness, his integrity, his willingness to help others, qualities which were requisite to the work that he did. His death, needless to say, caused widespread sorrow throughout this part of Long Island and, for that matter, wherever he was known; for his friends were numerous and were scattered over the face of the broad earth.

Born at Fire Island, on July 2, 1841, in the lighthouse of which his father was at that time the keeper, he was a son of Felix and Phoebe (Miller) Dominy. His father, who died in 1869, was for the greater part of his life engaged in business as a hotel keeper. He was born in East Hampton in 1800, a member of an old family on Long Island, where five generations of the Dominy house had lived. The mother, Phoebe (Miller) Dominy, a daughter of General Jeremiah Miller, of East Hampton, survived her husband by many years and died in 1891 at the age of eighty-four years. Felix and Phoebe Dominy had five children: 1. Nathaniel. 2. Jerusha. 3. Mary. 4. Ned. 5. Arthur, of whom this is a record.

Arthur Dominy received his early education at the old Clinton Academy and Boarding School in Jamaica, where he spent four and one-half years; and studied for a year and one-half in Orange County. In 1859 he entered the business life of New York City as clerk in a drygoods store, where he was employed for three years and fulfilled his duties admirably. The business was not to his liking, however, so he eventually left it to seek more congenial employment elsewhere. He then acquired a hotel on the beach, and in 1862 was in business in Bay Shore. Here he remained until 1867, when he removed to Buffalo, New York, where for four years he was busily employed; but he again found that the ocean shore was his natural dwelling place and the inland cities were not to his taste. Never so happy as when he was oystering, fishing, sailing and enjoying kindred delights beside the sea, he returned to Long Island, where, in Bay Shore, he built in 1882 the family residence at No. 36 South Bay Shore Avenue. He remained super-

intendent of the Coast Guard Service until 1915, when he retired from active endeavor and devoted his time to home life.

In addition to his regular work, Mr. Dominy devoted considerable attention to politics from 1872 to 1884, in which period he became noted as a politician on the island, having been considered in this respect a man of more than ordinary ability. In 1884 he received his appointment to the Coast Guard Service, whose affairs he discharged with marked success. He was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, through which he participated extensively in the fraternal life of his community. In this order he first entered Fire Island Lodge, No. 636, on the night of its institution, June 9, 1892; was a Noble Grand in 1893 and treasurer from 1898 to 1910, when he became treasurer of the Grand Encampment on the resignation of Benjamin F. Hamilton. A charter member of Suffolk Encampment, No. 147, in 1900, he became its first Chief Patriarch and foremost member. In the Grand Lodge his service began in 1901, and he served on the Committee on Petitions until 1909, when he was appointed on Election Returns Committee with Miles Upton for chairman. This was the beginning of a warm friendship between the two men, one that lasted for many years.

In 1877 Mr. Dominy married Antoinette Snedecor, of Bay Shore, and by this union there were two children: 1. Fred A., who became noted as a writer of tales of the shore and sea, and who married Effie Schenck in 1906; they have one child, Jack, born in 1912. 2. Clarence, who married Gussie Nolte, and they have two children, Arthur and Edward Nolte.

Mrs. Antoinette (Snedecor) Dominy is a daughter of Eliphalet Snedecor, who for many years was an active citizen in Bay Shore; he was born in Sayville on January 27, 1828, and was engaged in business for many years on Long Island (see following biography).

Arthur Dominy's death, which occurred on December 27, 1918, at his home in Bay Shore, caused great grief among his friends and fellow-citizens. For he was one of the most useful men in his community; was keenly interested in educational work, having been a member and treasurer of the School Board and active in bringing about the erection of the present school building; and was high in the councils of the Democratic party. Speaking of Mr. Dominy's social and fraternal life, one of his brothers among the Odd Fellows wrote in that order's publication: "He brought the salt of the sea and the breeze of the shore, as it were, into our convention days. Another gap in the welcomes—another added to the memories. Sad indeed among these sad days of threescore and ten was the day I said farewell on earth to Arthur Dominy."

SNEDECOR, Eliphalet,

Business Leader.

Prominent throughout his life in the business and social life of Bay Shore, Long Island, Eliphalet Snedecor, whose daughters and descendants have become leading citizens in this community, was one of the outstanding men of that period which witnessed the growth and development of this place from a small summer resort to a moderately large municipality. Engaged in the butcher and livery business, he performed services which were

most essential to his fellows and their welfare, and there was no worthy cause for improvement of the village which did not win his interest and attention. So it was that, in the course of a long and busy career, he acquired a host of dear friends and companions in Bay Shore and the neighboring towns of Long Island, as well as among the transient population which came there in the summers; for many of these found lodgings most comfortable and pleasant in his forty-five well-kept cottages. The death of such a man as Mr. Snedecor can be regarded only with regret and sorrow, for his contribution to Bay Shore was an important one and his life a kindly influence upon his fellow-men. He was born in Sayville, Long Island, on January 27, 1828, a son of Abraham and Patience (Fowler) Snedecor. His father, an influential man in his day, who did a large business in produce and carted his wares by wagon through the countryside, lived out his threescore years and ten; while the mother, whose family was of German extraction, lived a widow for many years and died after she had passed her ninety-second birthday. The Snedecor family is now in its fifth generation on Long Island, Eliphalet having been of the third. Abraham and Patience (Fowler) Snedecor had six children: 1. Sarah. 2. Fannie. 3. William. 4. Eliphalet, of further mention. 5. Debbie Ann, next after Eliphalet in order of birth. 6. J. L., who for years was engaged in business in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eliphalet Snedecor received his early education in Sayville, his birthplace, attending the district schools, which at that time were of a very inferior grade. Until he was sixteen years old, he lived with his father; but in that year struck out for himself, came to Bay Shore and, after he had served for a time as clerk, took up the butcher business, with which he had become familiar to a certain extent while working with his father. At the age of seventeen years he went into business for himself, and from the first was notably successful with his enterprise, as, indeed, he was with everything which he saw fit to undertake, choosing, apparently by some gracious instinct, only those ventures which were destined to bring results that were profitable. For about thirty-five years he was engaged in the butcher business, his first work in that line having been the killing of a calf and the selling of its meat when he was working in a store. He also had an extensive interest in a Bay Shore livery enterprise, and owned the forty-five cottages which served as summer residences for so many of those who came as visitors to the town.

Mr. Snedecor was twice married: first to a Miss Ruland, who died after a brief married life, leaving two children: Almeda, the wife of Edward Dominy, of Bay Shore, and Antoinette, the wife of Arthur Dominy, also of Bay Shore, now deceased, whose biography precedes this; and second, a Miss Bayliss, of Brooklyn, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snedecor were much interested in Sunday school and church work, his affiliation having been with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was trustee and steward. His political views were those of the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported.

The death of Eliphalet Snedecor, which occurred June 8, 1905, left a vacancy in the life of Bay Shore, Long Island, which it will be difficult to fill for years to

Joseph O. Jessel

come; so diligent were his labors in behalf of his community and its welfare, so great were his integrity and spirit of fair dealing, so enjoyable his companionship. It was of the influence and the work of men like Mr. Snedecor that the village of Bay Shore was built in those early days of its history, and it is to such as he that the present generation owes much of its well-being and prosperity.

JESSEL, Joseph Davis,

Manufacturer and Factor.

A native of Alabama, but since his early manhood a resident of New York City, Mr. Jessel today is one of the most widely known and most successful dress manufacturers and factors in that city, a distinction the greater because the metropolis is the center of that industry. His success as a business executive is the natural result of exceptional ability, untiring industry, unusual initiative and strength of character. These qualities not only enabled Mr. Jessel to reach the position of vice-president of a very large and prosperous company at a comparatively young age, but made it possible for him to do so in the face of many obstacles and difficulties which confronted him in his boyhood and youth. Though his constantly growing business interests and responsibilities make heavy demands on his time and energy, he gives much attention to worthy benevolent enterprises, possessing quick sympathy and keen understanding of the needs and problems of others. He is also prominently active in Masonic affairs, and a useful member of numerous organizations which concern themselves with the best interests of the industry in which he is active. His readiness to adopt new methods is strikingly illustrated by the fact that he was one of the first to book passage on the return trip across the Atlantic, made in the fall of 1928 by the dirigible "Graf Zeppelin," thus becoming one of the first American business men to undertake a business journey to Europe in an airship.

Joseph Davis Jessel was born in Bellevue, Alabama, July 20, 1886, a son of Joseph Aaron and Esther (Davis) Jessel. His father came, together with three of his brothers, to this country from London, England, in 1862. All four fought in the Civil War, two serving in the Union Army and two in that of the Confederacy. The older Mr. Jessel, a cousin of Sir George Jessel, a noted British jurist at one time holding the high office of Master of the Rolls, was a cotton planter in Alabama, and died at the age of seventy-five years. His widow, the mother of the subject of this article, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1856, and now makes her home in New York. Joseph Davis Jessel's formal education was comparatively limited as a result of sudden reverses which his father met, while he was still attending grammar school. When he was only ten years old, he became a messenger boy with the Postal Telegraph Company, somewhat later a newsboy, and at the early age of eight years, a match peddler, at Mobile, Alabama. Not liking these several types of work and being of an unusually enterprising and self-reliant nature, he left home and for some time sold newspapers and magazines on railroad trains as far west as Denver, Colorado. At the age of fifteen years he settled down for a short time in that city and there became con-

nected with the establishment of an exterior decorator. When he was about fifteen years old, he returned to Mobile and apprenticed himself to E. O. Zabek Jewelry Company, who held at that time the contract for engraving social stationery and other work of that type for merchants throughout the country. Though he made rapid progress and showed considerable aptitude for this work, his very modest weekly salary of only three dollars did not appear to him sufficiently large to make it desirable to continue in this line. Even his employer's assurance that, if he eventually should become one of the country's best engravers, he would earn as much as one hundred and twenty-five dollars per week, did not prove enough of an incentive to continue. He therefore resigned and went to Montgomery, Alabama, where his grandfather, Moses Davis, lived for seventy-five years, and where he died. There he obtained employment with the Le Bron Jewelry Company, who were the local agents for his former employer in Mobile. Starting at a somewhat higher, but still very modest, salary, he showed exceptional business ability for one so young, and before long became manager of the business, which he greatly expanded. At the end of two years his salary had doubled, but at about the same time he also decided that he had practically reached the limit of the possibilities offered by his position. Somewhat later he accepted a position as manager of a jewelry store in Birmingham, Alabama. Though his salary in this new position was fifty dollars per week, which, considering his youth and the rates prevailing at that period, was a large compensation, he still felt that his abilities needed a broader scope. He then conceived the idea of organizing a jewelry and engraving department in the large department store conducted by the H. B. Claflin Company in Montgomery. He convinced the executives of this store of the soundness and possibilities of this idea, and for some time acted as manager of the new department installed by him. In 1906, at the age of twenty years, he came to New York City, with the intention of becoming a salesman. Being practically unacquainted in New York, he found it very difficult to form a connection. However, at the end of more than half a year, a period of many difficulties and worries for Mr. Jessel, whose lack of employment was the more disturbing because he contributed to the support of his mother, he was employed by Ferdinand Marks of Birmingham, Alabama, as local buyer. This was a very responsible position, involving as it did the buying for some twenty department stores. Mr. Jessel met with notable success in this work, but a change of ownership of the chain of stores, which he represented, taking place, it became necessary for him to form some new connections. While at Marks' he was introduced to Edgar Faust Ullman, like himself a native of Alabama. In June, 1913, Mr. Ullman and Mr. Jessel formed a partnership in New York City. At first they acted as buyers, but later they branched out into the commission business, and finally became manufacturers of dresses, acting now also as factors for other large concerns. The business, conducted under the firm name of Ullman-Jessel, Incorporated, with headquarters at No. 1372 Broadway, New York City, has grown rapidly and constantly, and today an annual business in excess of $10,000,-

000 is done, including the business transacted by the firm's various subsidiaries. Naturally the number of employees has likewise largely increased, until several thousands of people now make up the manufacturing, selling and executive forces of the concern.

Mr. Jessel is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, including amongst others the Metropolis, City, Oakridge Country, and Congressional Country clubs, the latter, of which he is a life member, located in Washington. He is also a member of numerous trade organizations connected with the several industries in which he is active, as well as of the Southern Travelers' and the Western Travelers' associations. Active for many years in Masonic affairs, he is a member of numerous Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree. Still another organization to which he belongs is the Lodge No. 596 of Montgomery, Alabama, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Intensely interested in public questions and very patriotic, Mr. Jessel gives expression to these interests of his by holding membership in the American Arbitration Association, the Jefferson Memorial Foundation and the American Red Cross. He also gives much of his time and means to the support of numerous charitable enterprises. During the World War he was prominently active in the various patriotic movements of that period. His work in connection with some of the financial campaigns of the war period was of outstanding importance and brought him wide recognition. This was especially true in respect to the Second War Fund Drive, at the end of which the committee of the coat, suit and skirt industry presented to him an engraved testimonial "in recognition of his patriotic and humanitarian work . . . . for the American Red Cross, May 20-27, 1918." For some years he has been a deputy sheriff of New York County. His principal recreation is golf, in which sport he is very proficient and has won many trophies. He is also greatly interested in aviation, and in 1928 was taking a course in flying, with the thought of eventually purchasing a plane, so that he might visit other cities by airplane. This interest also led him to take passage on the dirigible "Graf Zeppelin," and he was one of the limited number of passengers who flew to Europe on this airship's return trip, October 29, 1928, being the first business man ever to make such a flight for commercial purposes. Mr. Jessel is now in the process of writing a book on his life and his experiences on board the "Graf Zeppelin." This book will be published some time in 1929.

Mr. Jessel is not married and makes his home in New York City.

ULLMAN, William,

Manufacturer.

Having entered his father's business in New York City immediately after he had completed his education at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Ullman has been connected continuously since then with the firm of Ullman-Jessel, Incorporated. Possessing, like his father and grandfather before him, exceptional business ability, he has made rapid progress and has risen to a position of importance and responsibility, acting as buyer for the firm, in which capacity he makes fre-

quent trips abroad. He is greatly interested in aviation, and was one of the limited number of passengers on the dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" during its return flight from America to Europe in October, 1928. His participation in this adventurous flight, taken rather on the spur of the moment, is typical of his enterprise and initiative.

William Ullman was born at Selma, Alabama, August 5, 1901, a son of Edgar Faust and Jeannette Lee (Kauffman) Ullman, and a grandson of the late William Ullman, one of the leading merchants and most respected citizens of Selma, Alabama. The older William Ullman, the founder of the family in the United States, was born at Ermreuth, Bavaria, Germany, April 9, 1837. After having received a liberal education in the public schools of his native country, he came to the United States in 1854, at the age of seventeen years. Immediately after his arrival he went to Alabama, settling at first at Oxford, where he engaged in business. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and enrolled as a private soldier in Company A, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, under General Joseph Wheeler. This company was an old organization, known as the Mountain Rangers, enlisted long before the Civil War, at Talladega, Alabama, and was one of the first cavalry companies to be called into the service of the Confederate States from Alabama. The regiment to which it belonged during the war was composed of companies from Alabama and Mississippi, formed a part of the First Brigade of cavalry commanded by General Joseph Wheeler and served under that distinguished leader in all his campaigns until the end of the war. Mr. Ullman became a member of this historic military organization at Tunnell Hill, Georgia, in January, 1864, and served continuously until April 26, 1865, when the regiment, in accordance with the terms of peace arranged some time before, surrendered at Durham, North Carolina. He took part in the cavalry operations during the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and in General Wheeler's famous raid through Tennessee, while General Sherman was at Atlanta. After Sherman began his historic march to the sea, Mr. Ullman served in the operations against the Union forces in Georgia, as well as in many skirmishes in the Carolinas. Though inexperienced as a cavalry man and in the beginning an utter stranger to the hardships and privations which he had to undergo, he took up the burdens of active warfare with cheerfulness, and for more than sixteen months heroically bore his full share. He made a gallant record as a soldier and quickly won the confidence and affection of his comrades and commanders. When the war closed, Mr. Ullman returned to Alabama and located at Selma, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in 1865, as a member of the firm of Oberndorff & Ullman. The business grew rapidly, largely as the result of Mr. Ullman's ability and industry, and became one of the most substantial and most highly regarded wholesale and retail dry-goods concerns in that part of the South. Mr. Ullman was a man of great public spirit and made many valuable contributions to the upbuilding of his community. He served several times as a member of the Selma City Council and for many years as a member of the Selma School Board. He was also very ac-

tive in religious affairs, having been one of the founders of the Hebrew congregation, Mishkan Israel, of Selma. During the latter part of his life he was a member of the board of trustees of the Dallas Male and Female Academy. In one of the many letters of condolence received by his family after his death, one of his closest associates said of him that he was "a man of great culture, refined sentiment, polished manners, and noble and patriotic principles. He was ever found on the side of right, because he loved the right. He never had an impulse inconsistent with the welfare of his country. He was a patriot in the truest, highest sense." Mr. Ullman was studious by nature, a great reader, logical and philosophical, and a clear and deep thinker. He possessed considerable ability as a writer and speaker, and at different times made addresses on various subjects, which were always received with much appreciation. How broad his cultural interests were, may be seen from the titles of some of his addresses, which included: "Baruch Spinoza, the Hero of Modern Philosophy," "The Stage, as Viewed from its Moral Aspects," "Grecian Mythology." He also wrote a paper entitled, "My Recollections of the War," which, though unpretentious, was full of interesting memories and which, when read by him at one of the many meetings of Confederate Veterans, which he attended with great regularity, was received with enthusiasm by his former comrades-in-arms. He married a member of the Valentine family, which originally lived in Lawrence County, Tennessee, and later in Jackson, Mississippi. He was the father of four children, Edgar Faust, Herman V., Carrie and Bertha Ullman. He died after a brief illness at his home in Selma, Alabama, January 22, 1902, and was laid to rest in Live Oak Cemetery. His family received a very large number of expressions of sympathy from his many friends in all walks of life, all of whom generously testified to the high regard in which they had held Mr. Ullman. Similar comments were published in the papers of Selma and Montgomery, while several of the organizations with which he had been actively connected expressed their sorrow at his passing by means of formal resolutions. So greatly was he esteemed by his fellow-citizens in Selma that all the business houses in that town were closed during the hour of his funeral, a tribute of respect rarely shown a man in a city as large as Selma.

Named after his distinguished grandfather, William Ullman, the subject of this article, during his business career, which by now covers some ten years, has shown himself to possess many of the characteristics that made his grandfather so successful and popular. Educated in the public schools of Selma, New York City and Philadelphia, he graduated from high school at the age of seventeen years and then, in 1918, entered his father's business, Ullman-Jessel, Incorporated. This firm, with headquarters in New York City, at No. 1372 Broadway, of which his father is president, is one of the largest and most successful concerns engaged in the manufacture of women's dresses. Dating back only to 1913, it has grown quickly and constantly. Mr. Ullman, during the ten years of his connection with the firm, has gained a very thorough knowledge of its various departments, and has proven himself an able and progressive business man. He now is

a buyer for the firm, and in this capacity goes abroad as its representative twice every year. His last trip to Europe in 1928 was in several respects an event of historic interest. It was made on the "Graf Zeppelin," the German dirigible, which was the first airship to transport passengers between Europe and the United States. Mr. Ullman was one of its passengers on its return trip from Lakehurst, New Jersey, to Friedrichshafen, Germany, his father's partner, J. D. Jessel (q. v.), being one of his fellow passengers. He decided to make the trip at the last moment, this decision resulting from his enthusiasm aroused when he said good-bye to Mr. Jessel, early in the morning of October 29, 1928. It is typical of Mr. Ullman's aggressiveness that he overcame the various obstacles, such as lack of a passport and of baggage, once his mind had been made up. Not only did he acquire by this trip the right to claim that he was amongst the first three or four American business men, who traveled between the United States and Europe for business purposes by air, but, after his arrival in Germany, he had the distinction, together with Mr. Jessel, of selling some American-made dresses in Berlin, this being the first time American goods of that nature had ever been sold and exhibited in department stores of Germany. Mr. Ullman is a member of the Metropolis Club, the City Club and the Metropolis Country Club, all of New York City, as well as of the Graf Zeppelin Transatlantic Club. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. His favorite pastimes are bridge whist and the theatre.

Mr. Ullman is not married and makes his home in New York City.

VARNEY, William Frederick,
Insurance Broker, Prohibitionist.

The highest honor within the gift of the National Prohibition party came to William Frederick Varney, when he was nominated as the candidate of that party for the presidency of the United States, in July, 1928. Mr. Varney, a Long Island insurance broker and a successful one, at Rockville Center, New York, had been a militant worker for the prohibition cause in the long decade before its final triumph in the adoption of the eighteenth amendment, leading the fight in the eastern Atlantic States, particularly in New Jersey. His party did not forget this service, which necessitated a considerable financial sacrifice on Mr. Varney's part, and both his friends and opponents of those days well remember his vigorous and effective campaigns, which were always characterized, however, by dignity and a refreshing absence of personalities and recriminations. It is the alcoholic evil he hates, not those who fight for it, and his nomination for the presidency is the highest point in a career which he says has been directed toward this end by Divine Providence, since he dedicated his life to the cause more than twenty-two years ago.

Mr. Varney was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 1, 1884, a son of Rev. Frederick William and Lizzie Jane (Leith) Varney, and the eldest of twelve children. Both parents were born in London, England, although the Varney family came originally from France, where the name was La Varnee. His father, a Methodist Protestant minister, is now a resident of Merrick, Long Island, and has been very prominent in his

church for many years, while his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Daniel E. Leith, was also a Methodist Protestant clergyman, who died in 1927, at the age of eighty-eight years, at Roosevelt, Long Island.

William Frederick Varney was raised in a religious atmosphere, which, no doubt, has had its influence on the course of his life as well as the circumstances which served definitely to align him with the dry workers. He attended the public schools of Paterson, and later supplemented this training by correspondence courses in business. His first position was errand boy for the Paterson "Daily Press," but later he worked in the law offices of the Hon. James A. Blauvelt, where he learned stenography and typewriting and the fundamental principles of law. For a time he acted as clerk in the office of the Colonial Life Insurance Company in Paterson, and he also received his apprenticeship as brass finisher and valve setter with the McNabb and Harlan brass works in Paterson.

When Mr. Varney was seventeen years old, his father moved to Lynbrook, Long Island, where he became pastor of the famous old Sand Hole Church, one of the oldest congregations on the South Shore. He remained as pastor of the church for thirteen or fourteen years, resigning to become president of the Eastern Conference of the Methodist Protestant church. At Lynbrook William Frederick Varney entered the employ of Wright, Veith and Newman, a company which manufactured pillow shams and scarfs, maintaining factories at Rockville Center and Glen Cove. He worked with this company five years, finally becoming manager of the factory at Glen Cove. At the end of this time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Veith of the company returned to Rockville Center, organizing Stahli, Reitmann and Company, which manufactured lace curtains. In 1906 Mr. Varney became associated with the new corporation, with which he was connected for another period of five years, occupying a responsible position which he filled very ably.

On March 17, 1906, having suffered from chronic appendicitis for six months, Mr. Varney went to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, in Brooklyn, for an operation. It was while he was in a ward here that the tremendous evils of the liquor traffic were brought home to him, as day after day he saw sufferers from the poison or those injured in drunken brawls brought into the hospital. As a result he came to a decision which was to have a far-reaching effect upon his life. As Mr. Varney told of it in later days:

> I asked myself why it was that a man like me who had always been very temperate in his habits and never intentionally wronged any human being should be made to suffer so much, just as the drunkards and ruffians who were brought into the hospital. Finally I came to the conclusion, almost like I had had a vision, that my life's work would be directed against this evil system, and believed that my illness was sent upon me in order that I might have a chance to see just what I saw at the hospital.
>
> Before I was able to leave and come home I promised my Creator that if he would restore my health I would never miss an opportunity to kill the liquor traffic.

It was a few years, however, before an opportunity came which would permit Mr. Varney to enter the field as a prohibition worker, and meanwhile he continued his duties in the lace curtain factory. There was beginning to be some

organization of the dry forces in Nassau County, however, and he allied himself with this movement. He went all over the county to prohibition meetings, helped organize societies, and in various ways gave his time and substance to the cause. It was quite customary for him to make up any deficits in the work out of his own pocket, although his income at that time was very limited. In the fall of 1911 his activities on behalf of prohibition had been recognized to the extent that he was elected chairman of the National Prohibition party in Nassau County, although he was only twenty-seven years old at the time, and the report of his work was spreading into other States. During the fall of this year also he received an invitation to attend a conference of dry workers in Brooklyn, and although in justice to his family he felt he should spend no more of his time or of his small salary in the work just then, he finally yielded to the persuasions of his wife and came to Brooklyn. While he was at this meeting he was approached by Will D. Martin, chairman of the Prohibition party in New Jersey, who offered him the position of field secretary in that State. Only after considerable thought did Mr. Varney agree to accept the place, with the additional condition that the committee guarantee him a salary of one thousand dollars a year, made up of small pledges from all over the State. In making this demand he wanted, of course, to provide for his family, but he also wanted to see if there was any real interest in the cause before committing himself.

In a few weeks the committee wrote him that his salary was assured, and he began his duties as field secretary of New Jersey. For a year he commuted from Long Island to New Jersey, spending much time away from home, but in 1913 he moved his family to Woodbury, New Jersey, a few miles from Camden. He remained in his position for seven years, retiring only when the eighteenth amendment went into effect in 1919. Mr. Varney had made a study of the liquor question from all angles, and was quite convinced that the economic advantages of prohibition were sufficient in themselves to warrant the abolition of alcoholic beverages without considering the moral side of the issue. Although the social consequences of the traffic were entirely revolting to him, he recognized the value in presenting his case of a dispassionate treatment from an economic aspect. Consequently the bitter, personal attacks of some prohibitionists were missing in his campaigns, and in all his dealings with "the enemy" he preserved a spirit of humanity and fair play. He was able to say to a liquor dealer whom he had defeated at the polls, "I like you immensely, but I hate your business," and talking to him as a friend persuaded him to enter some other enterprise. In his New Jersey work he was very successful, carrying the dry fight to virtually every section of the State, never letting the issue escape in any political campaign of importance. In the very first year in his new position, Mr. Varney was able to put a prohibition ticket in every congressional district of the State for the first time in the history of the party, and this was characteristic of his leadership in the later years. In 1919 the Prohibition party nominated him for governor of New Jersey, but he declined the honor and ran for assemblyman in Gloucester County

instead. He made the issue so strong that both of his opponents came out flatly in favor of prohibition. Despite that fact, however, Mr. Varney polled about fifteen per cent of all votes cast in the election, and carried a number of precincts, where his popularity won him many supporters from both major parties.

This, Mr. Varney supposed, was to be his last campaign, and when it was over he came back to Rockville Center. His seven years in the service had been at considerable financial sacrifice, for at no time did he receive more than $1,800 a year with his traveling expenses. Almost immediately he purchased a half interest in an insurance firm which was known as Pettit Brothers and Varney, and three years later he went into business for himself. With the same enthusiasm and energy he displayed as a prohibition worker, he has built up a very successful business, maintaining spacious and comfortable offices on North Park Avenue, at Rockville Center. He is known as a good neighbor and is devoted to the best interests of the town.

During the past nine years Mr. Varney has continued his active interest in the National Prohibition party, but has given it little of his time. He is a member of the New Jersey State Committee, of the National Prohibition Committee, and in 1924 was secretary of the National Prohibition party convention at Columbus, Ohio, receiving two complimentary votes for president on that occasion. In 1928 Mr. Varney went to Chicago as a member of the platform committee and was in no sense a candidate for the nomination as president. He played an active part in the convention, however, especially in the drafting of the platform, which he fought to make practical and sound, instead of virulent and eloquent. In some measure his policies were adopted. Toward the last there was a strong movement to nominate him, and on the second ballot he won. No member of the convention was more surprised at this turn of affairs than Mr. Varney, but he accepted the honor modestly and seriously.

"All my life unexpected events have carried me still deeper into this work and if I can accomplish anything for the cause of prohibition by accepting the nomination, I am very willing to undertake the responsibility," he said.

At the close of the convention, Mr. Varney returned to the acclaim of his fellow townsmen. He has never been a crank on the subject of prohibition, has not made himself unpopular with his neighbors and business associates by eternally harping on the question, and, as he has often said, has directed his fight against an evil rather than individuals. Few of his neighbors knew the extent of his deep interest in the subject, but all of them joined in congratulating him on the honor which he had received.

In the life of the community at Rockville Center, Mr. Varney has taken a prominent part. He is particularly active in attendance at St. Mark's Methodist Church, where he is also a member of Everyman's Bible Class, a men's organization which has a membership of more than one hundred, including persons from numerous faiths. He is affiliated fraternally only with the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, Washington Post Council, No. 62, at Woodbury, New Jersey. This order, which is strong through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and neighboring States, is a lodge devoted to the high-

est principles of Americanism. For relaxation in his leisure time, he likes baseball, bowling and basketball.

On August 31, 1905, William Frederick Varney married Leonia Beatrice Abrams, daughter of Lewis Sanford and Rose (Pettit) Abrams, of Lynbrook, and a member of the pioneer families of that village. Mr. and Mrs. Varney have three children: 1. Beatrice Leonia, born October 4, 1906, now her father's secretary. 2. William Frederick, Jr., born April 29, 1909, who has been employed by the Brooklyn National Life Insurance Company since he was graduated from the South Side High School, at Rockville, in June, 1928. 3. Evelyn Marion, born January 4, 1911. The Varney family home, an attractive stucco house with a wide veranda, surrounded by a big lawn and heavy shade trees, is situated at No. 165 Grand Avenue, Rockville Center.

FRIEDMAN, Jeann,

Tailor.

That part of the ancient adage which reads: "'Tis not the coat that makes the man . . . ." might well be reversed in order to clothe the business enterprise of Jeann Friedman with the all-inclusive title of "the man who makes the coat," since he is known as one of the leading merchant tailors of New York City, whose clientele includes many of the dignitaries and élite of the metropolis.

Jeann Friedman was born in Tolcsva, Hungary, February 2, 1884, a son of Michael and Sarah Friedman. His father, formerly one of the largest producers of wine in Hungary, is now living, at the good old age of ninety, in retirement, with his wife in the homeland. The son Jeann received his early education in the schools of his native town, and then gave himself up to mastering the journeyman tailor's trade. He graduated from the ranks with the "degrees" of master cutter, fitter and designer, and for a time pursued his profession in the country of his birth.

But the skill for designing men's apparel and fitting it to exacting customers is not the only gift with which Mr. Friedman is endowed. It was early discovered that he possessed a singing voice of unusual quality, range and promise, and he and the family agreed that it would be in harmony with his desire for him to go to America, that he might there perfect his budding art, regardless of the fact that Hungary is the land of some of the most brilliant vocalists and instrumentalists that the world has known.

Preceding him to this country, an elder brother settled in Youngstown, Ohio, where he is still successfully engaged as a general merchant. When Jeann Friedman landed in New York, it was with the avowed purpose of giving his major attention to voice culture. To this end he went to night schools, pursuing his musical studies in the daytime. Always temperamental, if nothing else, as he confesses, he did not have himself so well in leash in those days, and one day he and his teacher quarreled, and forthwith our young singer abandoned all idea of becoming a professional.

But what was undoubtedly a great loss to the vocal art resulted in great gain to the merchant tailoring trade, since Mr. Friedman at once threw all his energy into making permanent his connection with the vocation he had es-

James Friedman

poused in Hungary in the days of his youth. His first work in the merchant tailoring line after he came to this country was done for the well-known New York firm of Stadler & Stadler, with whom he remained for several years. On a happy day of purposeful thought he packed and set aside his kit, to satisfy an insistent wanderlust born of reading of the wonders and beauties of America.

He traveled extensively over the United States, and obtained, as he puts it, a close-up view of the lay of the land. He never regrets having spent his time and money in making those journeys, since they were fruitful of much information of the country, its people and their manners and customs, which was a complement of his studies in the public schools. But always the old love was strong within him, and the trade that was the first to woo him beckoned him back to the city of opportunity, which is but another name for New York. Here he found contentment and a connection allied with his line.

For a short time Mr. Friedman was in association with a New York house of merchant tailors, and on a day most significant in his career he felt a surge of the spirit of confidence in himself, his innate ability and acquired trade, launched out into business for himself and has ever since carried on with the resultant success that his faith and courage, plus other things, have warranted.

Mr. Friedman first located his establishment at No. 358 Fifth Avenue, on the principal street of the world and in the very heart of the select shopping center of the metropolis. Here he catered to a select clientele, whose desirability was maintained as the volume of good will increased. By the end of fifteen years on that location, he perceived that his business had outgrown the accommodations, and he was compelled to seek other quarters for his enlarging activities. Fortunately, he was enabled to keep within the recognized zone of influence to which he had become so well accustomed, and by transferring his interests to No. 12 East Forty-sixth Street, he found himself still in the trading center and yet in larger quarters. On the equipment and embellishing of his new establishment Mr. Friedman expended a sum running well into the thousands of dollars, but the improvements were worth the cost many times over, since he not only held his own customers, but added to their number from equally desirable persons. His offices are of his own design, with specially devised lighting effects, and represent a high development of artistic decoration directed toward a definite purpose. Here Mr. Friedman receives his clients in an atmosphere that reflects the taste and discrimination to which they are accustomed, and here he renders a service that is most highly appreciated.

Many of Mr. Friedman's clients have been his patrons for years. His Honor, Mayor James J. Walker, said by admiring observers to be the "best-dressed man of two continents," traces the source of this compliment to the Friedman shop. What is claimed for New York's municipal chief's good taste and sense of finesse is true also of jurists, bankers, theatrical artists and other professional men, as well as merchants, most of whom, if mentioned here by name, would be recognizable as leaders in their respective channels of the metropolis.

An interesting little story as a sidelight on Mr. Friedman's association with Mayor Walker as his tailor came to light with the return of the executive from his trip to Stone Mountain, Georgia, in the spring of 1928, where Robert E. Lee, IV, great-grandson of the leader of the Confederate armies, shared with the mayor the honors at the unveiling of the bas-relief of the youngster's ancestor. With his return to New York's City Hall, His Honor announced the appointment of the boy to be a military member of his official staff. While that was glory for the lad, Robert E. Lee, IV, and his father, sufficient for the recipient and for the "cause," most folks would opine: where does it shine on Mr. Friedman? To complete his pretty gesture—so as to include both North and South of the Mason-Dixon Line—the mayor ordered the new member of his official family to be uniformed by his own tailor, the suit to be none other than a replica of the Gray and Gold of the "lost cause."

Mr. Friedman is a loyal citizen, a member of the Democratic party. During the World War he was exempt from military service, but he showed his patriotism for his adopted country by subscribing liberally to all the campaigns for raising funds, including the Liberty Bond, Red Cross and other drives. He owns that music is still his hobby, and with it he entertains both family and friends upon informal social occasions. Outside the domestic circle, his chief interest is centered in his tailoring establishment, the total yearly returns from his business mounting into many thousands of dollars. His increasingly large volume of patronage is cared for by himself, at the head of a staff often exceeding in number eighteen finished journeyman tailors, each at the peak of his trade.

Jeann Friedman married, December 26, 1916, in New York City, Lina Mandell, daughter of Louis Mandell, now deceased, who formerly pursued the trade which has been dignified in so marked a manner by his son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman are the parents of three children: 1. Louis William, aged ten years. 2. Bernice Harriett, aged six years. 3. James Walker, aged four months in the spring of 1928, named for Mayor Walker, whose godson the child is. Mr. Friedman and his family have their hospitable home on Andrews Avenue, in the Bronx Borough of New York City.

JACOB, Leonard,

Builder.

Leonard Jacob was born in New York City, February 9, 1861, just two months before the outbreak of the Civil War. His father was Leonard Jacob and his mother Emma (Lawrence) Jacob, who represented prominent families of their respective neighborhoods. The elder Leonard Jacob, born in 1826, deceased in 1908, became a merchant and joined his uncle, Mr. Arnold, in the firm of Arnold and Jacob; this firm later became Arnold, Constable and Company, and Mr. Jacob was made the junior partner. Leonard Jacob was well known in New York mercantile lines, and when he died his loss proved a distinct shock to this community. He was the original head of the family in the United States, having been a native of England and having had a fine place known as "Chale" on the Isle

of Wight, southeastern coast of England, or English Channel. When he came to this country he settled in New York and there spent the remainder of his life.

Emma (Lawrence) Jacob, wife of the elder Leonard Jacob, was born in New York City, in 1837, and died in Westchester County, New York, November 29, 1909. She was the daughter of John Riker and Margaretta (Quick) Lawrence, and a descendant of a distinguished old Long Island family. The first ancestor of the Lawrences of whom we have record was Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, Lancashire, who accompanied King Richard Coeur de Lion on his famous expedition to Palestine, and was knighted by the king as a reward for his distinguished bravery at the historic siege of St. Jean d'Acre. The American Lawrences are descended from pioneers who emigrated to America from Great St. Albans in Hertfordshire, England. John, William and Thomas Lawrence came to the New World during the political upheaval that prefaced the dethronement and death of Charles I of England. John and William sailed from England in 1635 on the "Planter," with Governor Winthrop. After landing at Plymouth they removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later to the western end of Long Island, then claimed by both England and Holland. They obtained in 1644 a grant of land now known as Hempstead. In 1666 John was an alderman of New York City and a man of considerable wealth. The youngest brother, Thomas, had now come from England, and the three brothers secured title to a large tract in Newtown, Long Island. John married but left no male descendants. William settled at Flushing, where he was a magistrate, captain and judge. He married and had numerous descendants.

The youngest brother, Major Thomas Lawrence, bought four farms comprising the whole of Hell Gate Neck, and after living for a time in Flushing he removed to his Hell Gate estate. He was appointed major-commander of the militia of Queens County, and assisted in defending Albany against the French. His holdings in New York included a number of farms extending along the East River from Hell Gate to the Bowery Bay. Major Lawrence married Mary, and died in Newtown in July, 1703. He was the founder of the Newtown branch of the Lawrence family, from which Emma (Lawrence) Jacob was probably descended.

Leonard Jacob, Jr., first attended Dr. Callison's School, in New York City, then Park Institute at Rye, New York, and finally St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire. In 1877, at the age of sixteen, he went to Texas, and in company with friends spent five strenuous years ranching in that State. Upon his return to the East he made his first business connection with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. After this he engaged in the stock brokerage business, and later became a dealer in fine wines, of which he is an excellent judge. At length he entered the building and contracting field, in which he remained permanently and achieved a noteworthy success. In addition to the usual churches and large business buildings and apartments, Mr. Jacob has constructed numerous residences for many leading New Yorkers. His work on the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine is the crowning touch

to a long and useful career. Mr. Jacob has studied his vocation from all angles and can speak with authority on the artistic and engineering problems of the building profession.

Mr. Jacob is unmarried, and resides at Bedminster, New Jersey. He is fond of sports, in particular racing, yachting, fox-hunting and the breeding of horses.

MUNCKE, Ernest C.,

Long Island Business Leader.

Engaged for many years in the general provisions business in Hempstead, Long Island, New York, Ernest C. Muncke was also known for his deep interest in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of his community and the well-being of its people. There was no matter of public importance which did not receive his attention, while he was ever eager to promote the advancement of his fellow-citizens through advocacy of all causes which he believed to be in the best interests of Hempstead. A man of kindly impulse and generosity, combined with a fine amiability of nature, Mr. Muncke readily attracted to him a large number of friends and acquaintances, who came to love and cherish him both for what he did and for what he was; with the result that his death brought great sorrow to them wherever they were, especially throughout New York City and Long Island, where he was best known.

Mr. Muncke was born in Germany on March 11, 1866, and came to the United States when he was only fourteen years old. For a number of years he was engaged in the hay and feed business in East New York, and subsequently moved to Jamaica, Long Island, where he opened a general store. In 1895 he came to Hempstead to open a general provisions house, which throughout the remainder of his life remained the foremost business enterprise in which he was interested. By dint of his own energy and perseverance, he built this business up to proportions of prosperity that had not been dreamed of for it in its earlier days; and it became one of the leading stores of its kind in the Hempstead region of Long Island. The store was situated on Main Street, in the building now occupied by the Vogue Shop, and was later removed to a new building at the corner of Greenwich and Front streets. Several years before his death, Mr. Muncke disposed of the provisions business, and entered the bottling field, in which he continued thereafter. Whatever the type of work that Mr. Muncke undertook, his genial personality, together with his capacity for sound business judgments and opinions, brought him success.

These same qualities placed him in a rôle of leadership in civic affairs. For, although a busy man, he found time to devote his energies to public works—religious, social and governmental. Widely recognized as a member of the Lutheran Church, in whose work he was one of the most active participants, he was affiliated with the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, of Hempstead, and had been a member of its church council for twenty-seven years at the time of his death. He was also superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a trustee of the Wartburg Orphans' Home, at Mount Vernon, New York, whose boys' band only a week before his death gave a concert in Hempstead. He was also a member of the

board of trustees of Wagner College, on Staten Island, and treasurer of that institution until his ill health forced him to relinquish that office. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Lutheran Ministerium of New York, and was regularly chosen by that body as one of its delegates to the United Lutheran church conventions. For two terms of two years each Mr. Muncke served as a member of the Hempstead Village Board of Trustees, to which he brought the benefits of his sound business training and abilities, never losing sight meanwhile of the fine progressive ideals for which he always stood in respect to the government of the village. At one time he was chief of the Fire Department and a member of Harper Hook and Ladder Company, as well as a director of the Hempstead Building and Loan Association. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with the Hempstead Lodge, No. 1485.

Mr. Muncke married, on November 10, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York, Carrie S. Breitenbach, daughter of John and Caroline Breitenbach. She survived Mr. Muncke, as did their daughter, Mrs. John D. Harms, of Hempstead, and Mr. Muncke's two brothers and two sisters, all residing in Germany.

Ernest C. Muncke's death came on February 1, 1928, and was an occasion of deep sorrow throughout Hempstead and the different communities in which he was known, respected and loved. Officials of the village of Hempstead paid high tribute to his work on behalf of the village; while they, and his other close personal friends, were bowed with the grief that attended their loss of a dear and cherished companion. Said a local newspaper, editorially:

The death Wednesday of Ernest C. Muncke has come as a distinct shock to a wide circle of friends, for there has been removed one who has been actively identified with the life and progress of Hempstead for many years.

The name of Ernest C. Muncke has been associated with many fields of endeavor in his adopted village. For many years he conducted a general store here that was one of the largest and most successful in this section. He was the chief of the fire department a number of years ago and during his administration many progressive ideas of improvement were carried out. He also served his home village as a member of the board of trustees on two different occasions and gave liberally of his judgment and time in helping to put the community in the front rank. He was also identified with the Building and Loan Association as an officer. Another work in which Mr. Muncke took a devout part was in the field of religion as an active worker in the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, as the head of the Sunday School and an officer in the church organization.

Ernest C. Muncke represented a type of citizenry that helped to build the foundation for the great position that Hempstead now occupies. His passing is a genuine loss and is sincerely regretted.

BULL, Nathaniel Board,

Farmer.

Engaged throughout his life as a farmer, Nathaniel Board Bull was one of the foremost citizens of Monroe, New York, the town which was for many decades the home of his family, his father having bought property here almost a century ago. In the course of a long and active life, which was characterized by a quiet and unassuming manner, a desire to help other people and consider their feelings and points of view, and a general attitude of kindliness and tolerance, Mr. Bull

rendered marked public service in his community and endeared himself to his fellow-men. The feeling of regret and sorrow upon the occasion of his death was widespread, for all who knew him were fond of him; while all of his acquaintances who are today living cherish his memory.

Mr. Bull was born on November 11, 1836, in Monroe, Orange County, New York, son of James Hervey and Eleanor (Board) Bull. His father, who was born on January 15, 1805, and died on April 15, 1886, in Monroe, New York, was a farmer all his life; and the mother was a native of Boardville, New Jersey. The family is an old one, having been established in Orange County by William and Sarah (Wells) Bull, who settled in Hamptonburgh. Nathaniel B. Bull, of whom this is a record, received his formal education at Monroe Seminary and in the public schools of Goshen, New York. He worked all his life as a farmer after he completed his academic studies, having begun as a boy to work on his father's farm. The elder Mr. Bull had bought the property in Monroe in 1831, and in 1854 he and his family had built a new home on the land. This home still stands, although the property was sold in 1923 by Matilda Bull, daughter of Nathaniel. Mr. Bull was throughout his career an enterprising farmer, and one who readily attracted to him a large number of friends and admirers; he possessed those qualities which make for success, and conducted the properties placed in his hands in a manner that brought profits to himself and at the same time served well the people of his community.

In addition to his agricultural activities Mr. Bull was active in town affairs. He attended the Presbyterian church of Monroe. He was keenly interested in civic and political affairs, and, like the Bulls who lived before him, was a staunch Republican and a consistent supporter of his party, its candidates and its principles. Fond of horses, he owned at all times at least five or six spirited animals of his own.

Mr. Bull married, on December 23, 1857, in Monroe, New York, Caroline Smith, daughter of Samuel and Amanda (King) Smith. By this union there were eight children: 1. James H., of Monroe. 2. Amanda B., who became Mrs. Amanda B. Rider, of Monroe. 3. Matilda B., of Monroe. 4. Eleanor B., now Eleanor B. Ford, of Highland Mills, New York. 5. George S., of Monroe. 6. Samuel S., of Monroe. 7. Ida B., now Ida B. Smith, of Monroe. 8. Ira, deceased.

The death of Nathaniel Board Bull came in Monroe, New York, the town in which he had lived all his life, on May 25, 1914, and brought to an end a long and useful career. Although then in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Bull was active in community affairs, and was held in high esteem by everyone in Monroe and vicinity; for, in addition to his own work as farmer and public-spirited citizen, he was a man whose companionship was frequently sought by others and who was a good friend and delightful comrade.

HARNETT, Arthur John,

Executive.

To the traveling public of discriminating taste in hostelries and to hotel men of large centers in the United States and abroad, Arthur John Harnett is a well-known figure. Managing director of the

Arthur J. Harnett

Hotel Park Central, of New York City, and vice-president of the Mayflower, one of the finer hotels of Washington, District of Columbia, his position in the hotel world is of great importance. The Park Central Hotel is situated in the very heart of Manhattan Island, on Seventh Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. It towers high after the new manner of skyscraper architecture, with steppes and delicacy and grace, so arranged with its thirty-one stories that the greatest possible number of the sixteen hundred rooms contained have outside exposure with a pleasing metropolitan view. Each of the rooms has a bathroom in connection, with serving pantries and electric refrigeration facilities. This vast apartment hotel has tastefully appointed, appropriate dining rooms, ball rooms, a grill room and roof garden; exquisite salons for social affairs, a gymnasium, swimming pool, radio outlets, eliminating receiving sets, and contains broadcasting station WPCH, at two hundred and seventy-three meters. The Mayflower, of Washington, while not so extensive in accommodations, is of equal excellence in appointments, and is under the control of the same management. Mr. Harnett has had a wide experience as hotel man, and as such is acknowledged to be one of the most progressive in the nation.

Native of England, Mr. Harnett was born in Devonshire, July 13, 1890, son of David and Mary (Latimer) Harnett. David Harnett was a successful exporter of large interests, and died in 1912, at the age of fifty-six years. Mary (Latimer) Harnett is also deceased.

Mr. Harnett was educated at Clock House School, of Wimbledon, England, and at Westminster, of London. He tried to enter the British Navy, but was refused enlistment because of physical disqualifications of seemingly minor character. (He has a brother who is now (1928) a lieutenant-commander in the Royal British Navy.) At the age of nineteen years, having completed his studies, Mr. Harnett began his business career. His first connection was with W. T. Lamb & Son, largest manufacturers of cement in the United Kingdom. With this organization he learned all branches of cement making and distribution, with the intention of coming to the United States, here to continue in the business. He came to this country in 1914, but instead of pursuing the cement enterprise became at once interested in hotels, and in New York City applied for a position as clerk in the Hotel McAlpin. The association with the McAlpin continued ten years, during which Mr. Harnett learned the hotel business completely in its thousand ramifications; and in 1924, with this good record behind him, he went to Washington to accept the position of office manager of the Mayflower. Thereafter, soon, he was promoted to the rank of resident manager, and then became vice-president of the organization. It was in October, 1927, that he was appointed managing director of the company's great New York City hotel, and here he has remained in service. The "National Hotel Review" had the following to say upon the occasion of Mr. Harnett's transfer and promotion:

> In taking over his new post, Mr. Harnett retains his vice-presidency of the Mayflower. His career in the last two and one-half years has been one of remarkable success. He left the Hotel McAlpin, in New York, to become

assistant manager and office manager at the Mayflower, when it opened. In the next two years he stepped successively into the posts of resident manager, managing director, and vice-president. A keen insight into hotel operation, an engaging personality, and the ability to inspire loyalty and coöperation in the members of his staff, combined with an extraordinary energy, are important factors in Mr. Harnett's achievement.

When the United States entered the World War, although Mr. Harnett could not serve the country because of physical unfitness as revealed in his attempt to enter the British Navy, he was of great assistance through liberal contributions to all patriotic drives, and notably to those of the Liberty Loan and American Red Cross. Everywhere that he has resided, he has been popular. In Washington he retains membership in the Congressional Country Club, and was formerly a member and director of the Kiwanis Club, and member of the Columbia Yacht Club. His favorite relaxations are golf and fishing.

Mr. Harnett is in full control of the Park Central Hotel, and here employs a most efficient staff, numbering in excess of eight hundred employees, well organized for service to the hotel's clients.

YOUNG, LeRoy M.,

Lawyer.

Active for many years as a member of the bar in Babylon, Long Island, LeRoy M. Young held a place of prominence in the community in which he lived and worked, and acquired a wide circle of friends among the inhabitants of this and nearby communities. Ready at any time to serve in some worthy cause which he believed destined to bring about some permanent good to his municipality, Mr. Young was highly esteemed and respected by those who held political power here, and upon many occasions his opinions were sought on important political and civic matters having to do with the growth and well-being of Babylon. A native of Long Island, a student in New York City, he did his life's work in a vicinity which was thoroughly known to him, and with whose problems he was familiar as few others, not residents or natives of this part of New York State, could be. His death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread sorrow among his many friends and acquaintances, all of whom regretted keenly the passing of a community leader and a dear personal friend and comrade.

Mr. Young was born October 24, 1873, in Greenport, Long Island, a son of Warren M. Young, also a native of Greenport, where he was born November 1, 1845, who all his life was a man of the sea, and of Kate I. (Tuthill) Young, born in Southold, November 2, 1845, died in 1916. Mr. Young's family dates back to 1600, and is one of the old families of the name which settled in Southold, Long Island, many generations ago. LeRoy M. Young received his early training in the public schools of Greenport, Long Island, his birthplace, and was graduated from the high school there in the class of 1891. He then became a student at the Law School of New York University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. One year after his graduation he was admitted to the bar in New York State, and in 1900 he began his practice of law in Babylon. From the beginning he achieved remarkable success in his work, and acquired a host of followers

who thoroughly relied upon him and had confidence in his decisions and judgments. It was only natural that a man who was so talented should have been requested to take a prominent part in public life, and so it was that Mr. Young became assistant district attorney, a position which for six years he held; while later, for six years, two terms of three years each, he was district attorney of Suffolk County. On January 1, 1924, he resumed his private practice, however, preferring this type of work to the limelight of public life; and at the time of his death he was one of the most firmly established practitioners of the legal profession in his community.

Always maintaining a deep interest in the affairs of his profession from a general point of view, Mr. Young held memberships in the Suffolk County Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association. His social and fraternal connections were unusually strong, he having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with the Patchogue Lodge, No. 1323; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the local lodge, No. 793; and the Royal Arcanum, in which he was identified with the Babylon Council, No. 881. In the Masonic Order, Mr. Young was a Past Master of his lodge, and was a former president of the Masters' and Past Masters' Association of the First Masonic District, a position which he filled for two years. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the policies and candidates of the Republican party, while in his religious affiliations he was a member of the Babylon Methodist Church. A keen religious worker and a member of the board of trustees of his church, Mr. Young was a highly valued member of this congregation. For many years he held the important position of president of the Board of Education of Babylon, and was counsel to the Town Board. In all his activities, Mr. Young was one of the most constructive of leaders, and although his work was performed in a quiet way it was ever of great use to the municipality and its people.

On December 31, 1901, he married Grace A. Salmon, of Greenport, Long Island, and they became the parents of four children: Kathryn I., Helen S., Margaret S., and Warren M.

The death of LeRoy M. Young marked the passing of a citizen thoroughly modest and unassuming in his ways, one who belonged to that class of men whose work is all too little appreciated until they have passed on. In his own family circle Mr. Young was dearly loved and cherished as husband and father, and among his many friends who were privileged to know him well he was not only admired for his work, but was regarded as a man whose pleasing manner and talents rendered him a most delightful companion and host. He will, indeed, be sorely missed in Babylon.

SIMS, Hattie Louise,

Coloratura Soprano and Teacher of Singing.

In the musical centers of Europe and America the name of Hattie Louise Sims, who, in her later years, became a resident of Denver, Colorado, is recognized as a singer who, in her day and generation, enraptured many audiences with her wonderful voice, and who, afterwards, was the instructor of some of the leading

artists of the concert and operatic stage.

Miss Sims was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, September 22, 1862, the daughter of Chauncey F. and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sims. The mother of Miss Sims was a direct descendant of Anthony Stoddard, a native of London, England, who came to this country in 1638 and settled in to Boston.

After leaving school in 1880, Miss Sims entered the Chicago Musical College, after which she went to New York City, where she became the most famous pupil of the well-known instructor of singing, William Courtney. Her career in New York City was almost meteoric. She held the positions of soloist of Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, and the Fifth Avenue South Dutch Reformed Church of New York City. She made her musical début at Steinway Hall and aroused the enthusiasm of the leaders in musical circles. During this time she was constantly in demand for concerts, singing soprano solo rôles in the varied repertoire of oratorios given by the leading oratorio societies in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia, among them the Handel and Haydn Society, whose audience is generally conceded to be among the most critical in this country. She also was soloist along with other well-known artists at two successive Worcester festivals. She had the remarkable distinction of appearing, at the age of eighteen, as soloist with several of the greatest symphony orchestras of the day, among them the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Leopold Damrosch, who predicted a great future for her. She sang as soloist under Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl.

At the end of her four very successful years in this country, Miss Sims went to Europe, studying in Paris with Madame Viardot-Garcia. Although she received at this time the very flattering offer to join the Carl-Rosa English Opera Company in London, she decided to continue her studies, and from then on became the pupil of the most famous Italian maestro, Francesco Lamperti, of Milan, studying with him and living with his family for four years, during which time she had the opportunity of being present at the lessons given to various other artists who came to him for coaching, among them Madame Sembrich. Under the instruction of Lamperti, Miss Sims prepared a large number of operatic rôles which she sang with great success in several of the leading opera houses in Italy, under the name of Luisa Simi. Among her effects are many framed testimonials from Maestro Lamperti and the leading musical organizations of Italy, testifying to her beautiful, brilliant and flexible voice, her artistry in singing, her gracious and charming personality, and her altogether satisfactory traditional interpretation of the Italian operas, as well as praising her effusively for her ability as an actress. A perusal of the Boston, New York, London, Paris, Milan and Ravenna dailies of those years will reveal column after column of laudatory criticism by noted musical critics of the day. She had the honor of singing before many high dignitaries and at concerts patronized by the royal family of England, as well as singing at our own White House in Washington.

At the very height of her brilliant career, when she seemed to have risen to the world-wide fame, she was obliged

to retire for a year or more in London, when, as a result of too hard work and putting too great a strain upon her voice, she suffered a nervous breakdown, compelling her to cancel her engagements. She realized then that she had not the physical constitution to withstand the effort entailed, and determined, to her own regret and that of the musical world, to give up her ambition for the operatic stage and devote her talents to teaching. With this end in view, before returning to America, she coached with William Shakespeare in London and visited the leading studios of Europe, acquiring the knowledge of the methods used by the great masters of singing. About 1890, she joined her family in Denver, Colorado, where she established a music studio and soon became one of the leading instructors of singing in the west, receiving and training pupils in the art to which she had devoted her life. During this time, she made frequent trips to the famous musical centers in order to keep in touch with the latest developments in musical pedagogy. Among other things she assumed the directorship of the Tuesday Musical Club, which, under her sponsorship developed a finely trained chorus of female voices, and at that time, while she was at the head of it, became the center of musical activity in Denver, bringing many of the well-known artists in various lines before the Denver public.

Her later years were devoted entirely to training singers and she numbers among them most of the leading artists and teachers in Denver. She died August 3, 1927, and was buried soon after in Denver, Colorado. A few days later, a memorial concert was held in her honor by all the musicians of importance in Denver, at which time she was referred to by the present conductor of the Denver Symphony Orchestra as one of "The Gods of the Mountains." She made her home until her death with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Young, of Denver, and their daughters, Miss Eleanor F. Young and Mrs. F. A. Muhlenberg, who are among the foremost figures of the social life of that city. Mr. Frank Young, a resident of New York City, was among the pioneers to cross the plains in the early days, and has to his credit a book entitled "Across the Plains in 1865," which today is one of the most vivid portrayals of the life of that area and considered authoritative on the subject. Mr. Young was a banker of Denver, Colorado, until his death in 1919.

LUBASH, Dr. Samuel,

Physician.

Specializing in neurology, Dr. Samuel Lubash has, in the remarkably short space of little more than five years, established himself as one of the leading authorities in his specialty, and his well-equipped office at No. 2 East Tenth Street, New York City, is testimony of the fact that his services are in demand by a host of people, who have heard of his wonderful attainments or who have been sent to him by brother practitioners for examination. His services are sought by many of the leading hospitals, and he officiates as assistant attending neurologist at some of the most important institutions in the city.

Dr. Lubash was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, October 10, 1896, the son of Aaron and Yetta (Ehrlich) Lubash, the former a retired merchant who came to

this country a poor boy in 1882, amassed a fortune, lost everything in the panic of 1907, and retrieved his losses with interest in 1920. Aaron Lubash met his future wife, the mother of Dr. Lubash, on the boat in which he came to this country, and married her a year later. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom have made their mark in some way in the land of their father's adoption and their birth.

The early education of Dr. Lubash was obtained in the public and high schools of Hoboken. He graduated from the latter institution in 1915, and then entered New York University, from which he also graduated and received his degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took up his medical studies, graduating from Bellevue in 1921 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first office was at No. 125 West Sixteenth Street, New York City, but he was very soon compelled to move into larger quarters in West Tenth Street, where, as stated, he has a splendidly equipped office, with X-ray machines, and all the latest professional apparatus for the proper study of the science to which he has devoted his life.

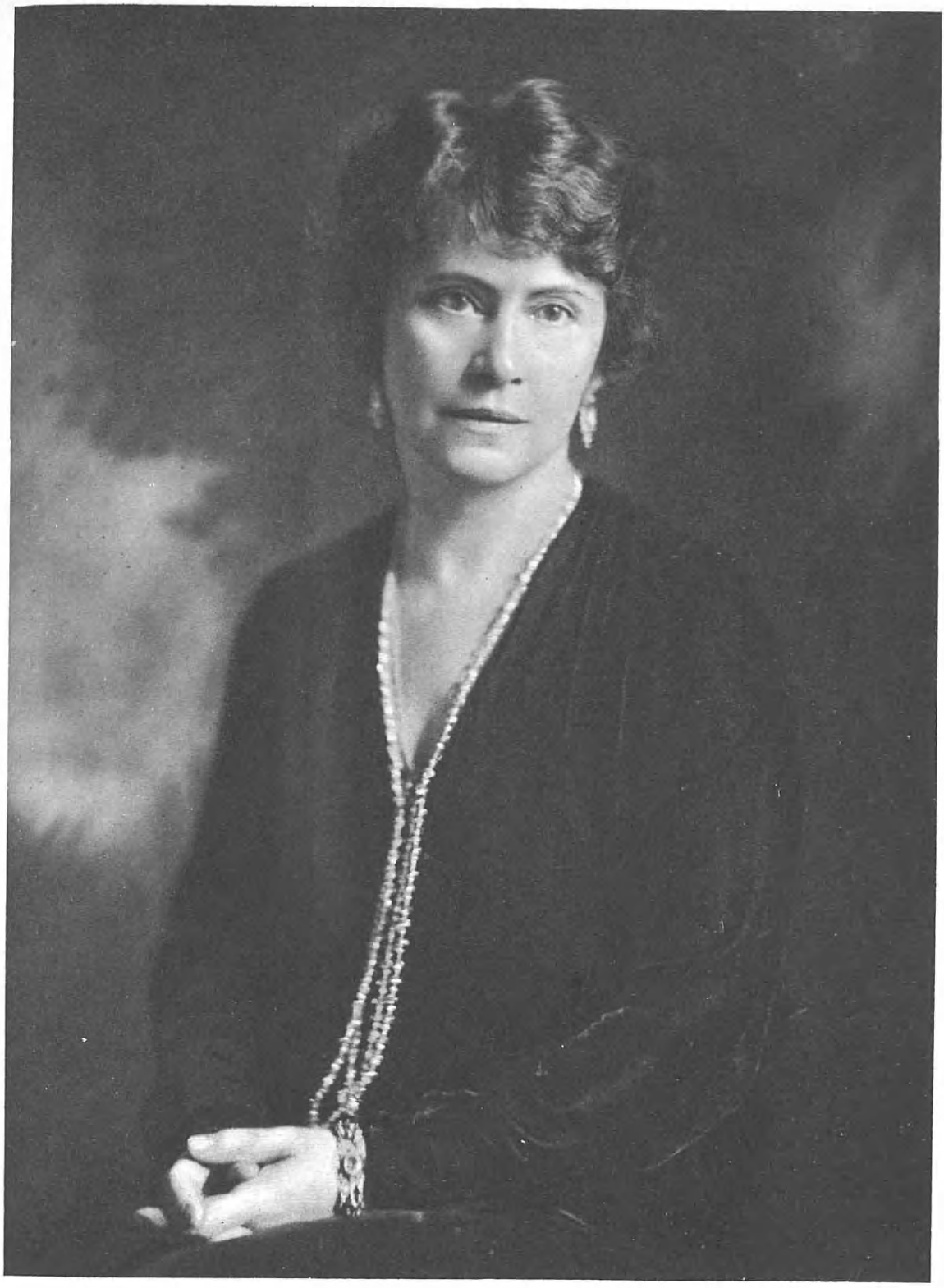
Before entering upon active practice, Dr. Lubash took an interneship at the Broad Street and French hospitals. He is now assistant attending neurologist, and also attends by courtesy the St. Mark's and the Beth Israel hospitals. He is, of course, affiliated with a large number of the leading medical societies, among others, the American Medical Association, County Medical Society of Manhattan, the Eastern Medical Society, the East Side Clinical Society, the Yorkville Medical Society and the Central Medical Society. Dr. Lubash has written a number of articles of great interest to his professional brethren in the "American Biologic and Cutaneous Review" and in the "American Journal of Neurology." During the World War Dr. Lubash was not able to volunteer for service, as he had not then obtained his degree, but he is at the present time attached to the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army as medical officer. His favorite recreations are fishing and golfing, but the demands of his professional life give him but little time for these pursuits.

Dr. Lubash was married in New York City, in 1925, to Florence Hecht, daughter of Samuel Hecht, a prominent real estate operator of Brooklyn.

MOEHLENPAH, Anne (Foley),

Real Estate Operator.

Those who read the high class publications of national circulation—namely, "Country Life," "Town and Country" and "The Spur"—are without doubt familiar with the name and business of one of America's foremost business women. Anne (Foley) Moehlenpah deals in exclusive properties, and knows the psychology of advertising appeal. For example, in the May, 1928, issue of that beautifully printed magazine, "Country Life," she carried a page spread with types on a background illustrative of tasteful and aristocratic country domiciles. The sketches, by William Partridge, of Washington, District of Columbia, were significant of the class of business handled, the excellence of properties listed by Mrs. Moehlenpah, whose central



Anne S. Moehlenpah

offices are at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City. The briefly told type of story on the page advertisement was simply, "Your House and My House, in the Primitive Village at Briar Cliff." Use of color was not employed in the typography; and the whole presentation made a thing of quality. Mrs. Moehlenpah drafts her own advertising copy. Her career is noteworthy.

Mrs. Moehlenpah is the daughter of John P. and Anne (Fitzpatrick) Foley, her mother having been a native of Washington, District of Columbia. Through her father, she is descended from Thomas Foley, Admiral of the English Navy, and Flag Captain to Lord Nelson in the battle of Copenhagen. To Captain Foley is credited the advice to Lord Nelson to place his telescope to his blind eye so that he could not see the signal for surrender. Thus was won one of the greatest victories of the sea. Her paternal grandmother was Mary Roche, daughter of Lord Fermoy, and author of the famous book, "Children of the Abbey." The Foley family contributed generously to the cause of education, among their benefactions being the preparation of missionaries for the coast of Africa, and another the endowment of a scholarship at the University of Louvain, Belgium.

Her father was a brilliant scholar who came to this country as a representative of the then famous "London Times," and soon became their Washington correspondent. He was later identified with Horace Greeley on the staff of the "Tribune," and still later became managing editor of the "New York Herald." Charles A. Dana pronounced him "the most accomplished political editorial writer in America," and for many years he wrote the political editorials for the "New York Sun." One of his chief services to the City of New York was to conduct the editorial campaign which secured the Stewart part of the great Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. He also personally conducted the campaign that led to the erection of the beautiful Nathan Hale statue, City Hall Park, New York City. His late years were devoted to the editing of the "Jeffersonian Encyclopedia." He married Anne Fitzpatrick, whose father, after the Civil War, and the dwindling of the old Virginia estates of the family through the abolition of slavery, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and was for over thirty years, until the time of his death, financial clerk, or treasurer of the United States Senate.

Mrs. Moehlenpah attended private school, and was graduated from Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson, representing the third generation of her mother's family to be educated at this convent, her great-aunt having located and purchased the site of the present academy and college.

Immediately after leaving school, she was united in marriage to William F. Moehlenpah, who was identified with mining interests in Colorado. Only three families of the surname of Moehlenpah are living in the United States. Other than William F. Moehlenpah, there are Henry Moehlenpah, banker, of Wisconsin, one of the originators of the Federal Reserve System, and appointed by President Wilson to the board thereof; and George Moehlenpah, an oil magnate, of Peoria, Illinois. Largely through the activities of Mrs. Moehlenpah, the name is now known in the East.

When obliged to assume the support

of her two children, she first engaged in realty enterprise in this manner: A friend wished to find a house; Mrs. Moehlenpah took charge, advertised, and a realtor of New York City replied. He asked Mrs. Moehlenpah to enter the business as his agent, and she consented. She remained with the realtor for a few months, then having studied the possibilities of suburban real estate, took offices in 1921 at No. 3 East Fourteenth Street, New York City. In 1922 she affiliated with Robert Thedford, National City Building, and handled his entire brokerage in New York, New Jersey and Westchester County, specializing in hotels, camps and large estates. In 1926 she opened her own offices at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, and since then has carried on a general real estate business, and it is now estimated that the total transactions handled by her have amounted to many millions. She has dealt heavily in industrial deals and in suburban property in Westchester. In 1927 she transacted negotiations whereby the Jordon L. Mott properties, fronting on the Harlem River and Mott Haven Canal beside the Third Avenue Bridge, were sold to the Central Railroad of New Jersey for nearly two million dollars. For the same estate she negotiated a sale of a parcel to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Within a year, nearly four million dollars' worth of property had been disposed of through her efforts for this estate. She is now actively interested in the development of a "Primitive Village" on her own acreage at Briarcliff Manor, New York, this true to the tradition of the Colonial spirit of her Virginia ancestors.

Mrs. Moehlenpah has a diversification of interests and activities. She is a member of the New York and Westchester Real Estate Board, is fond of riding, hunting and other out-door sports, and is a popular member of a number of circles in New York City and elsewhere. Her residence is on an old estate at Chappaqua. Paul Moehlenpah, her son, is learning the real estate business under his mother's expert tuition, now being manager of her tenement house properties on the East Side of New York. Her daughter, Alice, is a saleswoman for the firm. She was born in 1909, and inherits her mother's genius at realty dealing, together with her charm.

One of the outstanding business women in New York City, mecca of the world's business, where competition in realty is perhaps keenest of all, Mrs. Moehlenpah has achieved a most substantial success. But not at the expense of motherhood, for she has given her two children every advantage, and has not denied them the parental associations so valuable in formative years. Her friendship is deeply appreciated throughout a broad circle.

HALL, Carlos William,

Stock Breeder.

From his early boyhood the late Carlos William Hall was interested in the breeding and rearing of cattle, and as soon as the family home was established in Colorado he took up the cattle business, with the result that he made the Colorado Holstein-Friesian strain famous throughout the country. His work was not only a source of individual prosperity to Mr. Hall and his brother, but was also of great benefit to the whole State in the improvements he brought about in the

grade of cattle raised, as well as by the standards he set for cattle raisers and dairymen. He was one of the foremost figures in the various cattle and dairymen's organizations, and so highly was his knowledge considered that he was appointed a national judge of dairy breeds, attending State fairs all over the country in this capacity. He served for two terms in the State Assembly, and while there was very active in all measures affecting the cattle and dairy business, introducing several important measures. Party and business leaders of Colorado on many occasions insisted that he run for the office of governor, but he consistently refused, believing that he could do more for his State as a private individual or as a member of the Legislature, unfettered by the restrictions of office.

Mr. Hall was born in Rosendale, Wisconsin, January 12, 1874, a son of William Scribner and Mary (Wheeler) Hall, the former born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1847, and the latter a descendant of an old New England family. Mr. Hall's father was a merchant in Rosendale, Wisconsin, in early life, and when his son was but an infant he removed with his family to Texas, where he engaged in cattle ranching. He became a successful stockman there, and in 1884 removed to Colorado, where he was also interested in cattle, as well as in mine development. He was noted as a man of fine mental, spiritual and business qualities.

The ancestral line of the Hall family in the United States can be traced back to John Hall, who came to this country from Coventry, England, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Mr. Hall, whose name, Storrs Hall, is famous throughout the Middle West, removed in 1851 to Rosendale, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. He was a noted physician, a graduate of Yale University, and after his removal to Wisconsin he engaged in practice there. He was the founder of Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, of which he was a director until his death, and a member of the board of trustees, and for one year was one of the professors.

Mr. Hall was but ten years of age when his father brought the family to Colorado. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Denver. He took no further scholastic courses, but he was an avid reader, and a keen student of nature and current events. He made a special study of cattle pedigrees and was soon familiar with all the leading strains and breeds. As a small boy he had bred and raised ducks, for which he found a ready market, and when a young man he began in the cattle business by buying and selling calves at a profit. Later he worked in a large dairy establishment near Denver, where he soon learned what was necessary to be known about the work. At the end of two years he went into partnership with his employer, and managed a large farm near Pueblo. In 1896 the latter sold him the dairy establishment near Denver, where the Western Chemical Works is now situated. A little later he sold his ranch at a good profit and purchased an extensive acreage at Edgewater, Jefferson County, six miles west of Denver, where he gradually built up one of the largest dairies and finest breeding farms in the country.

Mr. Hall was a national figure of the utmost importance in all matters relating to the breeding of cattle and to the man-

agement of dairies. He was on the State and National Dairy councils, and was chairman of the Colorado Dairymen's Association for seven years. He was organizer and a charter member of the Western Stock Show Association, and until his death was a member of the directorate. He was not only appointed a national judge of dairy breeds, but was also appointed to supervise the sales of fine cattle all over the country, in order to avoid the possibility of any irregularities. He was famous all over the country as the owner of champion bulls and cows. Among the famous bulls he owned was the well-known "Sir Colantha Lass," a bull which raised the show ring standard of Colorado to a very high level. Much of the popularity of Colorado Holsteins can be traced directly to this grand old sire. Another of his famous animals was "Jessie Veeman A.," grand champion cow of Canada and grand champion at the Pan-American Exposition, said to be the most perfect cow on the American continent in her day.

In his community, Mr. Hall was also of great prominence. He was a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Denver, and was a member of the County School Board, the Board of Irrigation, the Good Roads Committee, and other similar civic organizations. He was truly a public benefactor and a moving spirit in all the good work of his community. Among his other business interests he was a director in the Mountain States Mixed Feed Company, as well as in a number of smaller corporations and concerns. At one time he was in the Colorado National Guard, retiring at the end of three years with the rank of sergeant. He helped many boys and young men to success, and as a sponsor and adviser to youth he was well known in the community. Fraternally, Mr. Hall was an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the Denver Auto Club, and other local civic and social organizations.

On October 14, 1901, Mr. Hall married, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Anna T. Mohnsen, daughter of George and Minnie J. Mohnsen. George Mohnsen came from that portion of Denmark which had been acquired by Germany. He was of sturdy and honored ancestry, and was a substantial citizen, first of Indiana, and later of Nebraska.

The news that Mr. Hall had passed away on January 8, 1925, came as a great shock to his friends in Denver, and throughout the State, and in many sections of the country. He will ever be remembered in this State, for which he did so much for advancement and prosperity, not only for what he did in a material way, but also for his kind and generous heart, his unfailing geniality, and his thoughtfulness for others.

RAMAGE, James Martin,

Paper Manufacturer.

For many years a leader in the paper manufacturing industry of Massachusetts, James Martin Ramage was president of the Franklin Paper Company, of Holyoke, which, through his efforts and able executive control, grew to success and has been long regarded as one of the most important concerns of its kind. Aside from his business interests Mr. Ramage was also a prominent figure in

the general life of Holyoke, where he was esteemed one of the first residents of the city.

Mr. Ramage was born in Holyoke, February 13, 1869, a son of James and Adelaide Imogene (Risley) Ramage, the former also a paper manufacturer of note until the time of his death. As a boy James Martin Ramage attended the public schools of his birthplace, and in 1887 was graduated from the Holyoke High School. He was one of several children in the family, of whom the following now survive: Robert, of Holyoke; Theodore, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. Archibald Ramage, of Northampton, Massachusetts; Mrs. George C. Watson, of Holyoke; and Mrs. Edson Lyman, of Sheldon Springs, Vermont.

Mr. Ramage completed his education with a post-graduate course in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, following which he returned to Massachusetts to begin work in the paper manufacturing industry in which he spent his entire business life. He was first employed in Monroe Bridge, where he devoted himself to becoming completely familiar with every detail connected with paper manufacture and the industry which grew up about it. His obvious ability and strict attention to the tasks which came to his hand, won him rapid advancement, and in 1892 he returned to Holyoke as treasurer of the newly-formed Franklin Paper Company. After several years owing to family conditions, he took charge of his father's paper company, The James Ramage Company, at Monroe Bridge, directing its affairs in a very successful way and serving as its treasurer for a period of five years, or until his father's death in December, 1902. In 1903 he returned to Holyoke and again became associated with the Franklin Paper Company as president and treasurer. These offices he retained until ill health forced his retirement about a year before his death, guiding his company through the critical early period of its existence until success was assured and then, on a firm foundation, building a large and prosperous business as the excellence of his products and service gained wide recognition. Mr. Ramage's sound judgment and keen appraisal of industrial conditions brought him frequently into consultation with large financial interests and his opinions were always regarded with the utmost consideration. Aside from his connection with the Franklin Paper Company, he was vice-president of the Newton Paper Company, and a director of the Home National Bank.

In political affairs Mr. Ramage was an independent voter, preferring to give personal consideration to the merits of every candidate for office and every proposal submitted to the electorate rather than give his allegiance undividedly to either of the leading parties. He was always most interested in the problems of government and the civic welfare, heartily supporting every movement which seemed to him to promote these ends. During the period of the World War he was glad to aid the activities of the Red Cross, giving considerable financial assistance to the organization, while he also helped in the promotion of the Liberty Loans in his community and State. Mr. Ramage was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was an active member of William Whiting Lodge of this Order at Holyoke. He

was a thirty-second degree Mason. Also, he was a member of the old Sans Souci Club, the old Bay State Club, and a charter member of the Mt. Tom Golf Club. One of his chiefest pleasures he derived from his library, which contained many fine and rare volumes, among which he spent much of his leisure time in reading the world's best literature. With his family Mr. Ramage worshiped in the Unitarian faith, and for a number of years, he was treasurer of the local church of that denomination, contributing liberally both of his time and substance to its support.

In 1899, James Martin Ramage married Marguerite Belle Dorr, daughter of Charles W. and Octavia E. (Fish) Dorr, of Woburn, Massachusetts. Several children were born of this marriage: 1. Marjorie Dorr, born at Monroe Bridge, Massachusetts, in 1900, died in 1905. 2. Doris Marguerite, born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, May 20, 1905. 3. Mary Risley, also born in Holyoke, April 17, 1909. The family home is situated at No. 1158 Northampton Street.

Mr. Ramage died on July 27, 1928, his passing bringing great sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances throughout the State. Respected by his business associates and the industrial leaders for his brilliant executive ability, he also occupied high place in the affectionate regard of all those with whom he came in contact, for he possessed in notable degree the happy faculty of friendship. The warmth and charm of his presence were never unremarked, while his fine consideration for others was equally a distinguishing feature of his character. The memory of the man and of his work will remain in the hearts of those who knew him, a living monument to his fame.

AHRENS, Milton,

Cattle Breeder and Banker.

For many years a prominent figure in the life of the West, Milton Ahrens, a farmer and stock-raiser of long experience, came to own one of the largest breeding ranches in Nebraska, where he raised Hereford cattle and Percheron horses for distribution to all parts of the country. He obtained purest strains of these notable breeds, and it was due in considerable extent to his efforts that the livestock standards were raised in many States. Mr. Ahrens possessed the courageous spirit which triumphs over every difficulty, and by sheer industry and ability he made his name and his stock famous throughout the West.

Mr. Ahrens was born in Wisconsin, in 1855, a son of Peter Ahrens, a farmer who came from Germany as a young man, settled in Wisconsin, and died in the ninetieth year of his age.

Milton Ahrens attended the Wisconsin public schools, and when he completed his education, began work on his father's farm in Clinton County, Iowa. In the course of a few years, he acquired a farm of his own in Iowa, which he operated very successfully for some little time. He was attracted by the opportunities offered by the newer western territories, however, and when suitable occasion arose, purchased a large property in Nebraska, sixteen and a half miles southeast of Fort Sidney. On this ranch he established his herds of fine Hereford cattle and Percheron horses, many of which had been imported from England,

and began the work which was soon to acquire for him the reputation of one of the most important breeders of cattle and horses in the West. Mr. Ahrens also raised, bought and sold much stock, including beef cattle, hogs and sheep, shipping them to the large markets in Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago. The successes which came to him, and they were many, were due solely to his own ability and hard work over a period of years. A man of sound judgment and great business acumen, his advice was frequently sought by large financial interests, and for many years he was vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Sidney, which institution he helped to organize. By his financial aid to cattlemen in Nebraska, Colorado, and other States, he again rendered invaluable assistance to the industry. Mr. Ahrens also owned considerable amounts of banking stock, and tracts of farm land, in Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado.

In the course of his busy life, Mr. Ahrens had no time, nor indeed any inclination, for public office or position, but he was always vitally interested in the growth and welfare of the communities in which he made his home and in the progress of the entire West, contributing liberally to many worthy movements.

On March 16, 1876, in Maquoketa, Iowa, Milton Ahrens married Julia Ann Bradfield, daughter of Edgar Bradfield, a farmer, who came from England when he was twenty-one, settling in Iowa. During the period of the Civil War, he served as a bugler in the Union Army. Mrs. Ahrens' counsel and aid were of the utmost assistance to her husband in all his work, and after his death she held for some time the positions of first vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Sidney, which he had filled so ably. Of their marriage three children were born: 1. George William, a farmer in Carroll County, Iowa. 2. Albert Edward, of Sidney, Nebraska. 3. Don Earl, in charge of the Cadillac Motor Company, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ahrens' death occurred on April 16, 1914, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances in every part of the West. A man of the strictest integrity in all his relations with others, he possessed, nevertheless, great personal warmth and charm, while even now it seems impossible to estimate with any accuracy the full value of the work which he accomplished. The inspirational value of his life and character will survive unto other generations in years to come.

HUBER, Sigmund Vincent,

Prominent Consulting Engineer.

The gifted men who have in one way or another furthered the remarkable industrial development which has revolutionized America within the past quarter of a century are the great and representative leaders of the twentieth century. In the group belongs preëminently the late Sigmund Vincent Huber, nationally known and esteemed as one of the most skillful engineers of his day. Famous industrial structures throughout this and other countries sprang from his designs. He was in constant demand as a consulting engineer. His reputation was established while he operated as S. V. Huber and Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sigmund Vincent Huber was born at

Lucerne, Switzerland, June 1, 1859, son of Vincent and Marie (Bucher) Huber, and scion of a notable Swiss family. The father, at one time governor of the Canton of Lucerne, was the leading political influence which effected the building of the St. Gotthard Railway from Switzerland to Italy, a piece of engineering which commands the admiration of the world. His sons all attained some form of distinction: Ernst Huber is a graduate of the University of Vienna, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in astronomy; Emil Huber was a well-known sculptor; Albert Huber was an officer in the Swiss Army; Fred Huber, who came to America, resides in Los Angeles, as does a sister, Hilda Huber. With such a family background, Mr. Huber, subject of this record, was destined for success along some line of intellectual endeavor. He was admirably educated in his native land, with thorough mechanical training.

At the age of twenty-one, the young engineer came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. His first position was in Philadelphia, his second, in Reading, and both involved connection with various manufacturing plants as draftsman and designer. Mr. Huber then became associated with Henry Aiken, one of the prominent engineers of Pittsburgh, and later with another eminent engineer, Julian Kennedy, of Pittsburgh. Under the last-named employer, Mr. Huber was chief of the drafting department, of which he had full control. When his experience seemed sufficient, and his knowledge of Pennsylvania manufacturing plants and their executives adequate, Mr. Huber determined to become an independent consulting engineer. He opened offices under the name of S. V. Huber and Company, although he had no partners and was the sole owner of his business. Success came to him from the start, which was in 1900, about the time the United States Steel Corporation was formed and new manufacturing plants were springing up everywhere in the Pittsburgh section. With his reputation as an engineer of unusual ability, particularly as a designer of industrial buildings, and with his wide and friendly acquaintance with important steel officials, Mr. Huber soon had as much work to do as he could manage. Seventy draftsmen soon were drawn into his employ to take care of all the orders which came in. Among some of the larger designing and engineering contracts which came to Mr. Huber was that for the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Another was that of the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Youngstown. Mr. Huber designed plants in Germany, Canada, and England. So fast did the work come in and so arduous were Mr. Huber's own labors that in 1907 he suffered a serious nervous breakdown, which took him away from regular absorption in his profession to a rest in Los Angeles. After two years there, he recovered his health, and subsequently returned to Pittsburgh at frequent intervals to look after orders. His services were in great demand because of his firmly established reputation. In his later years he was a stockholder in the Gray Thurber Train Control Corporation, of Pittsburgh, which was finally reorganized as the Pittsburgh Train Control Corporation, of which Mr. Huber was secretary at the time of his death.

His business did not preclude Mr. Huber's participating actively in congenial

organizations of his confreres and fellow-men. He was a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Duquesne Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Teutonic Lodge, No. 367, Free and Accepted Masons, of Reading; the Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 152, of Reading; the De Molay Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of the same city, of which he was Past High Commander. His religious affiliation was with the Bellefield Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Sigmund Vincent Huber married Sarah Katherine Harbeson, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who died in 1903. They were the parents of a son, Harold Vincent Huber, born in Pittsburgh, April 9, 1894. He is a Cornell graduate, with a record of post-graduate study at Columbia University in New York City and the University of California. He is manager, chief chemist, vice-president, and a director of the Vitro Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh. Harold Vincent Huber married Edith Federa MacKenzie, born in London, England, the ceremony occurring in New York City, and they have a daughter, Edith Marie Huber.

At the age of sixty-seven, April 8, 1926, Mr. Huber died in Pittsburgh. As an engineer he was difficult, if not impossible, to replace, for in professional ideals and performances, as well as in the more subtle realm of industrial design, he was of so rare a type as to be almost unique. He made a name for himself which will live. The same qualities marked all his relations in life, his lifelong and harmonious friendship with representative men, his happy home, his public activities. Mr. Huber was a constructive force in his time, an integral part of national progress.

GERMAN, Amos Hunt,

Manufacturer.

In the life of general industry of Akron, Ohio, Amos Hunt German established a manufacturing landmark, that of wagon-making, that had become known throughout the State, and that in its specialty was second to no other. Mr. German was one of the skilled workers of his generation in that line, and having begun his career as a blacksmith, he brought that trade into practical use in his wagon-making industry. Not only was he an expert mechanic, but he possessed the faculty of making and retaining friends, both on account of the thoroughness of the work in which he was engaged and because of his personal excellence as a likable and a conscientious business man and citizen. Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Skeff) German, he was one of six children: Amos Hunt, of whom further; Fred; Florence, deceased, who married John Platt; Clara; Bertha; Herbert; all born in England, with the exception of Herbert. Jonathan German died in Akron, Ohio, in 1914, and his wife, mother of Amos Hunt German, is still residing in Akron.

Amos Hunt German was born November 30, 1862, in Lancashire, England, where he attended the public schools, afterwards learning the blacksmith and wagon-making trades at his father's shop, in England. The family removed to the United States when Amos was about twenty years old, and they located at Akron, Ohio, where in later years he made his permanent home. Shortly after

his marriage he went to California, where he conducted a successful blacksmithing business for fourteen years. After a severe siege of typhoid fever, Mr. German sold out his place of business in California and returned to Akron, where he established the wagon-making and blacksmithing firm of German and Lutz, on South Arlington near Market Street. After several years of prosperity in industry, Mr. German sold out his interest in the business to his partner, W. M. Lutz, and from 1919 to the time of his death at Akron, on May 22, 1925, he had been retired.

In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. German was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second degree; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he was very active in both Orders. Although reared in the Protestant Episcopal church, he was not an active communicant; but he lived his religion in his everyday life, and was liberal in his support of all churches and worthy causes.

Mr. German married, October 23, 1885, Jennie Akers, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Akers. Thomas Akers died in Akron, Ohio, and his wife Elizabeth, died in England at the age of thirty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. German were the parents of Mattie German, who married Lee A. Crisp; they have one son, Walter Roy Crisp.

DONOVAN, James,

Manufacturer.

The late James Donovan of Cleveland, Ohio, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. He was president of the Buckeye Ribbon and Carbon Company, and was holding this position at the time of his death, April 23, 1926.

James Donovan was born in 1866, at Corning, New York. After receiving a common school education, his first work was with a mercantile establishment. Later, he moved to Auburn, New York, where he was general manager for a department store. He left this work to join his brother, M. F. Donovan, at Cleveland, Ohio, and they started the business of making typewriter ribbons and carbon papers. This business was established in 1893, under the name of The Buckeye Ribbon and Carbon Company, with factory and general offices at Nos. 1466 to 1468 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The business was prosperous from the start, and gradually expanded its territory of sales all over the United States. Mr. Donovan was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cedarhurst Country Club, the Knights of Columbus and St. Philomena's Catholic Church.

James Donovan married Evelyn Berry, by whom he is survived. In the death of Mr. Donovan, Cleveland lost one of its most progressive citizens. He is survived by three brothers: M. F. Donovan of Cleveland, Ohio, Frank Donovan of Los Angeles, California, and John F. Donovan of Frankfort, Indiana.

BARRETT, Thomas Aloysius,

Airways Promoter.

Flying, quite properly, is for young men, not only because they have the strength and courage and will in abun-

dance, but more so because they have the vision of great things which will be developed in air travel. Flying is the media of those born in the twentieth century, and they, in association with older heads for discussion of practical theory, will insure America's advancement in aviation. Thomas Aloysius Barrett of New York City needs no introduction to airmen of the East. President of Barrett Airways, Incorporated, he finds himself a pioneer in the popularization of the new transportation.

Mr. Barrett was born in New York on August 5, 1905, son of D. T. and Mary (Sheridan) Barrett, of whom the latter is a native of Ireland, and D. T. Barrett has long engaged in association with the Bronx Banking Company. After completion of preparatory school courses taken at Fordham Preparatory School, and graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Fordham University in 1924, Mr. Barrett joined his father in business enterprises. He has flown all over the United States, using different types of planes, and has been a devotee of air travel from youth. As president of Barrett Airways, Incorporated, he has offices at No. 231 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The company now has a seventy-acre flying field in course of completion (this is written in 1928), in Westchester County. During the winter theoretical flights are given students of aviation, the instruction consisting of a course of lectures twice weekly for a period of ten weeks. Prominent pilots address those attending, and those electing to take up actual flying are given the ground course for nothing in addition to regular winter tuition, which amounts to fifty dollars. In the spring the students are given flying trips around New York City. Barrett Airways, Incorporated, is the distributing agency for the Travel Air Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kansas, and for Hamilton-Maxwell Company, aerial photographers. Plans of the company are ambitious. It now flies one plane hourly down the Hudson. These are monoplanes, and the company owns a fleet of eight. Contracts are being negotiated for a total of fifty planes, ranging in size from smallest to great carriers, and in price from three thousand dollars to twenty thousand. It is intended to establish an air line from the Westchester field (near Armonk) to Pinehurst, North Carolina, and eventually to extend the service to Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Barrett is most active in the company's expansion program. Through his efforts the present position has been attained.

Mr. Barrett bought liberally of national bonds during the World War and contributed to the Red Cross drives—he was then but thirteen years of age. He is a Democrat, and belongs to several social and fraternal organizations including: The Alumni Association of Fordham University, New York Athletic Club, Bronx Board of Trade, Armonk Chamber of Commerce, and the National Aeronautic Association.

HEALEY, Warren Mansfield,

Mechanical Engineer.

If Warren Mansfield Healey were to write a book of autobiographical character, assuredly it would merit reading, for several reasons: First, it would tell of the career of a man of strong character, courage and vision, and of an artist and

mechanical engineer whose record is distinguished, international in its scope. Second, it would contain romance—the romance of large undertakings, vital matters of both war and peace, together with the romance of American commerce and industry. Third, it would give interesting sidelights of contemporary figures with whom the writer has come in contact, having also an historical bearing of significance into the times and circumstances of the Civil War. And fourth, it would contain great truth, and sound philosophy. For it would concern no ordinary protagonist, indeed.

At the present time (1928), Warren Mansfield Healey is in retirement from the more worrisome of his complex affairs. In 1930 he will have attained to the age of ninety years, unless, of course, ill health prevents. Twice in his lengthy works Mr. Healey has retired, first at the age of thirty-six years, temporarily, and last at the age of seventy-nine. The alert mind which has carried him through myriad crises has never lost its brilliance; he is one to whom friends listen with respect and interest. Though the more or less chronological record of his life which follows is of necessity curtailed, it cannot fail to indicate the man.

Born in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, August 3, 1840, Warren Mansfield Healey is the son of Samuel and Mary (Thayer) Healey, his father having been one of the men foremost in the general affairs of the county for many years. In the public schools of his native community he secured a sound academic instruction, early manifesting a lively appreciation of things mechanical, technical and artistic. Opportunity presenting, following the completion of secondary school he went to France, and in Paris, then capital of the world in the arts and in various technical undertakings, studied intensively in technical schools, specializing in the construction of coaches. The building of coaches was, at that time, a fine art. One who could compose and construct a good coach owned distinction, a distinction in proportion to his artistry. Coach makers of the day occupied positions comparable with those of custom automobile designers today. But a maker of coaches needed to know more than tasteful and practical design—he needed to know thoroughly all mechanical details pertaining to coach building; he was a mechanic as well as an artist. For three years Mr. Healey studied this fascinating subject in the lighted city on the Seine. Later he was to be honored signally by a government for his work, and this work was the route through which he attained to large fortune.

But meanwhile his own United States were in a crucial situation. Secession raised the double head of a divided nation, and the call to arms sounded as a clarion to all patriots. It was April 19, 1861, when he was twenty-one years of age, that Mr. Healey volunteered, and was put under the colors of the North in the Ninth Regiment of New York Infantry, assigned to the Fourth Brigade. Nearly six months after his enlistment he was severely wounded in the hand, October 16, 1861, at the battle of Bolivar Heights—he still bears the mark of that old wound. With the colors he remained until they were struck by General Nelson A. Miles, when General Miles surrendered in 1862. In his period of service he had taken part in thirteen major engagements, which included those of Win-

chester, Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, and the second battle of Bull Run.

At the close of the Civil War, the cause of the North triumphant, secession averted, and the blacks emancipated by President Lincoln, Mr. Healey began to engage actively as manufacturer of coaches. Success rewarded his earliest efforts. His clientele began to grow. He was recognized in certain affluent circles of the East as a master of his art and craft. In 1876, as indicated heretofore, he felt enabled to retire from business for a time, and went to France, where he remained for three years, studying coach design and the latest techniques. In 1879 he displayed samples of his mechanical and artistic creations at the International Expositions of Paris. His work had excited considerable comment theretofore, and now the Government of France presented him with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in official recognition. When the order was bestowed, it is recalled, there was some opposition upon the side of French craftsmen, who felt, perhaps, a warranted jealousy in seeing the honor accorded to a foreigner. But this feeling was allayed, partly through the influence of the great journal, "Le Figaro," which pointed out in an editorial that no jealousy should enter into the situation inasmuch as the recipient of the order was a student of their own ateliers. It is interesting to note further that Mr. Healey became a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the same time as did the renowned inventor, Thomas A. Edison, at a dinner presided over by the late Whitelaw Reid, whose family have long controlled the New York "Tribune."

Mr. Healey returned to New York City in 1880, and founded the firm of Healey and Company, located at Nos. 1476-78 Broadway, with a salesroom and factory for the sale and manufacture of pleasure vehicles at Sixteenth Street. His business, large before, now increased tremendously, and he was forced to seek larger quarters. First moving to Forty-third Street, where he was established for some time, he later moved into a capacious building of his own at Broadway and Fifty-first Street, which stands today as a memorial to his achievement. His coaches were driven by the important personages of the times. The Vanderbilts and Goulds were his steady patrons. He had a large following among the exclusive families of New York City. In 1919 he retired from business a second time, permanently discharging the more complex of his responsibilities, as noted. However, the enterprise which he founded is continued to the present, under the style of Healey Aeromarine Company, with plant and offices at Keyport, New Jersey. One who was superintendent under Mr. Healey is now in charge, and adheres to the policies of upright commerce and manufacture laid down by the master craftsman.

While the chief course of Mr. Healey's career has been involved as recounted, his interests have in no manner been restricted to the manufacture of vehicles. He was a founder of the Bank of Amsterdam, and for a number of years held office as president of that institution. Formerly also he was a director of the Hudson Trust Company and the Hudson Safe Deposit Company. After much persuasion, further, he accepted the presidency of the Union Dime Savings Bank. In the financial spheres of New York

City his name was prominent for several decades. Fraternally, Mr. Healey is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, New York City. From 1897 to 1899, through the period of the Spanish-American War, he served with the rank of Brigadier-General, New York National Guard, and is today, usually, addressed as General Healey. Soldier in the Civil War, general in the war with Spain, in the World War, Mr. Healey was of further assistance in all possible directions, notably in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. Three times in war he has given his best for the country's interest; and at peace has continuously done the same, in business and as a lay citizen. A staunch Republican, still, he takes no active part in political movements, though his influence is understood to be large. He is a deputy sheriff of Orange County, New Jersey. In club and social activities he continues a member, belonging to the Union League Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club, New York Historical Society, New York Natural History Society, and many other organizations. To the Union League Club Mr. Healey presented a very fine life-size portrait of General Nelson A. Miles. This hangs in the club library, advantageously exposed. One of those who assisted in the raising of funds wherewith the Grant Memorial Monument on Riverside Drive, New York City, was erected, he continues to serve on the monument's board of trustees. He assisted in making General Harboard president of the monument committee.

Mr. Healey is fond of good books, and has read widely. His library contains many rare pieces dealing with all subjects imaginable, and among these volumes Mr. Healey spends considerable time. His friends are legion, esteeming him mightily not alone for the interest of his career, but, more exactly, for the character and heartiness with which he returns affection given. Though he continually received requests from large enterprises to serve on various boards, these he refuses firmly, preferring respite from the ardors incurred. Several months of the year he spends on his beautiful estate at Rocky Crest, at Cornwall-on-Hudson. His New York City address is No. 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.

DETMER, Julian Francis,

Merchant and Naturalist.

During three generations the surname Detmer has been identified through mounting degrees of importance with the textile industry of the United States, and during one generation has had a parallel identity in the absorbing field of naturalism. His appreciation of things beautiful in nature led Julian Francis Detmer to choose that situation at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Westchester County, New York, upon which he has perfected a remarkable country-seat and home, at one of Tarrytown's highest points; and to him have resulted distinctions not alone in his chosen field of endeavor, but also in the science of arboriculture and horticulture. Known internationally in the textile and allied trades, he is known well to the people of Westchester County and to confreres in naturalism as a master of these cultures. Through all avenues open to one of his position, he has accomplished much of permanent benefit to his

Engraved by Campbell Engraving Co.

Julian F. Detmer

immediate community, the county and State of New York.

The patronymic Detmer is of German origin. Heinrich Detmer, native of that country, was born in 1798, came with his parents to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1805, there learned the craft of tailor, mastered it, and in 1819 opened up a shop as merchant tailor, then being at the age of twenty-one. Later, with his family, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, there continued the business, and instructed his son, Henry Detmer, in its intricacies. Henry Detmer carried on the trade established by his father in Cleveland until 1866, when he moved to Cincinnati, there to engage as wholesale importer of fine fabrics, under the firm style of Kleine, Detmer and Company, in association with partners as indicated by the name. And Henry Detmer was in turn succeeded by his son, Julian Francis Detmer—and thus we have the grandfather, son and grandson following like occupation, each having contributed much to the business which is now without real rival in the distribution of imported and domestic woolens, tailors' trimmings, et cetera.

From the progenitor, Heinrich Detmer of Germany, Baltimore and Cleveland, the line passed to Henry Detmer, as noted. Henry Detmer married Josephine Kleine, like himself a native of Ohio, he having been born in Cleveland, she in Cincinnati, in 1838, daughter of Joseph Kleine, head of the aforementioned Cincinnati firm of Kleine, Detmer and Company. It is of interest to cite that Joseph Kleine had gone into business at the age of twenty years, one of the pioneer merchant tailors of the so-called "Queen City." His success, and association with Henry Detmer, led him to further successes as importer and distributor of fabrics.

Julian Francis Detmer, grandson of Heinrich Detmer and son of Henry and Josephine (Kleine) Detmer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1865. In 1885, having completed his education in the schools of Cincinnati, he entered the traditional career laid down for him by his forefathers—but independently, as merchant tailor in Columbus, Ohio, forming the firm of Detmer and Moore, which subsequently became Detmer and Richter. It was not long before Mr. Detmer conceived the possibilities in the business of supplying woolens and tailors' trimmings to the merchant tailoring trade. The field had not been very fully developed in that direction, and, accordingly, in 1888, he founded the Detmer Woolen Company, becoming its president.

Business of the Detmer Woolen Company expanded rapidly, and in 1890 Mr. Detmer removed its headquarters to Chicago, as the most convenient center whence he might distribute his goods to all points in the nation. Detmer wholesale houses were then opened in principal cities, to wit: in San Francisco, 1899; New York City, 1900 (this gave a coast-to-coast scope to the business); Los Angeles, 1901; Seattle, 1902; Kansas City, 1906; Boston, 1912; Portland, 1915; Pittsburgh, 1917; Oakland, California, 1919; and finally, in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. In due course the company under Mr. Detmer came to be the greatest in its field, largest distributor of woolens and tailors' trimmings, indeed, in the world. Customers as early as 1920 numbered twenty-five thousand. Parallel with this remarkable growth, and in addition to having been president of Detmer Woolen

Company from its organization, since January 1, 1922. Mr. Detmer has been president of Detmer, Bruner and Mason, Incorporated, with branches throughout the United States. He is president of Detmer Securities Corporation; a director of the Bruner Woolen Company, Mason & Hanson Woolen Company, and Salzer and Wolf, and of the Washington Irving Trust Company, of Tarrytown, New York.

Mr. Detmer has numerous affiliations with social, civic and economic organizations. He is a member of Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Rockwood Hall Country Club, Larchmont Yacht Club and Tarrytown Boat Club (being an enthusiastic yachtsman, owner of the yacht "Florence," said to be the largest twin-screw gasoline-propelled yacht afloat), New York Athletic Club, Manhattan Club of New York City, Institute of Political Science, National Institute of Social Science, Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, American Museum of Natural History, the American Institute, League for Political Education, the American Criterion Society, Audubon Society, New York Botanical Gardens, New York Zoölogical Society, the United States Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Association of America, the Merchants' Association of New York, the Army and Navy Club and the Ohio Society.

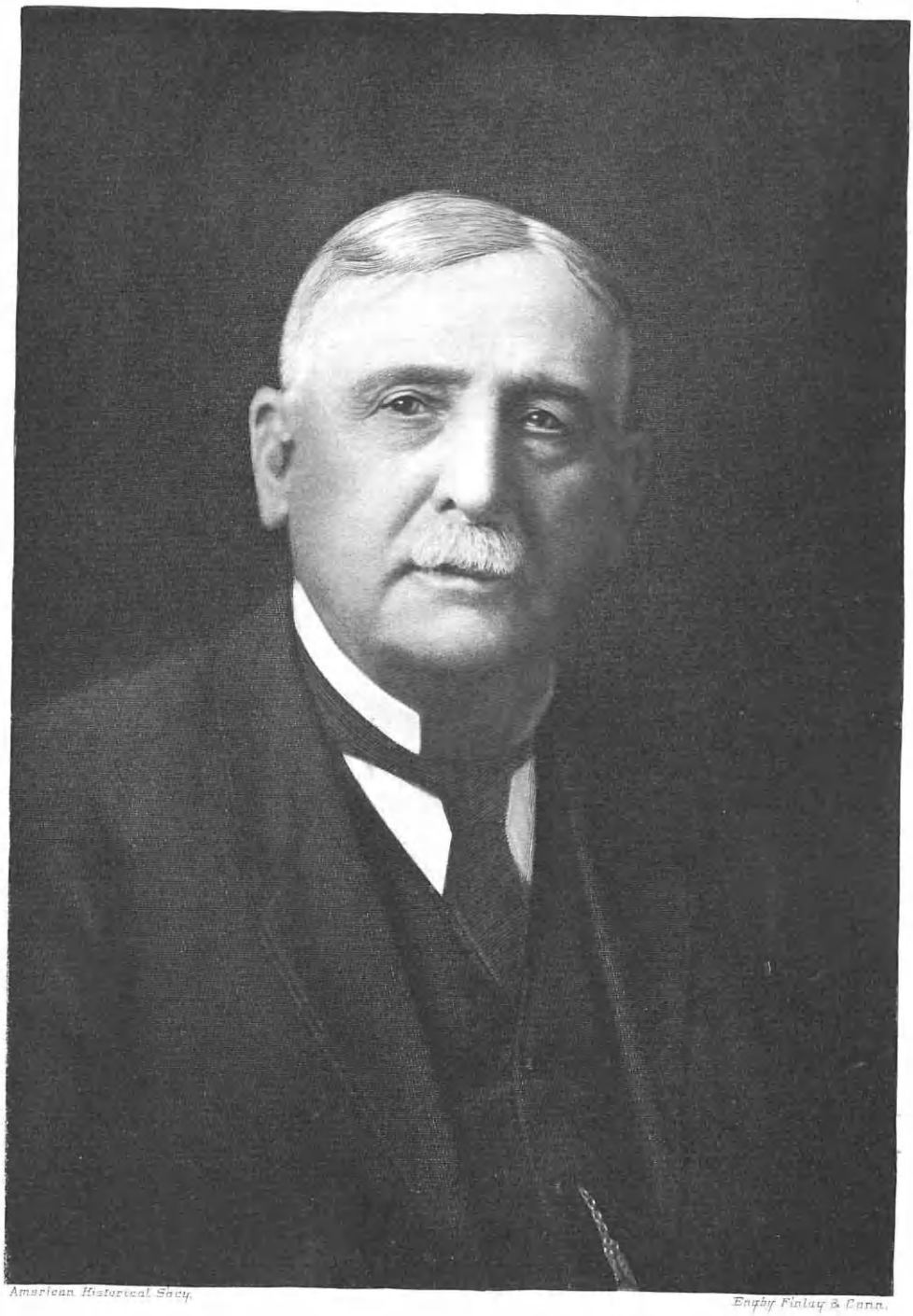
A man of broad culture, Mr. Detmer maintains a strong interest in tree culture and landscape gardening, and his extensive country estate at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York, contains one of the most admirable collections of evergreens and deciduous trees in our nation. This country seat is widely noted both among the general public and dendrologists. Products of the Detmer nurseries have won many first prizes—notably, for example, at the New York Flower Show, held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, 1920. Generous patron of the arts, particularly of music and the drama, Mr. Detmer is very appreciative of operatic productions, a regular subscriber of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City. His contributions to charitable causes, little known to the public, have been large, extended over several decades.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Detmer was united in marriage with Esther Marie Downey, daughter of John W. Downey, realty operator, of Chicago. Mrs. Detmer died May 27, 1924, leaving children: 1. Esther Marie, born in 1897. 2. Eugene Julian, born in 1899. 3. Jerome Vincent, born in 1901.

WHITE, Dr. Clarence Henry,

Pioneer, Physician, College President, Oil Man.

Among the great pioneers whose memory America honors, none have rendered more important or noble service to mankind than has Dr. Clarence Henry White, pine settlement physician and surgeon, backwoods school teacher, brilliant graduate of several leading medical schools, college president and educator, profound medical scholar and scientist, lumber magnate and one of the organizers and leading executives of the Crude Oil Industry of Southern California. He was a man of sound, keen judgment and tremendous vital force, and combined a warm sympathy for suffering humanity with stern ideals regarding right and



American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Conn.

Clarence B. Miller

wrong. His dynamic personality, his astonishing endurance under the strain of hardships that had defeated lesser men, and his never-failing pioneering spirit and staunch faith are contributing factors to his spectacular success in every field of endeavor in which he was interested.

Dr. Clarence H. White was the descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestry, including physicians, educators and soldiers who had taken an active part in the early wars of the country, and who had in times of peace been prominent, public-spirited men, and leaders in their various communities.

Clarence Henry White, the subject of this sketch, son of Welcome Washington and Abigail (Hoard) White, was born in Wellsburg, Erie County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1848, and died October 10, 1927, at Los Angeles, California.

Dr. White attended the public schools of Erie County until 1863 and later was graduated from Newton Academy, Sherbourne, New York. He began the study of medicine with his relative, Dr. Owen, of Sherbourne. He took a course in the Straton College, Erie, Pennsylvania, from 1865 until 1866, after which he again returned to his medical studies. From 1866 until 1868 he read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Oliver C. Joslen, at St. Johns, Michigan, and during the spring and fall of those years taught country school.

His students in this backwoods country school were boys, grown to manhood, who worked on the river in summer and in the timber woods during the winter months. Discipline and order were unheard of previous to his arrival, and little interest was taken by the overgrown scholars in actual instruction and "book larnin'." The school had been practically disbanded for some time previous to the advent of Dr. White, due to the fact that the scholars had successfully "licked" each of the teachers who had volunteered to teach and "subdue" them. The experience was of great value to young Clarence White, and taught him priceless lessons in understanding human nature, and in guiding other men. His native ability as an organizer was improved by this difficult experience. Among the many thrilling incidents of that period of Dr. White's life, was the never-to-be-forgotten occasion when the entire school of twenty-five-year-old backwoods boy scholars decided they would "lick the teacher." Then ensued a struggle in which he found it necessary to discipline his unruly pupils in no uncertain terms. His knowledge of surgery stood him well in hand in administering to the wounded after the "battle" was over. After that event there was no question as to who was the boss and leader, and the "boys" soon grew to respect and love their fearless teacher. Numbers of these same boys in later years, as business and professional men, returned to thank their old teacher and disciplinarian for changing the current of their lives, and making them realize the benefits of an education.

Dr. White was a student at the medical department of the University of Michigan and later attended the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He attended the University of Buffalo during 1873.

Dr. White finished his medical studies in 1874, and devoted the best years of his life to the care of an isolated population in Michigan's northern wilderness, performing a hard and lonely service for a

humble, vigorous, fearless people on the outposts of civilization. He went into the pine forests as far north as the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad would carry him, which was the little town of Paris, then the terminus. For many years he was the only surgeon from Paris to the Straits of Mackinac, two hundred and fifty miles to the north, and to the port of Manistee, sixty miles west. During those stirring pioneer days, Dr. White time and again swam swollen streams, like the Père Marquette and Muskegon, in cold weather, to reach some sick patient; or rode alone on horseback into the dark forests, seventy-five, eighty, a hundred and even a hundred and fifty miles to aid a suffering pioneer or to administer to an Indian needing his attention. Many, many operations he performed, during those hardy pioneer days, in log cabins with only the flickering light of a candle to indicate where the incision should be made, and thanks to his thorough knowledge of anatomy, and to his remarkable skill as a surgeon, these operations were completed and successful.

It must be remembered that during those early days in the lumber industry of northern Michigan, from 1875 to 1885, human life was cheap. In addition to the terrific hardships and dangers of the industry, the chief pastime of the log and river crews, as they came out of the woods and from the river drive, was the "free-for-all fight" or the "gang fight" of the men of one organization against the men of a rival organization. The results were, as the groups came out of the woods, the ordinary individuals took to the protection of the indoors and left the streets of the village to the whisky-crazed woodsmen until all had become so badly off from fight and drink that the marshal could round them up and herd them into the town "lock-up." For days after one of these battles, smashed heads and broken bones were plentiful and the frontier doctor was the one who was in universal demand.

Dr. White was a powerful man physically and although only 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed 230 pounds, and in such physical condition as only a rough life, outdoor exposure and a home in the saddle could give. One of the many hundreds of incidents of those pioneer days is here quoted which will show his indomitable will, his quick impulse to succor the needy, his unlimited personal courage and his "never-say-die" battle spirit. In the spring of 1878, after breaking winter's camp and finishing the "big spring drive," two river crews from the Muskegon River struck Paris the same afternoon, and as was customary they proceeded to "limber up, liquor up, and then clean each other up," while the inhabitants retired behind bolt and key. On this particular occasion, there were more than seventy-five men in the battle. At last one side, with more liquor aboard than the other, was gradually getting the worst of it. The "battle royal" had been on some two hours when Dr. White rode into town. Pulling up his horse in front of the hotel, he saw a group of more than thirty hob-nail booted and wildly drunken river men kicking a man, who, on his knees, was too far gone to help himself. Taking in the situation at a glance, the doctor vaulted from his horse and fought his way into the seething mass of men—a smashing blow here, heads knocked together there, he at last fought to the center. He grasped the blood-covered unfortunate and dragged him to the

sidewalk. Three times during the rescue he had to drop his burden and three times fight the gang all over again. Finally single handed he dragged his burden into the hotel office where the bystanders had locked themselves. He then proceeded to bind up the wounds, and those who saw the rescue say that he spent nearly half the night in repairing the heads and dressing the cuts of the gang he had rushed in the street. It was for a long time a byword in Paris, when the river gangs hit town, "Where's Doc White?"

The doctor was quick as a flash in a fight, always sacrificing himself for the "underdog," vigorous and untiring in doing for others, possessed of unlimited determination in battling for what he considered the right, yet moderate in his habits and prided himself that what he knew of liquor was only its color and smell. At any pioneer picnic of old settlers gathered in northern Michigan one can always start the stories going by asking, "Does any one here know of Dr. Clarence White?"

During this period, in addition to his practice of medicine, Dr. White was elected in 1875 Superintendent of Schools in Mecosta County, which position he filled for two years. At the beginning of his term of office he recognized that the schools in that part of the State were of little value and that the few log schools which had been established were in a very unsettled condition. There was little pretense at instruction and little or no organization of a permanent character and no connection with the educational organization in the southern and more advanced part of the State. He immediately set to work to organize a complete system of schools in his territory, and as a result of his great popularity and the confidence the people placed in him, the work was speedily and successfully accomplished. The organization of the school system of the county was accomplished with so much vigor and determination, and with so little friction, that at the close of his term of office, nearly all the people of his district desired him to continue in that position, but the press of his medical practice forced him to decline another term. He, however, served as member of the Board of Education for a number of years while a resident of Reed City, and during his entire lifetime his interest in education never flagged, and he was always among the first to promote any new developments in educational methods.

Dr. Clarence H. White moved to Hersey, Michigan, in 1879, and assumed charge of the medical and surgical cases resulting from the lumber operations in that locality. When the railroad was completed to Reed City in 1880, he removed to that community and remained there until 1895, serving as mayor of that city from 1882 to 1886. At Reed City he established the American Hospital Association and operated this establishment himself. During the years intervening between 1882 and 1890, this was the most northern hospital located in the southern peninsula of Michigan, and was situated in the midst of a pioneer country surrounded by a territory served by more than two hundred lumber mills. During that period there were literally thousands of sick and wounded cases treated at this hospital. The patients came from the sturdy workers in the north woods, the river drive and the lumber mills. It appears to be a significant characteristic of the life story of Dr. White, that he always seemed to

seek out the most needy spot, and to devote his tremendous enthusiasm and energy to helping that particular community.

Dr. White became interested in the lumber business and at one time owned a large part of Bois Blanc Island near the Straits of Mackinac. He also became interested in a number of other lumber operations, but when the industry had finished cutting pine in 1895, he moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. During his residence in northern Michigan he was surgeon of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad (Pennsylvania Railroad) and of the Père Marquette Railroad. He was also president of the United States Federal Examining Board from 1881 to 1895, as well as a member for northern Michigan of the Medical Examining Board for West Point Academy. It can also be mentioned at this point, regarding Dr. White's lumber activities, that he was president of the White and Brainard Lumber Company of Benton, Arkansas, and personally owned and operated extensive tracts of oak and pine land located near Benton, Londsdale, and Klondike, Arkansas, also tracts along the White River in the same State. At one time he was associated with Justice S. Stearns in lumber operations at Weiner, Arkansas.

Despite the press of his professional work, Dr. White never ceased his academic studies, in further specialization, along the branches of medicine in which he was most interested. In 1881 he took his post-graduate degree at Fort Wayne Medical College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, now affiliated with the University of Indiana. In 1890 he attended the Chicago Policlinic, specializing in abdominal surgery. Over a period of years he also completed post-graduate work in other leading universities, including Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore and the Rush Medical College in Chicago, now affiliated with the University of Chicago, and also spent some time in the study of surgery in other medical institutions and hospitals. He was a profound medical student and scientist and was the first surgeon in northern Michigan to perform the Gastro-Enterostomy operation, and was among the first in that State to recognize the value of microscopic analysis in his professional work.

The first microscope used in Northern Michigan was brought there by Dr. White, who had purchased it in Philadelphia while doing post-graduate work there, and who took it with him to the north woods.

It has been said by his contemporaries that during the years between 1874 and 1896, Dr. White knew more men by name in Northern Michigan than did any other resident of the State. This popularity resulted in his becoming prominent politically, and he was chosen delegate to county, congressional, State and national conventions of the Republican party, also serving on the county and congressional committees of that party. He was an intimate friend of Senator Zach Chandler, President Angell of the University of Michigan, Governor Hazen S. Pingree, Governor Cornelius Bliss, Governor John T. Ritch, and Senator J. C. Burroughs.

Dr. White was dean for three years and president for seven years of the Medical College at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which he organized with a number of professional friends in 1897. During the ten years of his association with that institution he was also professor of Theory and

Practice of Medicine. During his many years of active practice and teaching, he originated new and advance methods of treating bowel and intestinal disorders, and during his years as a college professor he instructed many students as well as visiting physicians and surgeons in these methods and in their application. Many of his former students are now prominent in their profession, a number serving as surgeons in the United States Army, one a medical missionary in Persia, two practicing their profession in Los Angeles and one in Pasadena.

While living in Southern Michigan, in addition to his being president and professor of the Grand Rapids Medical College, he was on the surgical staffs of all of the hospitals of Grand Rapids, of the Butterworth Hospital, of the Union Benevolent Association, of the Children's Home and Hospital, of the Saint Mary's Hospital and of the Grand Rapids Detention Home and Hospital, and on the visiting surgical staff of hospitals in other cities. He also served as city physician of Grand Rapids, Michigan, during the years 1898 and 1899, and was also a member of the city Board of Health. He was president of the Osceola Medical Association from 1880-81 and president of the Medical Association of Northern Michigan from 1882-1884. He was vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society, member of the Peninsula Club, the Lakeside Club, the O-Waushte-Nong Club, the Lincoln Club and the Masonic Club of Grand Rapids.

In 1907 Dr. White left Grand Rapids and went to California, intending only to spend the winter. However, he became interested in a new oil field which was being developed by some of his eastern friends in Kern County, California, and he visited that field and became interested in the original Lake View Oil Company, which he helped organize. This company was afterwards taken over by the Union Oil Company. Dr. White was one of the nine men who furnished the necessary capital to drill and operate the first well, which was the original Lake View gusher, which, up to 1910, was the greatest oil well ever brought in in California, flowing in excess of twenty-five thousand barrels a day for over a year and known the world over, through its write-ups in newspapers, syndicate and magazine articles and through illustrations and moving picture news reels.

Dr. White became so interested in the oil industry that he decided to remain in California permanently, and although he had come as a tourist in 1907 he did not return to Grand Rapids until after 1911. He had, however, maintained his office and his official connections in Grand Rapids, and in 1910, on deciding to remain permanently in California, he arranged for the closing of his affairs in Michigan and for his equipment and library to be shipped to Los Angeles, where he opened his office for the practice of medicine and where he continued in residence until his death.

The Union Oil Company bought fifty-one per cent of the stock of the Lake View Oil Company in 1910, thus obtaining the controlling interest. Dr. White therefore organized the Lake View No. 2 Oil Company, of which he was the principal stockholder and president, serving that company as its president and chairman of its board of directors for eight years. During that time it developed its lands in Kern County, and in 1914 brought in a

well of even greater volume than the original Lake View gusher. This Lake View No. 2 Oil Company gusher flowed for a number of weeks at over one hundred thousand barrels per day, and from May 10 to November 30 of that year it averaged over forty thousand barrels of crude oil daily. In 1913 the Interstate Oil Company was organized and Dr. White became a director and vice-president, serving in that capacity from 1913 until 1922. From 1922 until 1926 he was vice-president, member of the executive committee, and director of the Interstate Oil Corporation, which has producing oil wells at Maricopa, Pentland, Taft, Signal Hill, Sunset, Huntington Beach and Newport, with its refinery at Pentland, California.

The responsibilities of these important executive positions did not entirely absorb the interest of Dr. White's stupendous vitality. He continued in the practice of medicine and was frequently called in consultation by his professional colleagues who recognized the superior quality of his technical skill and training. He followed all new developments and discoveries in the medical field and was always a step ahead of the average in his grasp of the trend of science.

Dr. White owned and operated a number of mining properties in California and Arizona. He was director of the Michigan Land and Water Company; president of the Grand Rapids Society of Southern California; a thirty-second degree Mason belonging to both the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and Odd Fellows lodges; a member of the City Club, Municipal League and Sierra Madra Club of Los Angeles. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party.

Such a record of achievement as thus briefly told stands as a lasting monument to the fine worth and character of Dr. Clarence Henry White. It shows, more clearly than any descriptive words, that he was dynamic, that he was vital and that he was one of that great group of pioneers whose splendid faith, unfailing courage and tireless energy have laid the foundations for our present civilization. His passing, in October, 1927, was mourned by both the State of Michigan and the State of California, by many professional and business associates and by hosts of admiring, loving friends.

On the death of Dr. White in California, an editorial of appreciation was published in the "Grand Rapids Press," of Grand Rapids, Michigan, under date of October 20, 1927. This editorial expresses the thought in his old home in Michigan; a portion of said editorial is here given:

> One of the last of a rare group of public servants passed away in California this week with the death of Dr. Clarence H. White, former Michigan camp and pine settlement physician and surgeon. . . . For many years he was the only surgeon from Paris to the Straits of Mackinac, two hundred and fifty miles north, and to the port of Manistee, sixty miles west.
>
> Yet this man who gave himself to a life of constant hardship, who time and again swam swollen streams like the Père Marquette in cold weather to reach a patient, was one of the outstanding surgeons of his day, a high officer of the Michigan Medical Association, a profound medical student and scientist with a splendid education. . . . To the care of an isolated population in Michigan's northern wilderness, he devoted the best years of his life which might have been spent in every luxury.
>
> His reward was like that of another veteran of the medical frontier, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who performed a similar hard and rugged

service for the Labrador Coast. It lay in the sense of a big job handled well for its own sake; in the pleasure of serving a humble, vigorous, fearless people on the outpost of civilization. Michigan is better for recalling such a life.

Dr. Clarence H. White married, July 2, 1877, Mary Anna Hardy, of Grand Rapids, born August 22, 1855. They were the parents of one son, Floyd G., who is president and general manager of the Interstate Oil Corporation of Los Angeles. He married Gladys Rose Barnard, and they are the parents of three daughters: Helen Rose, Betty Barnard, and Jacqueline Jane.

(The White Line).

Arms—Per chevron sable and argent three boars' heads counterchanged armed or.
(Burke—"General Armory.")

(I) William White, the first member of this family of whom there is positive record, was a school teacher who lived in Attleborough, Massachusetts, and later moved to Hancock.

William White served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His name is mentioned in the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Revolution," page 145, Vol. XVII.

William White private, Capt. William Douglas' Company, Colonel Benj. Simons detachment of Berkshire County Militia. Muster roll dated Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777, enlistment to expire March 15, 1777, also same company and detachment; entered service Dec. 16, 1776, discharged March 22, 1777 served 96 days; company marked to Ticonderoga.

Private in Lt. John Kilburn's Company, Col. Simons (Berkshire County) Regiment; enlisted Oct. 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 20, 1780 served 11 days including 4 days (80 miles) travel home. Company marched to Vermont by order of General Fellows on an alarm.

From town of Hancock description list dated Lenox, August 20, 1781, of men raised in Berkshire County agreeable to resolve of Dec. 2, 1780 and delivered to William Walker Superintendent of said county. Capt. Lask's Company, Col. Simons Regiment; engaged for the town of Hancock: term 3 years: reported receipted for by Captain Smith.

William White married, intentions published at Attleborough, July 19, 1763, Susannah Robinson, daughter of John and Thankful (Newell) Robinson. She was born August 15, 1744, and died June 23, 1804. Her father, John Robinson, was born December 19, 1695, and married Thankful Newell at Attleborough, May 28, 1723.

John Robinson was the son of Benjamin Robinson, born January 8, 1660, and Rebecca (Ingram) Robinson, daughter of Garett and Rebecca Ingram. He was the grandson of George Robinson, one of the earliest settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was a freeman in 1646 and who served in the Narragansett Expedition under Major William Bradford in 1675-76.

George Robinson not only served in the Narragansett Expedition, but with other soldiers who volunteered in that war, advanced money to help purchase supplies and equipment with which to carry on the fighting. When we realize the condition of the country during those early colonial days and the small amount of specie in the colony, the attitude of the men who not only did the fighting, but who also helped in its financing is truly remarkable. A quotation is here given from the "History of Rehoboth," by Leonard Bliss: "The following are the names of those who made advances of money and the sum so advanced. It shows that many of those

who served as private soldiers in the war also advanced money to sustain it. . . . George Robinson 4£. 5s. 2d."

On page 921 of Arnold's "Rehoboth Vital Records" is a list of soldiers who served under Major Bradford. Included in this list is that of George Robinson. Also see "Soldiers in King Philip's War," by George Madison Bodge, page 463.

George Robinson had part in the division of public lands of Rehoboth. "Rehoboth Vital Records," by Arnold, pages 913-14-16 and 920 indicates that he was awarded town lots February 18, 1646, June 22, 1658, and May 26, 1668.

In the same "Vital Records" is also a "list of freemen 1643-1673," and in this list is the name of George Robinson. ("Genealogical Dictionary of New England," by James Savage, page 550.) "George Robinson Rehoboth, 1646-77. In 1668 he had part in the division of Attleborough lands and served in King Philip's War." (Baylies's Vol. II, page 217; Vol. IV, page 84.)

Among the children of William and Susannah (Robinson) White was Jason, of whom further.

("History of Attleborough," pp. 39, 119, and 164; Town Records of Attlebury (borough), Massachusetts; "History of Rehoboth," by Leonard Bliss; Arnold's "Rehoboth Vital Records"; "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," James Savage; Baylies's "History of New Plymouth," Vol. II, pp. 208, 217; Vol. IV, pp. 84, 85.)

(II) Jason White, eldest son of William and Susannah (Robinson) White, was born September 2, 1764, and died at New Ashford, Massachusetts, April 18, 1844. He was a physician. He married Lydia Cole (Cole VI). Children: 1. Dexter, of whom further. 2. Susan, born April, 1789, died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1859; married (first) David Lewis in 1809, and (second), in 1830, Ishonabel Spink. 3. William, born May 29, 1791, died November 13, 1879; married (first) Sarah Lewis in 1812, and (second) Lucretia Williams. 4. Jason, born March 22, 1793, died February 1, 1883; married, December, 1814, Patience Lewis. 5. Lydia, born June 15, 1795, died May, 1877; married, November 30, 1812, Eli Mallory. 6. Polly, born in 1798, died April 18, 1871, married Ephraim Gavett. 7. Sardis, born in 1800, died in infancy. 8. Leland, born in 1803, died August 22, 1888; married Eliza Gorton. 9. Manson, born in 1804, died in Massachusetts in 1852; married Perly J. Ingraham in 1823. 10. Alanson, born in 1807, died May 21, 1853; married Amanda Porter. 11. Abigail, born August 27, 1809, died April 13, 1885; married Benjamin Lamphier in 1826.

(James Edwin Cole—"Cole Genealogy"; Ernest B. Cole—"The Descendants of James Cole.")

(III) Dexter White, son of Jason and Lydia (Cole) White, was born January 28, 1788, and died in Sherburne, New York, August 14, 1870. He was by profession a physician. Dr. White married in 1809, Eunice Pomeroy, who was born January 13, 1791, and died September 22, 1855. She was the daughter of Medad and Elizabeth (Morrell) Pomeroy. (Pomeroy VII.) Children: John, William, Welcome Washington, of whom further, Henry, Nathaniel, Sally, Ann and Maria.

("Connecticut Men in the Revolution," pp. 188, 581; Records in Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Connecticut; Records in U. S. Pension Office, Washington, D. C.)

(IV) Welcome Washington White, son of Dexter and Eunice (Pomeroy) White, was born July 11, 1819, at New Ashford, Massachusetts, and died July 30, 1884, at Reed City, Michigan. He married, October 7, 1845, Abigail Hoard. (Hoard VI.) Both he and his wife were school teachers, and without question their superior education and intelligence laid the foundation of the education of their son, Clarence Henry (q.v.).

Welcome W. White was a man of sterling character and worth and held many positions of trust: school teacher and trustee, county supervisor and tax assessor. For many years he was deacon in the Methodist church and a prominent worker and speaker in the temperance movement. From 1848 to 1860 he was a leader in the abolition movement and for years belonged to and was an indefatigable worker in the "underground railroad" organization.

(The Hoard Line).

Hoard, Hoar, Hoare and Hore is an English surname of very early origin, and derives its meaning from the description of the person bearing it, namely, with grey or white hair or beard. The family is an ancient one and is found in the earliest of English records, in various counties of England. This branch of the family spelled their name Hoar in the early days of their settlement in America, but later generations add a final "d"—Hoard.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Hoar (Hoard) Arms—Sable, an eagle displayed within a bordure engrailed argent.

Crest—An eagle's head erased sable gorged with a bar gemelle or.

(Crozier—"General Armory"; Burke—"General Armory.")

Charles Hoare, the elder, of the city of Gloucester, England, is the first of the Hoard family, which later settled in New England, of which we have an official record. He was a manufacturer of saddles and leather goods in Gloucester and there is evidence to cause us to believe that he kept horses for hire. The first recorded mention of Charles, the elder, is in the "Corporation Expenditure" of the city of Gloucester in 1588, when the Spanish Armada was menacing England, and is an entry in script as follows: "To Charles Hoare for hyre of horses for two days wch Roger Laue had to Cisseter when he went to bring the soldiers toward Portingate." From the record prepared for Lord Berkeley, which "contains the names of all able men for his Majesties service in the wars in the County of Gloucester year 1608," it appears that "Chas. Hoar was forty years of age, somewhat short of stature, suitable for service with a caliver and already trained as a soldier." His will was dated May 29, 1632, and mentions, beside his wife, Margery, four children: Charles, of whom further; Thomas, one daughter who married Thomas Hill, and a second daughter who married Leonard Tarne.

Charles Hoare, the younger, died in 1638, in Gloucester, England, and his will was dated September 25, 1638. He was a prominent man of Gloucester and the records speak of him as "gentleman." He was sheriff of Gloucester in 1634, and was alderman of the city from 1632 until the date of his death in 1638. In the "Calender of State Papers," Vol. CCCXXXIV, p. 178, for the year 1636 is a "petition of John Brown, late mayor, Charles Hoare

and Lawrence Singleton, late sheriffs of the city of Gloucester," stating that they had collected and paid over to the Treasury of the Navy the one thousand pounds "ship money" imposed upon Gloucester, and asking for repayment to them of certain expenditures amounting to fifty-two pounds. The request was granted.

Charles Hoare married Joanna Hinckman and their children were: 1. Hezekiah, who emigrated to New England and arrived at Scituate in 1633. The other children came to New England with the mother in 1640. They were: 2. John, who was a prominent man in the colony and who became the ancestor of Senator George Frisbie Hoar. 3. Daniel, who became a fur trader and later returned to England, importing supplies for the colonies, including arms and ammunition. 4. Leonard, who graduated from Harvard, returned to England, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge and returned to America, and after preaching for a number of years was elected president of Harvard College in 1672. 5. Margery, who married John Mathews, and after his death married Rev. Henry Flynt, of Braintree, Massachusetts. 6. Joanna, who married Colonel Edmund Quincy of Braintree. The sons of Charles and Joanna Hoare, John and Leonard, married Alice and Bridget Lisle, sisters, who were daughters of John Lord Lisle, president of the High Court of Justice under Cromwell and who drew the indictment and sentence of King Charles I. "Among the more famous of their descendants (Charles and Joanna Hoare) are those members of the Holmes, Wendell, Jackson, Lowell and Quincy families whose names are household words in Massachusetts." "General Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, and President John Quincy Adams are also descendants of this famous pair of Puritan forebears."

In speaking of Joanna Hoare, Charles Francis Adams, in his "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," says: "The common origin of that remarkable progeny, in which statesmen, jurists, lawyers, orators, story tellers, poets and philosophers seem to vie with each other in recognized eminence." "Indeed it may fairly be questioned whether in the whole wide field of American Genealogy, there is any strain of blood more fruitful of distinguished men than that which issued from the widow of the Seventeenth Century Sheriff of Gloucester."

In the Harleian MS in the British Museum No. 1543 to 1554 is the visitation of the County of Gloucestershire; it contains on first page the arms of Hoar of Gloucestershire and is "an eagle displayed with two heads within a bordure engrailed." This coat-of-arms is carved on the tombstone of Daniel Hoar, who died in Concord in 1773, and was a great-grandson of Charles Hoare of Gloucester. This coat-of-arms is also engraved on a silver tumbler bequeathed to his daughter by the will of Leonard Hoar, president of Harvard. The use of this coat-of-arms by Daniel and Leonard Hoar indicates that they had a right to its use and evidently had information along this line that has been lost during the years that have elapsed since their time. Joanna died October 21, 1661, and is buried in the old Quincy burying ground in Braintree.

In 1892 United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar erected a memorial to his ancestress, and on one face of the monument is this inscription:

Joanna Hoare
died in Braintree
Sept. 21st, 1651.
She was widow of
Charles Hoare,
Sheriff of
Gloucester, England,
who died in 1638.
She came to
New England
with five children
1640.

(I) Hezekiah Hoar, of Scituate and Taunton, was the eldest son of Charles and Joanna Hoare. Samuel Hopkins Emery, in his "Ministry of Taunton," 1853, says: "Hezekiah Hoar . . . . was the brother of John Hoar, an early settler in Scituate, and of Leonard Hoar, the third president of Harvard College. He was also a cousin of Rev. Samuel Neuman of Rehoboth. His lot in Taunton was on Dean Street. The names of the sons and daughters of Hezekiah Hoar, as taken from the proprietors' records, are: 1. Mercy, January, 1654. 2. Nathaniel, March, 1656. 3. Sarah, April, 1658. 4. Elizabeth, May 26, 1660. 5. Edward, September 25, 1663. 6. Lydia, March 24, 1665. 7. Mary, September 22, 1669. 8. Hezekiah, November 10, 1678." As stated above, Hezekiah Hoar was the eldest son of Charles and Joanna (Hinckman) Hoare of Glocester, England; he arrived in Scituate in 1633.

Hezekiah was one of the original purchasers of the eight-mile square known as Cohasset, and later called Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a prominent citizen of Taunton and was the first signer of the articles of agreement in 1653 of the "Iron Works Company," which built and operated the "Bloomerie," one of the first iron works in America. He, together with George Hall and Francis Smith, in 1660, leased the plant of the Iron Works Company, which they operated for many years.

In the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXVIII, p. 267, is an interesting account of the current salaries paid during that period. It states that Captain Thomas Leonard, manager of the plant of the Iron Works Company in 1684, received eight pounds yearly for his service. In 1713 the salary of the manager of the company was increased to eleven pounds yearly. In the same volume, page 269, is a copy of the following order to the manager of the company signed by Hezekiah Hoar:

> Thomas Leonard,
> Clerk of the Iron Works of Taunton.
> Sr.
> Pray pay to Joseph Crossman one hundred of iron as money and this shall be your discharge; this ye 13 Januraε 1683.
>
> Hezekiah Hoar.

Hezekiah was prominent in the affairs of Taunton, was surveyor of highways in 1651, constable in 1657 to 1672, and was enlisted as an ensign in the expedition against the Dutch of New Amsterdam under Captain Miles Standish. Various deeds indicate that Hezekiah Hoar owned a great many acres of land. He married Rebekah, who died before 1692. Hezekiah died in 1693. Children: 1. Mercy, born January 31, 1654, died before 1692; married John Spur, December 26, 1676. 2. Nathaniel, born March 31, 1656. 3. Sarah, born April 1, 1658, died before October, 1713; married (first) Edward Rose, and (second) Nicholas Stoughton, February 25, 1691. 4. Elizabeth, born May 26, 1660, died before 1692; married a Turpin. 5. Edward, born September 25, 1663; Taunton Militia, 1682. 6. Lydia, born March 24, 1665, died before 1711; married November 16, 1688, John Whipple. 7. Mary, born September 22, 1669;

married Mr. Macomber. 8. Rebecca, born about 1671, died April 30, 1694; married, February 20, 1690, Samuel Smith. 9. Hezekiah, of whom further.

(Family Records; "Descendants of Hezekiah Hoar of Taunton, Massachusetts," by Norton T. Horr; "Genealogical Dictionary," Savage, p. 430; "The Ministry of Taunton," by Samuel Hopkins Emery, Vol. I, p. 61; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXII, p. 142; Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 265-6-7; Baylies' "History of New Plymouth," Vol. I, pp. 286-9; Vol. II, pp. 13, 266-7, 271-277; Vol. IV, p. 170; "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," Vol. II, by Charles Francis Adams.)

(II) Hezekiah Hoar, son of Hezekiah and Rebekah Hoar, was born November 10, 1678, and died soon after making his will on March 20, 1728. He was under guardianship of his brother-in-law, John Spur, after the death of his father. He learned the trade of carpentry and sold his interest in his father's estate. He married Sarah. Children: 1. Henry, born about 1702. 2. Hezekiah. 3. Edward, of whom further. 4. Sarah, married, in 1738, Robert Barker. 5. Rebecca, married, September 25, 1735, John Barker. 6. Mary, married (intention), October 30, 1744, Edward Tew.

(III) Edward Hoar, son of Hezekiah and Sarah Hoar, was a physician and lived in Newport in 1740. He resided in Scituate from 1750-57, and then lived in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and finally in Rensselaer County, New York, near Albany. He married (intention), October 9, 1742, Martha Cole, daughter of Hugh Cole of Swansea. Children (first five named in Scituate records): 1. Amy, born October 5, 1743. 2. Pamela, born November 30, 1744. 3. Edward, born December 28, 1745. 4. George, born September 28, 1747, used name "Hoard." 5. Peleg, born February 15, 1749. 6. Martha, born February 4, 1751. 7. Simeon (Hoard). 8. Isaac (Hoard). 9. David, of whom further. 10. Samuel.

(IV) David Hoard, son of Edward and Martha (Cole) Hoar, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He died June 20, 1805. The family of Dr. Clarence H. White still have in their possession an old flintlock Queen Anne firearm (long rifle) with its powder horn, which David Hoard carried in the French and Indian War, and later, at the beginning of the Revolution, carried at the retreat from Concord and through seven enlistments in the Continental Army. He served under Arnold at Quebec in 1775 and was later present at the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777.

David Hoard married, October 6, 1783, Lydia Gates. Children: 1. David. 2. Elisha. 3. Henry, of whom further.

(Enlistment Record in War Department. Records in Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions. Pension of David Hoard's widow, allowed July 23, 1839. "New York in the Revolution," pp. 105, 382.)

(V) Henry Hoard, son of David and Lydia (Gates) Hoard, was born in 1791, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sally Joslen, daughter of William and Martha (Chase) Joslen. The Joslen family were Puritans who had come to America from England early in the seventeenth century. William Joslen served in the War of the Revolution, and is recorded as a private in the Fourth New York Militia commanded by Colonel Killian Van Rensselaer, and was in service from 1776 until 1781.

("New York in the Revolution," pp. 105, 395; Record and Pension Office; "Descendants of Hezekiah Hoar," by Norton T. Horr.)

Children: 1. Harry. 2. De Loos. 3. Abigail, of whom further. 4. Neimah. 5. Sarah. 6. Laura. 7. Nancy. 8. Susan. 9. Jean. 10. Irving.

(VI) Abigail Hoard, daughter of Henry and Sally (Joslen) Hoard, married Welcome Washington White. (White IV.)

(The Cole Line).

Arms—Gules on a chevron cottised between three leopards' heads argent as many torteaux. (Burke—"General Armory.")

Cole is a family surname of ancient and distinguished origin, and numbers among its ranks many names of high and noble lineage. There are various traditions regarding the patriarch ancestor of this family. It is claimed that the family derives its name from Coel, the founder of Colchester, one of the Kings of Britain and a renowned descendant of Caractacus. Or they may be the offspring of the Justice Cole, who lived in the reign of King Alfred; or of the valiant General Cole who, in command of the united forces of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, defeated at Pinhoe in 1001 A. D., Sweyne, the savage chieftain of the Danes. But whatever the source of this family, their high rank among the magnates of the land in Saxon times is attested by the records in Domesday Book and by a deed of King William the Conqueror. This deed, written in the Saxon tongue in 1070 A. D., is addressed to his prominent barons and lords, and includes the name of Cole.

William Cole and wife Isabella are named in Assize Roll of the County of Cornwall in 1201. In 1212 Roger Cole granted to Edith, late wife of Ralph Burdeville, a capital messuage, and lands in Hoke, in the County of Devon, to be held of him for the term of her life, with the remainder to himself and heirs. In 1219 Roger Cole is mentioned in a fine roll relating to a third part of one Knight's fee in Harderinesleigh, County Devon.

Pedigree of Family in England.

(I) Richard Cole lived in County Devon in the time of Henry III, as appears in the charter of Amice Redvers, Countess of Devon.

(II) William Cole, son and heir of Richard, lived in Hutenesleigh, County Devon, in 1243.

(III) Roger Cole, son and heir of William, owned an estate at Coleton, in Chumleigh, and also held Hantesford in the same parish. He was summoned on July 7, 1297, to London "to perform military service in person with horses and men in parts beyond the seas." Roger Cole was granted a coat-of-arms.

(IV) Roger Cole, son and heir of Roger, lived during the reign of Edward II.

(V) John Cole, son and heir of Roger, lived in counties Devon and Cornwall, and in 1324 is described as "John Cole de Tamer, man at arms." He was summoned by proclamation to attend the Great Council at Westminster by Edward II. In 1335 he had free warren in Tamar, Lydeston, Hokesbere, and Hutenesleigh and he was possessed of the Manors of Respnell, County Cornwall, Lanesceston and Stokely, and of the Manors of Uptamer, Nytheway and Hutenesleigh, one third part of the Manor of Winston and divers other lands in County Devon.

(VI) Sir John Cole, son and heir of John, Knight of Nytheway in the Parish of Brixhano, was knighted July 25, 1380, before the Castle of Ardres in France, by

the Earl of Buckingham, Thomas of Woodstock, there for the King. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Brodrugan, Knight. Their son,

(VII) Sir William Cole, Knight of Tamar, married Margaret Beaupell, daughter of Henry Beaupell, Knight. Their son,

(VIII) Sir John Cole, Knight, was "in the Retynew of the Duke of Gloucester" at the Battle of Agincourt, Friday the 25th day of October, 1415, and it is probable he received his spurs for his "conduct on that field." He married Agnes Fitzwarine, daughter of Sir Fitzwarine, Knight. They had four sons: John, of whom further; Adam, William and Robert.

(IX) John Cole, married Jane Mergot, daughter of Robert Mergot of Devon. They had two sons, Simon and William.

(X) William Cole, married Elizabeth Weston, daughter of Sir William Weston of Wiltshire, Knight. Their son,

(XI) John Cole, married Mary Archdeacon, daughter and heiress of Thomas Archdeacon.

(XII) Thomas Cole, son of John and Mary (Archdeacon) Cole, died in London, April, 1571. A native of Lincolnshire, he was graduated from Kings College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Arts, 1546, and Master of Arts, 1550, and held the Mastership of Maidstone School in 1552. He was dean of Sarum during the reign of Edward VI, and was presented to the rectory of High Ongar, Essex, in 1559. Later he was appointed Commissary of the Archbishop in Essex and Colchester. In 1564 he commenced as Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge, and the same year was presented to the rectory of Stamford Rivers, Essex. He had a reputation for eloquence, also for a leniency towards non-conformity, and he took part in the framing of the Geneva form of worship.

Rev. Thomas Cole married Elizabeth Hargrave, daughter of Thomas Hargrave of London. They had four sons and one daughter, and through one of the sons they were the ancestors of James Cole, of whom further.

(James Edwin Cole—"Cole Genealogy," Barrister, London, 1867; "Dictionary of National Biography;" John Price: "Worthies of Devon," 1810.)

The Family in America.

(I) James Cole, the first member of this family in America and a descendant of the distinguished line of pedigree given above, is first mentioned in Highgate, London, England, in 1616. He came to Saco, Maine, in 1632, with his wife and children, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1633, where he was admitted as freeman the same year. He was a sailor and also a landowner of considerable property, for his name is mentioned frequently in the records, regarding deeds of land which he purchased at various times. He took part in the activities of the town and held public offices of trust, including that of Surveyor of Highways and Constable. In 1637 his name appears upon a list of volunteers against the Pequot Indians. James Cole opened the first inn or public house in Plymouth and he and his son James managed it until 1698.

James Cole married, in England, in 1624, Mary Lobel. He is spoken of as a great lover of flowers, and it is probably due to this fact that he became acquainted with his wife, who was the daughter of the noted botanist and physician, Mathieu Lobel. Mathieu Lobel

was born in Lille in 1538. He was the son of Jean De Lobel, a distinguished lawyer. Mathieu was a physician at Montpellier, Germany, Italy and Switzerland; he also practiced medicine in Antwerp, being attached as physician to William of Orange; and from Antwerp he went to London and became physician to James I. He was a great student of vegetable physiology and was the author of a number of books upon medicinal plants. It was he who first discovered the medicinal qualities of the plant Lobelia. He died in Highgate, London, March 2, 1616. Children of James and Mary Cole: 1. James, born in London in 1625. 2. Hugh, of whom further. 3. John, born November 21, 1637, in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 4. Mary, born in 1639, in Plymouth, married (first) John Almy, a captain in King Philip's War, and died October 1, 1676. She married (second) John Pocoke.

(James Edwin Cole—"Cole Genealogy"; "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," by William T. Davis, p. 67; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"; "Plymouth Scrap Book," Charles Henry Pope, p. 34; "History of Plymouth," William T. Davis.)

(II) Hugh Cole, son of James and Mary (Lobel) Cole, was born in England in 1627 and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, January 22, 1699. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, with his father in 1633, and was admitted as freeman in 1657. He took an active part in the affairs of the colony and became a landowner with large estates. He was a shipwright and civil engineer and surveyed much of the land near Swansea.

He served as selectman and was a representative and deputy to the General Court from 1673 to 1689. For many years he was a friend of Chief King Philip. In October, 1669, he was requested by the Plymouth Colony Council to visit King Philip and report the conditions. He made the following report:

Swansea, April 1, 1671. Most Honorable Sirs: Yours I received this day whereby I perceive you desire to know what posture the Indians are in. I do not find them to continue in a posture of war as they have been. I went to Mount Hope last second day on purpose to see their proceedings and was in many of their houses, but saw nothing as intending to war. But asking them of their reason to continue together at Mt. Hope, they answered, it was to see Philip's child buried, and I have seen some return, but the greater part of them are together. And they give as the reason because the wind does so blow against them that they cannot go home with their canoes, not else. Rest assured I am yours to command what I am able.

Oct. 27, 1669. HUGH COLE.

Hugh Cole was a sergeant in the war against King Philip in 1675 and 1676. His home was burned and two sons captured by the Indians, but they were ordered set at liberty, and his family were saved from further disaster by the fact that he was for many years the friend of King Philip. After the war and during his elections as representative, he was always spoken of and known as "Sergeant Cole." Quotation from "Descendants of James Cole of Plymouth," by Ernest Byron Cole:

In the spring of 1667 Hugh Cole, Captain James Cudworth and 19 others of Plymouth purchased from Philip the Indian Chief all of the marsh and meadow land of Mettapoisett, 500 acres being purchased by Hugh Cole, Constant Southworth, Joshiah Winslow, James Cudworth, and John Cogshall, which land became a part of the town of Swansea. The river on the east side of Swansea was named Cole River. In March, 1617, the general court of Plymouth passed an order called the "grant of Swansea" authorizing them to form a township to be called by the name of "Swansea" with the following rules for admission of inhabitants:

First: That no erroneous persons be admitted into the township.

Second: That no men of any evil behavior, as contentious persons shall be admitted.

Third: That none may be admitted who may become a charge to the place.

This agreement was adopted and signed by fifty-five persons, among them Hugh Cole. From the organization of the town until the Indian War in 1675, Hugh was a selectman of the town. "James Brown, Hugh Cole and others contributed to form a group of remarkable men whose influence was to extend over many generations and to have an effect upon the destinies of the nations as marked as the character of the men themselves," by A. H. Mason, "Sampson Mason Genealogy."

Hugh Cole married (first), January 8, 1654, Mary Foxwell, daughter of Richard and Ann (Shelly) Foxwell, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. She was born in Scituate, August 17, 1635, and died in Swansea, Massachusetts. Her father, Richard Foxwell, came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Hugh Cole married (second), January 1, 1689, Elizabeth (Lettuce) Cook, widow of Jacob Cook, former widow of William Shurtliffe and daughter of Thomas and Ann Lettuce of Plymouth. She died in Swansea, October 31, 1693. He married (third), January 30, 1694, Mary (Shelly) Morton, widow of Deacon Ephraim Morton, former widow of William Harlow and daughter of Robert and Judith Shelly. Children, by first marriage: 1. James, born November 3, 1655; married Mary. 2. Hugh, born March 6, 1658. 3. John, born May 15, 1660. 4. Martha, born April 16, 1662, died in 1711; married John Brooks. 5. Anna, born December 14, 1664. 6. Ruth, born January 8, 1666. 7. Joseph, born May 18, 1668, died young. 8. Ebenezer, born in 1671. 9. Mary, born in 1676. 10. Benjamin, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, p. 255; Vol. VII, p. 177; Vol. XII, p. 171; Vol. XV, pp. 42, 154, 159; Vol. XVIII, p. 246; Fessenden—"History of Warren," p. 39; Church—"History of Warren," p. 339; "Plymouth Scrap Book," by Charles Henry Pope, p. 34; "History of Plymouth," by William T. Davis, pp. 50, 76, 77, 153, 159; Baylies—"History of New Plymouth," Vol. II, pp. 71, 72, 235, 240, 241, 244-249; Vol. III, p. 193; Vol. IV, pp. 8, 18, 20, 95; Vol. V, p. 44; *Ibid.*)

(III) Benjamin Cole, son of Hugh and Mary (Foxwell) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1678, and died September 29, 1748. He was a Deacon from 1718 until his death. His will was probated October 4, 1748. He married, June 27, 1701, Hannah Eddy, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Bullock) Eddy. She died May 15, 1768. Children: 1. Hopestill, born October 9, 1703. 2. Jonathan, born October 4, 1704. 3. Benjamin, born October 31, 1706. 4. Foxtil, born September, 1708, died young. 5. Israel, of whom further. 6. Ebenezer, born March 29, 1712. 7. Andrew, born May 28, 1714. 8. Hannah, born January 14, 1716.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) Israel Cole, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Eddy) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, March 4, 1709, and died in Shaftsbury, Vermont, August 5, 1789, whence he had removed with his family in 1767. He married March 5, 1733, Susanna Wheaton, who died in Shaftsbury, Vermont, May 8, 1790. Children, all born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts: 1. Experience, born December 25, 1733. 2. Israel, of whom further. 3. Rosannah, born August 5, 1742. 4. Eben-

ezer, born August 5, 1745. 5. Bethuel, born May 22, 1750. 6. Aaron, born January 31, 1755.

(V) Israel Cole, son of Israel and Susanna (Wheaton) Cole, was born at Swansea, Massachusetts, September 26, 1735, and died July 6, 1830, at Cheshire, Massachusetts. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served in Captain Parker's Company, Colonel Leonard's Regiment, at Ticonderoga in 1777. He was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of cheese in Cheshire, which made Berkshire County famous in that industry. In 1829, he made and sent to President Jackson a cheese weighing one hundred pounds and received from the President the following letter:

Washington, D. C. May 5, 1829. To Israel Cole, Cheshire, Mass. My Dear Sir: I have received today the large fine cheese which you and Mrs. Cole have been so kind as to present to me, and I accept it with much satisfaction as proof of your joint respect for my character. Its value is enhanced by the consideration that it is an offering from those whose industry and management of this branch of our domestic economy deserves the thanks of the country. In regard to the naval resources of the United States upon which you express a desire to have my opinion, it gives me pleasure to answer that I have not the least doubt of their sufficiency to place us upon a par at no distant day with the most powerful nation in the world. This period, however, and the necessity for naval power to which you allude must depend upon many considerations which I could not enumerate in this letter. Be pleased to present me respectfully to your lady and believe me your Obliged servant,

Andrew Jackson.

Israel Cole married, January 17, 1765, Susannah Wood, who died October 18, 1800. Children: 1. James, born August 28, 1766. 2. Jonathan, born June 11, 1768. 3. Lydia, of whom further. 4. Israel, born March 5, 1772. 5. Susannah, born in 1774. 6. Ebenezer, born June 27, 1775. 7. David, born September 5, 1781. 8. Rohoby, married Joseph Rice.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) Lydia Cole, daughter of Israel and Susannah (Wood) Cole, was born at Royalston, Massachusetts, in 1769, and died April 30, 1838. She married Jason White. (White II.)

(*Ibid.* and Family Records; "The Descendants of James Cole of Plymouth," by Earnest Byron Cole.)

(The Pomeroy Line).

Roger, no surname, who lived about 1000 A. D., was the first progenitor of the Pomeroy race. Roger is credited with four children in the French records and the calendar of documents contains the statement that he, with his son, William Capra, was a large benefactor of the Pomeroy Abbey of St. Mary du Val, Normandy.

His children were: Sir Radulphus de La Pomeroy, the first to bear a name which has endured nine centuries; Hugue Pommeraie was a companion of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings; William Capra, called also William La Chevre, No. 19 in the Exchequer Book, also participated in the battle of Hastings; and the daughter Beatrice, became Abbess of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Thus it will be noted that the entire family of Roger of Saint Sauveur de La Pommeraie followed and assisted the fortunes of William the Conqueror in England.

Roger, without a surname, stands as the head of the Pomeroy race as the father of the first Pomeroy ancestor in England, Sir Radulphus de La Pomeroy. No

family in the direct line of descent failed in male issue during this long interval, which covers over nine hundred years and includes representatives of thirty generations to the present day under the original name Pomeroy.

The tablet in the ancient church at Dives contains the names of the companions of William the Conqueror in the Conquest of England and is the one genuine and authentic list which has received the stamp of the French Archæological Society. The names are carved in stone and the tablet is erected over the entrance to the church. Dives was the port where the fleet of the Duke of the Normans assembled. The Pomeroy name is near the center of the fifth column in the tablet. "Raoul de La Pommeraie Compagnon de Guillaume Le Conquete de L'Angleterre, er mlxvi."

The above is a quotation from "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," Volume III, page 28, by Albert A. Pomeroy.

Burke's "English Peerage and Baronetcy" says: "The Family of Pomeroy is of great antiquity founded by Sir Ralf Pomeroy previous to 1050 and established in England in 1066. The seat of the head of the family was at Engsden near Harberton." Ten plates of the arms of the Pomeroy family branch may be found in Fairbairn's "Book of Family Crests."

Pomeroy Arms — (Berry Pomeroy, County Devon, temp. Edward IV.)—Or, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed gules.

Crest—A lion sejant or, holding in dexter forepaw an apple vert.

Castle of Berry Pomeroy.—William the Conqueror gave the Manor of Berry to Radulphus De La Pomeraie, who built Berry Pomeroy Castle, which for 500 years was the stately residence of the Pomeroys (from Burke's "Landed Gentry"). The castle of Berry Pomeroy in the County of Devon, one mile from Tatnes, took its name from a Norman estate of Radulphus, by whom it was originally erected.

From the ruins it may be inferred that the ancient castle was quadrangular with a single entrance between two towers, through a double gateway. . . . The castle stood a mile distant toward the east from the parish church of Berry Pomeroy. . . . It had heretofore a double portcullus whose entrance is about 12 feet in height and 30 feet in length which . . . gate is enbattled as are the walls yet standing. (From Guide Book of Berry Pomeroy Castle) ("Century Magazine").

(I) Radulphus De La Pomeraie (also known as Ralph), born at St. Sauveur De La Pommeraie in the Province of La Manche, Normandy, *circa* 1030, son of Roger, who had no surname, companion of William of Normandy in the subjugation of England; in the battle of Hastings, A. D. 14 October, 1066. His rank was equivalent to that of Chief of Staff as designated in the present day. He received for his assistance in that fateful battle fifty-eight Lordships in County Devon, three in Somerset and two in Cornwall beside sixteen entered upon. Lower in his "Dictionary of Family Names of United Kingdom," says, "This parish (De La Pommeraie) gave name to a great family, mentioned in Domesday Book and by Brompton and the name was in turn conferred upon Berry Pomeroy, County Devon, England. During the first census of England, 1087, Sir Ralph de La Pommeraie was chosen a commissioner to convey to the King's Treasury at Winchester the tax collected in Devon under the Domesday survey.

(II) Joscelinus De La Pomeraie, son and heir; joined his father in grants to the church and hospital of St. John at Falaise, also granted to the Abbey of Val

in St. Omer, in the Diocese of Baieux in Normandy of which he was the refounder, the churches of Beri Braordin and Clisson, was living 1125.

(III) Henry De La Pomerai, son and heir; witness to a deed in Normandy 1135; died about 1166; married Rohesia, daughter of King Henry I, and sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. By this marriage the entire manor of Alverton Penzance passed from the Earls of Cornwall to the Pomeroys.

(IV) Henry De La Pomerai, son and heir, held the castle of La Pomerai and was Prepositura (Prevost) of the Duke of Normandy. He seized and fortified the stronghold of St. Michaels Mount in Cornwall for King John against Richard I, A. D. 1193, married Mathilda, daughter of Andrew de Vitrie and Agnes de Cornwall.

(V) Henry De La Pomerai, son and heir. In the seventeenth year of King John he joined the rebellion and his lands were confiscated; next year he submitted and his estates were restored. Settled on his son Galfrid, the manors of Glistwick, Braordin and Ceriton by fine. Pasch. 7. John, died, 6 Henry III (1222), married Alicia, daughter of Robert de Vere and wife Maud (daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall and wife Beatrice). Robert de Vere, Baron, was one of the sureties of Magna Charta from King John, 1215.

(VI) Henry De La Pomeroy, son and heir, was governor of Rougemont Castle, Exeter, sheriff of Devon 6 Henry III. He married Johanna, daughter of Reginald and sister of Roger de Valletort.

(VII) Henry De La Pomeraye, son and heir, married Margeria de Vernon, daughter of William de Vernon (fifth Earl of Devon) and wife Mabel de Mellent, (daughter of Robert de Mellent and wife Maud de Cornwall).

(VIII) Henry De La Pomeroy, son and heir, ordered to be at Salon with horses and arms against Llewellyn ap Griffith, 44 Henry III. Held 1-3 of Berry and Stockley Pomeray in dower 22 April 21, Edward I, died *Circa* 6 Edward III.

(IX) Sir Henry De La Pomeroy, son and heir, born at Tregoney, County Cornwall. This Henry was in ward to Sir Geoffrey de Camville, his wife's father. Married Amicia, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Camville; held the manor of Stockley Pomeray in dower, 1 May, 2 Edward III.

(X) Sir Henry De La Pomeroy, son and heir. Had license to entail the manor Stockeley, Byrye, Haberton, etc., on himself and Johanna, his wife, for life, with remainder to his sons, Henry, William, Nicholas, John and Thomas. He married (first) Johanna, daughter of John, Lord Mules (who was descended from Richard, the Fearless, and Gunnora); married (second) Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John De Powderham; living in 1350.

(XI) Thomas De La Pomeroy, son and heir. In accordance with the entail of his father Henry, by fine 3 Edward III, his son and heir, Edward, succeeded to the manors of Stockley, Bryre, Harberton, etc.

(XII) Sir Edward De La Pomeroy, son and heir; succeeded to Berry Pomeroy on the death of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, 1426. Sheriff of Devon 10 Henry VI. Died May 3, 1446, seized of Berry Pomeroy, Stockley Pomeroy, 1-2 of the manor of Harberton, 1-3 of the manor of Brixton by virtue of entale. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bevile.

(XIII) Henry De La Pomeroy, son of

Sir Edward De La Pomeroy and Margaret Bevile, married Alice, daughter of John Raleigh of Fardell, County of Devon. Their children were: Sir Seint Clare Pomeroy, Knight, son and heir, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight of Powderham (son of Sir John Courtenay and Joan, daughter of Alexander Champernowne, widow of Sir James Chudleigh), heir to his uncle, Sir William Courtenay and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K. G. Sir Richard Pomeroy, second son, heir to his brother, Sir Seint Clare. John Pomeroy named in the will of his brother living 1496. Agnes Pomeroy, named in the will of her brother, 1496. Thomas Pomeroy, fourth son.

(XIV) Thomas Pomeroy, fourth son, held lands in Cheriton, Fitzpaine, etc., which were settled upon him and Agnes, his wife, by her father September 20, 1478; died December 29, 1493. He married Agnes, daughter of William Kelloway and wife, Joan Barrett.

(XV) Richard Pomeroy, son and heir, born about 1484, living in 1531; married Eleanor, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, County Dorset.

(XVI) John Pomeroy, son and heir, Gent., born about 1510, living 1531-1565. He left the immediate neighborhood of Berry Pomeroy, and was the first Pomeroy of his branch of the family to settle permanently in Western Dorset at Netherbury, which adjoins both Simsbury, where Eltweed Pomeroy's father and mother died in 1612, and Beaminster, where they lived and Eltweed was born.

(XVII) Richard Pomeroy, son and heir, born about 1540, of record at Netherbury, 1560, and Beaminster, 1585-1590; married Eleanor; returned to Simsbury, Dorset, where she died, April 12, 1612; he died there February 7, 1612.

(XVIII) Eltweed Pomeroy, born July 4, 1585, Beaminster, Dorset; married (first) Johanna Keech; married (second), May 7, 1629, Margery Rockett; she died July 5, 1655, Windsor, Connecticut; she was the mother of his children born in America; married (third) Lydia Brown, widow of Thomas Parsons. Eltweed Pomeroy died in March, 1673, at Northampton, Massachusetts. Children were: 1. Eldad Pomeroy, born February, 1630; died May 22, 1622, at Northampton, Massachusetts. 2. Mary Pomeroy, born in Dorchester, died December 19, 1640, at Windsor, Connecticut. 3. John Pomeroy, born in Dorchester, died in 1647 at Windsor, Connecticut. 4. Medad Pomeroy, baptized August 19, 1638. 5. Caleb Pomeroy, baptized March 6, 1641. 6. Mary Pomeroy, baptized April 21, 1644, died in 1657 at Windsor, Connecticut. 7. Joshua Pomeroy, baptized November 22, 1646. 8. Joseph Pomeroy, baptized June 20, 1652.

("Dictionaire Geographique et Administratif de la France"; M. de Gerville: "The Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy"; The Domesday Book; Chancery Depositions, Public Records Office, London; Parish Registers of Counties Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset; Principal Probate Registry, London; John Price: "Worthies of Devon," 1810.)

The Family in America.

(I) Eltweed Pomeroy, son of Richard (of Netherbury and Beaminster, Dorset, England), was baptized July 4, 1585, Beaminster, County Dorset, England. He married (first), May 4, 1617, at Beaminster, Johanna Keech, who died November 7, 1620; married (second), May 7, 1629, at Crewkerne, County Somer-

erset, England, Margery Rockett, who died July 5, 1655, at Windsor, Connecticut, she having immigrated with her husband to America and was the mother of all of his children born in America. Eltweed Pomeroy, in February, 1630, as a Pilgrim, attended the meeting of the Puritans in the New Hospital, Plymouth, with the purpose to migrate to the new world. This company was principally from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset. They selected the Rev. John Wareham of Exeter and Rev. John Maverick as their pastors. On March 30, 1630, they embarked in the 400-ton ship "Mary and John," Captain Squet. The number of the company was one hundred and forty. After seventy days' sail they entered the harbor of Nantucket and landed at Mattapan where they laid out the town of Dorchester. Eltweed Pomeroy died March, 1673, at the home of his son Medad, Northampton, Massachusetts. He was the ancestor of sixty-one soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War from the Colony of Massachusetts, and seventeen soldiers who served during the Revolution from the Colony of Connecticut.

The ancestral chart prepared by Professor Elisha Loomis, Ph. D., contains the names and records of more than six hundred ancestors of Eltweed Pomeroy, among whom are some of the most famous historic characters of the world, including King Ethelwulf (born 806); King Egbert, died 839; King Henry I; William the Conqueror; Rollo, Duke of Normandy; Alfred the Great of England; Clovis I (466 b.), King of France; Henry I, King of France; Hugh Capet; Wittekind the Great of Germany; Jaroslav, Czar of Russia, and Charlemagne the Emperor. (See Prof. Elisha S. Loomis, Ph. D., B. S., A. M., LL. B., in "History of Pomeroy Family," Volume II, p. 813.)

Eltweed Pomeroy took the oath of freeman in the colony of Massachusetts Bay on March 4, 1632. (Mass. Colony Records, Volume I, page 367). . . . . He was one of the first settlers of the town of Dorchester and first selectman in 1633. ("History of Dorchester," page 33-35). "The town government was organized in August, 1633, and the first town meeting in Massachusetts was presided over by Eltweed Pomeroy." ("History of Pomeroy Family," by Albert A. Pomeroy, page 133.)

"The first qualification essential to obtain the privilege of freeman was that the candidate be a member of some church. No age limit being mentioned." "To the end the body of freemen may be preserved of honest and good men." "It is ordered that henceforth no men shall be selected to the freemen of this commonwealth, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of its jurisdiction." "Colonial Laws 1647." "Eltweed Pomeroy is in the list of those who were made freemen previous to the date of the church records August 23, 1636. Besides the right of suffrage, freemen enjoyed advantages in the division of lands and were members of the general court until their representative system began." ("Good Old Dorchester," by Wm. Dana Orcutt.)

In 1644 he was appointed by order of the court an inspector of linens and woolen yarn. On June 3, 1634, he was appointed by the general court constable of Dorchester. "Eltweed was a mechanic having for many years carried on the business of making guns. Upon sailing

for America, he closed his business and selling most of his stock and trade brought with him only his tools. After a residence of several years in Dorchester, the Province of Massachusetts Bay offered him a grant of 1000 acres of land on the Connecticut River on condition that he establish his business as a gunsmith within the boundaries of that province. He did so and it is a known fact that among seven generations which succeeded him, there has been lacking at no time in the direct male branch of descendants a follower of the trade. The only article of the tools of the old progenitor of the family which he brought from England, known to be still in existence, is the original anvil now in the possession of Lionel Pomeroy, Esq. (1848), who was for more than forty years a large contractor with the United States Government for arms" (Hon. H. S. Dodge, "American Whig Review" of N. Y., 1848). On January 5, 1912, this anvil was in possession of Mrs. Edward Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. (See "History and Genealogy of Pomeroy Family," by Albert A. Pomeroy.)

(II) Medad Pomeroy (a deacon), baptized Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1638, freeman May 31, 1661. Settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1659. Married, November 21, 1661, Experience, daughter of Henry Woodward of Dorchester and Northampton, died June 8, 1686.

"Deacon Medad Pomeroy, when he arrived in Northampton in 1659, was welcomed by the authorities on account of his mechanical skill, knowledge of which had preceded him, and was granted a chest of tools and land." He was master of an excellent trade, that of general smithing acquired from his father; he was especially a skilled gun-smith, and in August, 1660, the following "resolve" was passed: "Bought Webb's tools that Medad shall have on terms, an anvil, a hand hammer, one hammer, three pairs of tongs, a beck iron, a slice, a nailing stack, two chisels, one nailing hammer." On 13 of Dec. in a legal town meeting the town gave Medad the tools they had of John Webb's "as long as he lives in the town." In 1670 it was voted to give him the "Smith's tools that he had of the town in his hand by a clear vote without any condition."

The "History of Northampton, Massachusetts," by James Russell Trumbull, published in 1898, says:

"In 1659 Medad Pomeroy was ordered to make the town brand (NH)."

"Granted saw mill privilege in 1674."

"Elected Selectman 1675, re-elected 27 times."

"Elected Deputy 1677, re-elected 6 times."

"Granted site for fulling mill 1682."

"Appointed Committee on Springfield boundary 1697."

"Committee to consider ferry 1675."

"Committee on military affairs 1675."

"Committee to lay out fortifications 1675."

"Committee on near-way to Boston, 1692."

"Elected town treasurer and town clerk 1694."

"Committee to collect pastor's salary 1713."

"Elected County Treasurer 1698, served until his death."

"Appointed Clerk of the Ritz 1678."

"Soldier King Williams War at Deerfield, and at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676."

"In 1675 Medad was chosen selectman to which position he was reëlected twenty-seven times. He was first chosen deputy in 1677 and was six times reëlected to that important position, his last service being in 1692. He was chosen County Treasurer in 1698 and was a number of times reëlected to that office until the

year of his death. It appears that in some years he held not less than six important town offices at the same time."

"He held various judicial offices and was frequently employed in the settlement of estates. In 1678 he was appointed 'Clerk of the Ritz' (Register of Deeds) for Northampton by the Court of Sessions and held that office until near the close of his life. In 1684 he was commissioned by the same court to 'tend small causes.' Several years after, and for a number of years in succession, he served as one of the associate justices for the county of Hampshire."

"His homestead, which consisted of twelve acres in the heart of the settlement, is remarkable for the number born upon it in the line of Deacon Medad Pomeroy having a military service, namely, Ebenezer, major of Infantry; Captain John Pomeroy; Ensign Joseph Pomeroy; Captain Joseph Pomeroy; General Seth Pomeroy; Lieutenant Nathaniel Pomeroy, killed at Lake George; Major Daniel Pomeroy (his son); Captain Elisha Pomeroy and Colonel Thomas Pomeroy." "He took an honorable part in the engagements at Deerfield and at Turner's Falls, 1676, during King Philip's War. History states that he was also a physician."

("History and Genealogy of Pomeroy Family," by Albert A. Pomeroy.)

"Deacon Medad Pomeroy was a man of large estate; one of the first men of the town; a gun-smith like his father; a leader of men also like his father; with the same strong character, both being men of liberal and independent minds, determined to keep their civil and religious liberty. Puritans always."—(Sylvester Judd.)

"History of Northampton," page 553—"In December, 1716, the town was bereft of its most prominent and influential citizen by the death of Medad Pomeroy. Full of years, honored and respected, he had been identified more than any other citizen then living with the earliest history of the place. The son of Eltweed Pomeroy, he was descended from a long line of English ancestors dating back in unbroken succession to the time of William the Conqueror. His father immigrated to this country about 1630, settled first in Dorchester and removed with the Rev. Mr. Wareham's Company."

"Medad Pomeroy was a man of strong nature, common sense, rough and rugged in manner and experience, as were the majority of his contemporaries, but just in all his dealings and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. A strong will, and withal a dominating manner, made him a leader in the community where tenacity of purpose, physical endurance and acuteness were the chief characteristics. He was prominent in military controversy, already dwelt upon, and seems to have carried his point although he never attained any military rank. A man of the people, he belonged to the town party and labored for the good of the whole."

"History of Northampton, Massachusetts," by James Russell Trumbull, page 255, "In the Judd Manuscript is the following list of the contributors to Harvard College made at Northampton, 1672." Among the subscribers to the college fund is "Medad Pomeroy, 3 bushels and ½ wheat valued at 10s. 6d." Eighty-one signed the list, and the total value is £29. 17s. 10d."

(*Ibid.*, p. 574.)

"Soldiers in Turner's Falls fight May 19, 1676, Medad Pomeroy."

(III) Captain Joseph Pomeroy was born June 26, 1672, Northampton, Massachusetts. He married, November 29, 1692, Hannah Seymour, daughter of Captain Richard and Hannah (Woodruff) Seymour. (Seymour III.)

In 1699 Joseph removed from Northampton to Suffield, Connecticut, which was settled by a colony from Massachusetts under whose protection it remained until 1752, when it became part of Connecticut. He was a metal worker (gunsmith) like his father and grandfather and held many offices of trust. He died at Suffield, December 16, 1712.

Joseph Pomeroy was a corporal in the Northampton Company during the French and Indian war of King William, and took part in the Indian fight at Deerfield, September 16, 1696. In the "History of Northampton," by Trumbull, page 575, he is listed as a soldier "in King Williams war, at Deerfield, September 16, 1696." He is also named as a soldier in "Joseph Parson's account book." He was the first of the name to settle in Suffield, Connecticut, and was the ancestor of nearly all of the Pomeroy name in that region.

(From the Suffield records Old book, page 109). "At a general town meeting March 7, 1698, it was agreed and voted: "thirdly to give to Joseph Pomeroy for inheritance 40 acres of land, but with this proviso, on these conditions: that said Pomeroy settle, abide and remain in the Town for the space or full term of 7 years; and during said term to follow his trade, gunsmith, for the benefit of the town. May it please the Lord to bless him with life, health and strength, Soe To Doe."

In the settlement of the estate of Richard Seymour recorded in Hartford probate records, Vol. III, 23, 24, 110, and in the settlement of the estate of Hannah, widow of Richard Seymour, Vol. III, page 139, their daughter Hannah is mentioned as the wife of Joseph Pomeroy. Richard Seymour, who came in 1636, settled in Hartford. He is supposed to be the son of Captain Richard Seymour, who in the expedition of Lord Popham to found a colony on the coast of Maine was the first to spread the gospel to the Indians in this country.

The "Journal of American History," November 1, 1911, presents photographic evidence, including the Seymour Bishop's Bible, the Bible brought over by Captain Richard Seymour with the expedition of Lord Popham, to prove that Richard Seymour of Hartford, Connecticut, 1636, was a grandson of Sir Edward Seymour, second Seymour Baron of Berry Pomeroy. It is a remarkable coincidence that Hannah, granddaughter of Captain Richard Seymour, the missionary among the Indians, should unite the destinies of the Pomeroy and Seymour families in America by her marriage with Joseph, grandson of Eltweed Pomeroy. ("History of Pomeroy Family," by A. A. Pomeroy.)

"On October 4, 1699, Joseph Pomeroy was appointed on a committee to build a meeting-house . . . March 3, 1700. He was appointed fence viewer and later appointed surveyor of highways. He was appointed pound keeper and brander, also to see that the law was executed against offenders respecting swine going unyoked; also town brander and assessor March 12, 1708. At this time there was further trouble with the Indians and

March 13, 1709, he was promoted sergeant: March 12, 1710, he was chosen selectman and assessor. He was selectman and often held other town offices. At the time of his death he was Captain, a high rank in those times. He died December 16, 1712."

(IV) Medad Pomeroy, born July 18, 1695, Northampton, married, February 12, 1718, Hannah Trumbull, daughter of John Trumbull and Elizabeth Winchell, aunt of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, born October 2, 1607. (Trumbull IV.) In 1730 Medad was constable of Suffield, Connecticut, and received 20s. a year for his services. He was fence viewer in 1731, also in 1739; surveyor of highways in 1739 and selectman in 1741, 1742, also in 1744, and assessor in 1743, also assessor at other times. At a town meeting of freeholders and other inhabitants of Suffield to choose officers and for other matters of concernment, March 5, 1743, Medad Pomeroy was chosen selectman; also assessor. At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Suffield, January 22, 1744, "1st, Medad Pomeroy was chosen moderator to order said meeting." In 1744 "Medad Pomeroy was again chosen moderator," also in "1747 he was chosen moderator." He served with distinction in several engagements with the French and Indians. He died June 11, 1767. Children, born in Suffield, Connecticut: Elizabeth, born February 20, 1720; Hannah, born June 6, 1721; Experience, born June 4, 1723; Jerusha, born August 14, 1724; Medad, born December 17, 1730; Seth, born December 14, 1732; Phinehas, born April 7, 1738.

Hannah Trumbull, who married Medad, was a great-granddaughter of John Trumbull, the head of the Trumbull family in America. He came from New Castle-on-Tyne, England, to New England in 1637, bringing with him a wife and children. He married, July 7, 1635, Eleanor Chandler. He settled first in Roxbury, later he moved to Rowley, Massachusetts, and taught the first school there. He was town clerk and died in 1657. His son Joseph was born in Rowley, March 19, 1647, married, 1668, Hannah Smith, daughter of Hugh of Rowley. He moved to Suffield, Connecticut, where he died August 15, 1684. His son, John Trumbull, also was born in Rowley, November 27, 1670; married, in Suffield, September 3, 1696, Elizabeth Winchell, daughter of David Winchell and Elizabeth Filley of Suffield, born December 9, 1675. He died in Suffield, January 3, 1751.

(V) Medad Pomeroy, born December 17, 1730, Suffield, Connecticut, married (first), August 18, 1757, Eunice Southwell, died April 6, 1760; married (second), July 8, 1761, Phebe Kent, born November 12, 1735, died January 25, 1762; married (third), December 4, 1764, Mary Wilcocks, who died July 7, 1821. He built a stone wall around the west Suffield cemetery in 1774 and in 1780 he removed to Northampton. He was a soldier of the French and Indian wars, and with his son Medad was a soldier in the Revolution from Connecticut. He died in 1801. Children: 1. Medad, born October 18, 1758. 2. Eunice, born March 26, 1760. 3. Phoebus, born January 6, 1762. 4. Sylvanus, born June 3, 1765. 5. David, born March 28, 1767. 6. Aaron, born March 11, 1769. 7. Mary, born April 4, 1771. 8. Moses, born October 2, 1773. 9. Jerusha, born February 5, 1776. 10. Hannah, born 1778. 11. Rufus, born December 24, 1780. 12. Anna, born November 10, 1784.

A.D.38—21

(VI) Medad Pomeroy, born October 18, 1758, in Suffield, Connecticut, married, March 28, 1790, Elizabeth Morrell, daughter of Hugh Morrell (being a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, who had purchased nine hundred acres of land near where the city of Springfield now stands and died there at the age of 104 years). Medad, shortly after his marriage, bought a farm near the town of Ashford, Massachusetts. In 1815 he moved with his family to Erie, Pennsylvania, and settled in the vicinity of Albion, which was then a vast wilderness. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, having enlisted at the age of sixteen, serving under General Seth Pomeroy in and about Boston and with General Gates on the Delaware Bay. He enlisted in the town of Suffield, Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1777, and served until May 23, 1777, in Captain Edward Griswold's company, Thomas Burton's regiment, Connecticut line. (Records on file in Adjutant General's office, Hartford, Connecticut.)

In "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," page 495, appears the following:

"Medad Pomeroy served in Peekskill, Massachusetts, in June, 1777."

He again enlisted on May 27, 1777, for eight months and was discharged January 1, 1778, in the 4th regiment Connecticut line, Colonel John Durkee.

On page 581, the same book, appears the following: "Medad Pomeroy from the town of Suffield, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Canfield's regiment at West Point, September, 1781." Also see "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," page 181, also see Pension papers on file August, 1832.

His name appears on two company receipt rolls dated June 1, 1777, and July 1, 1777, which are in the records of the Pension office, Washington, District of Columbia.

In the summer of 1788 he enlisted for one year as wagoner under Captain Dorset, Colonel Weiss in the Quartermaster's Department of the Colonial Establishment, pension papers on file August 6, 1832. He also served five months under Captain Jabez Parsons, Colonel Chandler's regiment. See "Pension papers of August 6, 1832." See "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," page 581.

At the battle of Germantown, he was wounded in the side, for which he drew a pension. He was in three engagements including Germantown and Stony Point and several skirmishes. In it all he received seven wounds.

He was an own cousin of Major-General Seth Pomeroy, who was given that rank by the Colony of Massachusetts and who was also Brigadier-General appointed by Congress June 22, 1775, having attained the rank of colonel during the French and Indian war, having served during that war at Louisburg. Seth Pomeroy was a delegate in the Provincial Congress in 1774. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill as a private.

Medad lived to the age of ninety-seven years. He was a gunsmith by trade and after the Revolution became a schoolmaster, and as a result of wounds received in the Revolution became stone blind during the latter part of his life. Children, born in Ashford, Massachusetts: Nathaniel, Isaac, Uri, Eunice, of whom further; Anna, Elizabeth, George, Major Joseph Pomeroy, Harry Pomeroy, Layman, Captain John Pomeroy.

(VII) Eunice Pomeroy, born at New Ashford, Massachusetts; married Dexter White. (White III.)

(The Seymour Line).

Seymour Arms—Gules, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downward or. Arms quarterly: 1 and 4, or, on a pile gules three lions passant regardant of the field, langued and armed azure, between three fleurs-de-lis of the last: 2 and 3, gules, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downward or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-phoenix in flames proper.

Motto—Foy pour devoir.

(Family History, Family Bible, Journal of American History, Vol. V, 1911.)

(I) Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward III, married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Their daughter was

(II) Lady Margaret de Bohun, married, in 1325, Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Their son was

(III) Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, Knight, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wake. Their son was

(IV) Sir John Courtenay, married Joan, daughter of Sir Alexander Clampernown, Knight. Their son was

(V) Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford. Their son was

(VI) Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight of Mollard, married daughter of Robert Hungeston. Their daughter was

(VII) Margaret Courtenay, married John Clampernown, Knight of Modbury. Their son was

(VIII) Sir Philip Clampernown, Knight of Modbury, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Carew. Their son was

(IX) Sir Arthur Clampernown, Knight of Darlington, married Mary, sister of Henry, Lord Norreys of Roycote. Their daughter was

(X) Elizabeth Clampernown, married Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, who was son of Sir Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (Lord Protector of England), uncle of Edward VI (son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour). Sir Edward, Duke of Somerset, married Katherine Filliol. The son of Elizabeth Clampernown and Sir Edward Seymour was Richard, the progenitor of the Seymour family in America, and of whom further.

The Family in America.

(I) Richard Seymour, the first of the Seymour family in this country, was born in England, in 1596, son of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy and Elizabeth (Clampernown) Seymour. Richard Seymour matriculated at Exeter College in February, 1612. In the Register Book at Exeter his entrance is recorded in Latin and he is called "Baronetti filius." The only Seymour of the rank of Baronet in England at that time was Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy. In other records of the college, Sir Edward Seymour's name is given as the father of Richard Seymour, who was among the donors of plate to the college and is called "Filii Edwardi Seymour Baronetti."

With his wife, Mercy Rashleigh, whom he married in England, April 18, 1631, Richard Seymour emigrated to America and landed at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, where he appears as a proprietor and one of the settlers who received land "by the courtesie of the town." His home lot was on the east side of the road to the cow pasture (north Main Street), bounded

on the north by the cow pasture itself. In 1647 he was chosen chimney viewer of Hartford. Richard was one of the signers of the agreement for the planting of Norwalk, Connecticut, 19 June, 1650, and removed to that place soon afterward and became one of its first settlers, being chosen townsman or selectman in 1655. His will dated July 29, and proved October 25, 1655, named Mercy, eldest son Thomas, and "3 other sons," John, Zacharius and Richard, who were under age; children: Thomas, Mary, Mercy, John, Zacharius, born in 1642, and Captain Richard, of whom further.

In the will of Richard Seymour, he bequeathed to his son, John, his "Bishop's Bible," which is listed in the inventory of his estate as "a great bible 10s." The "great bible" mentioned in the inventory was a Bishop's Bible, printed in 1584, and is still in the family. On the title page of the New Testament is a drawing of the Seymour armorial charge, the two wings conjoined in lure, while on the same page appears the royal arms of England with the fleur-de-lis of France in the first and fourth quarters and the English lions in the second and third, practically the augmentation conferred upon the Seymours.

On the fly leaf of the Bible is a drawing of the coat-of-arms of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy, exactly as they are blazoned in the Heralds Visitation of Devon in 1620, and showing the augmentation "granted 15 August, 1547, by King Edward VI to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, the grant containing express provision that the right of this augmentation was conferred upon all descendants of the Protector. Underneath the drawing of the arms on the fly leaf of Richard Seymour's Bible is written "Richard Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, Heyton Hund in ye com. Devon, his book, Hartford Ye Collony of Conecicut in Newe England, Annoque Domini 1640." "Journal American History," Vol. V, 1911.

"Encyclopedia of American Biographies," Vol VII, page 323, mention is also made of the Seymour "Bishop's Bible," as follows:

> The Seymour family is one of great antiquity in England. The seal on the will of Thomas Seymour, eldest son of Richard Seymour, the American founder of the family, bears the impression of two wings conjoined in lure the device of the English Seymours from the time of William de St. Maur of Penhon. A bishop's bible printed in 1584 in possession of Morris W. Seymour of Littlefield has on one of the fly leaves a drawing of the arms of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy, two wings conjoined in lure . . . this bible was the property of Richard Seymour and was listed in the inventory of his estate date 1713 and still preserved in Hartford, Connecticut.

(II) Captain Richard Seymour of Farmington, Connecticut, born at Hartford, Connecticut, died at Farmington prior to November 29, 1710, and was buried on a portion of his land used afterwards as a burial place. He married Hannah Woodruff, born at Farmington in 1648, died September 16, 1712, daughter of Matthew and Hannah Woodruff.

Captain Richard Seymour was a freeman of Farmington in 1669 and one of eighty-four proprietors of that town in 1672. His wife appears in a list of church members at Farmington dated November 1, 1679. Richard became a member of the same church on May 31, 1685. He settled in that part of Farmington called Kensington (now town of Berlin) and became leader in the settlement. There

the Seymour fort was built within which were the cabins where the inhabitants sought refuge at night during the Indian wars. It was built upon his land and Richard Seymour was captain of the garrison of the fort. The well in front of this first fort still remains.

The inventory of the estate of Richard Seymour, taken November 29, 1710, by Thomas Seymour, Thomas Hart and Thomas Curtis, showed properties valued £416. 13s. 3d.

Administration of the estate was granted on December 4, 1710, to Hannah Seymour, the widow, and to Samuel Seymour, his son. An agreement was made January 1, 1710, between Hannah Seymour, the widow, and the children, Samuel, Jonathan and Ebenezer, also his daughter, Mercy, and Joseph Pomeroy in behalf of his wife Hannah and daughter of the deceased. After the death of Hannah a division of the estate was made November 7, 1712, and signed by Samuel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Joseph Pomeroy, and George Hubbard.

(III) Hannah Seymour, daughter of Captain Richard and Hannah (Woodruff) Seymour, married November 29, 1692, Captain Joseph Pomeroy of Northampton, Massachusetts, who was born at Northampton June 26, 1672, died at Suffield, Massachusetts, now Connecticut, December 16, 1712, son of Deacon Medad and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy. Captain Joseph was a gunsmith and was the third of seven generations following that trade. He served in King William's War. (Pomeroy III.)

(The Trumbull Line).

"History of New London, Connecticut," by D. Hamilton Hurd, on page 490, says: "The Trumbull family—The original spelling of Trumbull is believed to have been 'Turn-Bull,' said to have been derived from the following circumstance. One of the early kings of Scotland, while hunting in the forest, was closely pursued by an enraged (bison) bull. A young Scot, seeing the peril of his Sovereign, dashed in, seized the bull by the horns, adroitly turned him aside and the king escaped. The grateful Monarch sent at once for the daring Scot, knighted him by the name of 'Turn-Bull,' granted him an estate near Peebles and a coat-of-arms bearing the device of three bulls' heads with the motto: *Fortuna Facet Audaci.* This coat-of-arms is still perpetuated in the American branch of the Trumbull family and in the War of the American Independence demonstrated to the English 'John Bull' that the Lebanon branch at least had fair title to Turn Bull and coat-of-arms."

In recording this historical incident a portion of Leyden's poem is as follows:

Between red ezlarbanks, that
frightful scowl,
Fringed with gray hazel, roars the mining
raull;
Whence Turnbulls once, a race no power
could awe,
Lined the rough skirts of stormy Rubieslow.
Bold was the chief from whom their line they
drew,
Whose nervous arm the furious bison slew,
The bison, fiercest race of Scotia's breed,
Whose bounding course outstripped the red
deer's speed,
By hunters chafed, encircled on the plain
He frowning shook his yellow lion mane,
Spurned with black hoof in bursting rage the
ground,
And fiercely tossed his moony horns around.
On Scotia's lord he rushed with lightning
speed,

Bent his strong neck, to toss the startled steed;
His arms robust the hardy hunter flung
Around his bending horns, and upward wrung,
With writhing force his neck retorted round,
And rolled the panting monster on the ground,
Crushed with enormous strength his bony skull,
And courtiers hailed the man who turned the Bull.
(Leyden's "Scenes of Infancy," p. 102.)

This action took place in the forest of Callender near Sterling, and its date is approximately fixed by a grant from King Robert Bruce in 1315 of lands in Fulhophalch (i. e., Philipborough, a short distance west of the Rule) to Willielmo dicto Turnebull, for a reddendor of one broad arrow at the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6). He was slain at the battle of Helidon Hill in 1333 in a single combat with Sir Robert Benhole, a Norfolk Knight ("Hutchinson's Northamp.," ii 70; "Redpath Border Hist.," 213).

Walter Turnbull, probably son of the above, was early in possession of Mynto, so long held by the family and which was confirmed to him, or a descendant of the same name by King David III, in 1370. (Robertson's "Index," p. 33, No. 48.)

Before the middle of the fifteenth century they had obtained the Baroney of Bedrule (Stoddard's Scottish Arms, ii 49), having by this time become a powerful border clan and rivalling the Mass Troopers of Liddesdale in audacity and daring. In 1510 their excesses had become so great that the King of Scotland marched an army to the waters of the Rule and executed summary justice on the clan. (Jefferey's "Hist. Roxbury," 330.) This blow and a deadly vendettta with the Kirs aided the border warfare in weakening and finally breaking up the clan. The last who claimed the chieftainship, after the failure of the direct line of Mynto and Bedrule was John Turnbull of Knox, about 1672-78. (Stoddard, ii 50, "New England Hist. and Gen. Reg.," XLIX, p. 150.)

"In 1548 the English burned no less than 12 castles and 2 towns of the clan in the village of the Rule (Jefferey's 'History of Roxbury,' 243-331) and although the Baroney of Mynto remained vested in the chief of that name until the middle of the 17th century, the power of the clan was broken and it was thenceforward a shadow of its former self." ("New England Historical and Genealogica Register," Vol. XLIX, page 150.)

"New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIX, page 148: "There is probably no family among our early colonial and revolutionary stock which has contributed so many distinguished men to their country's service in so many widely varied walks of life as the Trumbulls—preëminent among them statesmen, warriors, divines, poets, painters and historians. The fame of the family must still rest as its most enduring monument on the patriotic Governor of Connecticut, whose nickname of 'Brother Jonathan' affectionately given him by Washington, will ever stand as the prototype of American manhood and patriotism."

Not only were the sons of this illustrious family the descendants of John Trumbull of Rowley, destined to play an important part in the early history of our country, but also were the daughters destined to share in the upbuilding of the

Anglo Saxon race in New England. A few of the names of the descendants of John Trumbull of Rowley should be here given.

John Trumbull, 1710, grandson of John of Rowley. He was Revolutionary War Governor of Connecticut, friend and confidant of Washington and affectionately named by him "Brother Jonathan." He was the only colonial governor of the American colonies to take the popular side in the Revolutionary struggle.

Joseph Trumbull, great-grandson of John of Rowley, 1737, was a member of the General Assembly, and commissary general of the Continental Army in 1775.

Jonathan Trumbull, great-grandson of John of Rowley, was paymaster general of the Continental Army and military secretary to Washington. He was later member of Congress and Governor of Connecticut in 1798.

John Trumbull, great-grandson of John of Rowley, American jurist, poet and satirist of the Revolutionary period. His writings were "most representative of the distinguished literary product of the Revolution to whose number he greatly contributed, no contemporary records present so well the thought of the period." ("Americana, Encyclopedia," also Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution.")

John Trumbull, great-grandson of John of Rowley, Revolutionary soldier and artist, painted the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and whose historical paintings, "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Surrender of Cornwallis," and "Resignation of Washington at Annapolis," now hang in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, District of Columbia.

David Trumbull, patriot, great-grandson of John of Rowley, was secretary of Revolutionary War counsel.

Among the notable patriotic women who were descendants of John of Rowley are the following:

Mary Trumbull, great-granddaughter of John Trumbull of Rowley, who married William Williams, signer of Declaration of Independence, 1776, member of the council of safety, staff officer Continental Army, who expended the entire fortune of himself and wife, Mary, in the Revolutionary cause, and who with his wife went from house to house collecting donations of funds and clothing for the Continental Army. He was for fifty years in the State Legislature of Connecticut.

Faith Trumbull, great-granddaughter of John of Rowley, married Jediah Huntington, Brigadier-General Continental Army.

Hannah Trumbull, granddaughter of John of Rowley, married Medad Pomeroy II. She was the mother of Medad Pomeroy III, a Revolutionary soldier, and grandmother of Medad Pomeroy IV, also a Revolutionary soldier, who served seven enlistments in the Continental Army (the two Medads being father and son) and who after receiving seven wounds in the battle of Germantown, and being unable to continue as a soldier, reënlisted in the Quartermaster's Department, and, as a sergeant, had charge of wagon trains supplying the Continental Army from the time of that enlistment in 1788 to the close of the Revolutionary War. Hannah was also the grandmother of Phineas Pomeroy who, with his son Phineas, served in the Continental Army under Colonel Benjamin Simmons.

(I) John Trumbull, head of the Trum-

bull family in America, was born in 1607 at New Castle-on-Tyne, where he married Eleanor Chandler and where his first two children were born. His marriage ceremony took place in All Saints' Church, New Castle-on-Tyne, where his daughter Beriha was baptized in 1637 and where later she was buried. In this church was also baptized his son John. In 1637, with his wife and children, he sailed for New England and finally settled in Roxbury, where he became one of the first members of the first church of Roxbury. ("History of First Church of Roxbury," by W. E. Whing, page 55.) His name appears in a list of members "between 1631-1650." John Trumbull arrived in Roxbury in 1639. He became freeman May 13, 1640, and moved to Rowley, Massachusetts. He became a member of the first church built in Rowley. The church that he joined in Roxbury was built in 1630 and was the sixth church founded in New England. Roxbury was founded by men from Winthrop's Fleet in 1630, and the church "gathered" shortly thereafter. (See page 30, same book.) In a "note of ye estates and persons of ye inhabitants of Roxbury" (see "History of Roxbury," by James N. Ellis) appears on page 18 the name of John Trumbull. The "Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families," by Frank R. Holmes, ccxliii, says: "John Trumbull, carpenter and school teacher, freeman, Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1639, removed to Rowley, Massachusetts, 1640." "John Trumbull of Rowley was evidently a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence. He wrote a clerkly hand—no ordinary accomplishment in those days—and was town clerk of Rowley until his death in 1656, and taught the first school there," ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register, "Vol. XLIX, page 150.)

From "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. IV, page 56: "John Trumbull, recorder. His record is finely written and approaches nearer the chancery in rounded hand than either of the other clerks, as all of the letters, both great and small, are formed on that plan. He held various offices of trust in the town and was one out of the 5 men afterwards elected selectmen and he appears to have been a very capable man."

As before stated, John Trumbull married Eleanor Chandler in 1635; their children: John, of whom further; Hannah, born in 1640; Judah, born in 1643, moved to Connecticut; Ruth, born in 1644; Joseph, born in 1647; married Hannah, daughter of Hugh Smith. ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIX, page 149.) One of the public charges for the year 1650 in one of the "town's books is the following entry: John Trumbull for keeping this book, —£.6s.8d." and in an entry made after his decease, which took place "the 5 month, the 18th day, 1657," appears the following record: "John Trumbull, one gate that was granted to his father in relation to keeping of a scholle."

(II) John Trumbull, born at New Castle-on-Tyne in 1639, immigrated with his father's family to America, became a freeman in Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts; a deacon in the church in 1686; a lieutenant in the militia in 1689; removed to Suffield, Connecticut. ("History of New London, County, Connecticut," by D. Hamilton Hurd, page 491.) John Trumbull (2) married Deborah Jackson, May 14, 1662, and their children

Sergeant-At-Arms to the King and later became a freeman of York." ("The Surtees Society," Vol. XCVI, page 44), and a dealer in spices in the year 1350. During the fourteenth century family names were gradually adopted. From the above volume it appears that William de Winchelsea was a merchant and freeman of York in 1412. According to this authority the right to freemanship could be purchased or inherited or obtained as an honor or gift. The right was probably purchased by William de Winchelsea and inherited from him by William Winchell.

In Burke's "General Armory of England" the Winchell coat-of-arms is described as follows: "Winchell (London) —Argent three eagle wings sable." This signifies that the background of the design is "argent," that is, silver or white, while the wings are sable or black.

The Winchell coat-of-arms was engraved by the University of Minnesota and in the form of a bookplate and was placed in a collection of books presented to the university in 1911 by W. H. Winchell. The collection is known as the "Winchell Library of Geology of the University of Minnesota."

There is evidence to believe that John Winchell, brother of Robert, with his second brother Thomas, came to New England in the sailing ship "Mary and John" in the year 1630. Robert was for a time in Dorchester. However, "Connecticut Pioneers" states that Thomas Winchell arrived in 1642. John and Thomas and their descendants spelled their name Wincoll, while Robert spelled his Winchell. Robert became the progenitor of the Winchells in America.

The "History of the Town of Dorchester," page 39, "Robert Winchell was in were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Captain Joseph of Rowley, born in 1679; married Hannah Hickley. 3. Ammi. 4. Bennoi.

(III) John Trumbull married Elizabeth Winchell (Winchell III); he died in 1751; moved to Suffield, Connecticut, had seven children, three of whom are: Hannah, of whom further; Mary, married Thomas Spencer of Suffield, December 15, 1720, and had seven children; John, graduated from Yale University, and was a minister at Westbury, Watertown, Connecticut.

(IV) Hannah Trumbull, born October 2, 1697, married, February 12, 1718, Medad Pomeroy. (Pomeroy IV.)

(The Winchell Line).

From the "Winchell Genealogy," by Alexander N. Winchell, Professor of Mineralogy of the University of Wisconsin: "The name Winchell came from that of a place (town) called Winchelsea which was once an important port of England. King Edward III sent a writ ('Historical Collection of Staffordshire,' Vol. XVIII. p. 62), on September 20, 1345, to William de Wynchelsea, directing him to collect forty carpenters at Wynchelsea to be ready to accompany him on his next invasion of France. On February 22, 1346, King Edward (*ibid.*, page 65) sent another writ of the same import to the same person who was called this time 'William Large de Winchese.' Finally the King sent a third writ on April 11, 1346, to William de Winchelsea, directing him to take thirty-nine carpenters and their tools to accompany the invading army. After the return of King Edward, William de Winchelsea was first in 1348

Dorchester 1635 and moved to Windsor. Had children: Phebia, Mary, David, Joseph, Martha, Benjamin. He died in 1667."

(I) Robert Winchell, born in England, was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, at least as early as 1634, but removed to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1635. He died in Windsor January 21, 1667, and his wife died there July 10, 1655. He had the following family: Nathaniel, 1633, moved to Windsor, 1635; Jonathan, born in 1634; Phebia, baptized March 29, 1638, at Windsor, died at Windsor, May 23, 1662; Mary, born at Windsor, baptized February 5, 1641, died at Windsor, 1668; David, born October 22, 1643; Joseph, born at Windsor, baptized in 1645, died before 1668; Martha, baptized June, 1648, died July 2, 1655; Benjamin, born at Windsor, July 11, 1652, died at Windsor, June 24, 1656. ("The Winchells of Windsor," also "History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," by Henry R. Stiles, A. M.)

In the "History of First Baptist Church in Boston from 1665 to 1818," by the Rev. James N. Winchell, Boston, 1819, is an extract from the Dorchester Town Records, January 4, 1635, "It is ordered that the partys here underwritten shall have lots at the bounds betwixt Roxbury and Dorchester at the great hill betwixt the said bounds and above the marsh as follows: Not to include meadowe." In the list of twenty persons receiving from sixteen to thirty acres is the name of Robert Winchell (from publication of Dorchester Town Records, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Vol. XXI, pp. 41 and 335).

As Robert migrated to Windsor in 1635, he probably made no permanent settlement on this land and with his wife and two boys he may have lived at Dorchester.

Robert Winchell was made a freeman at the General Court of the colony at Massachusetts Bay, May 6, 1635. Robert with William Smarley bought land in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, from Anthony Jones, March 25, 1639, although he did not move to Virginia. ("Virginia Mag. Hist. Biog.," Vol. V, p. 407.)

Robert served on the jury in Connecticut August 1, 1644, and June 30, 1646. (Record of General Court, Connecticut.) From the town records of old Windsor, it appears that certain lands were assigned to Robert on the first division of the public domain among the original immigrants. ("Records of Old Windsor," by Mathew Grant, December 25, 1640.) "Robert Winchell hath granted from the plantation and house lot, with the addition to it, 9 acres more or less, the breadth 12 rod, the length from the meadow bounds to George Phillips' his land, bounded by Joshua Carter, north and Joseph Clark south." *Ibid.*, 796.

In the land transaction as recorded by Mathew Grant in town records it shows that in all he acquired eleven parcels of land. The "house lot" of Robert was located toward the north end of Windsor Main Street, north of Farmington River, on the southeast corner of Main Street and Bissells Ferry Road, which leads to the ferry over the Connecticut River. (Stiles' "History of Ancient Windsor.") The whole amount of land acquired by Robert in Windsor was forty-eight or fifty acres. He seems to have been quite a business man, for it is recorded that he paid one Abigail Alcott of Hartford "42 £—.3s.1d."

January 18, 1660, Robert is enumerated

among the householders of Windsor and was rated 6s. for a seat in the church for himself and wife. Robert's will is dated 1668 and bequeaths his estate to his three sons, Nathaniel, Jonathan and David, and his daughter Mary. The inventory showed the estate valued at £62, no small sum for those early colonial days. (C. W. Manning's "Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, p. 256.)

(II) David Winchell, son of Robert, born at Windsor, October 22, 1643, married (first) Elizabeth Filley, daughter of William and Margaret Filley, of Windsor, November 17, 1669. She was born March 4, 1650. He died December 29, 1723, probably at Suffield, Connecticut. Child: Joseph, born September 13, 1670, at Windsor, baptized September 18, 1670. David Winchell married (second), May 1, 1672, Mary Griffin of Windsor. Their children were: Christian, born at Windsor March 9, 1673; Elizabeth, of whom further; Martha; David, born March 19, 1682; Mary, born February 8, 1685; Jedediah, born March 13, 1688, married Thankful Smith; Samuel, born June 9, 1693.

Mary Griffin, mother of Elizabeth, and second wife of David Winchell, was daughter of John Griffin of Windsor, and was born in 1646, and died June 23, 1728. John Griffin was one of the first settlers of Simsbury, where he had a grant of land as a reward for the introduction of the manufacture of pitch and tar. He was representative for a number of years and died 1681, leaving ten children.

Under date of April 25, 1673, David Winchell sold to his brother Nathaniel all of his paternal estate lying west of the highway at Windsor. In the record of voluntary contributions for the relief of families distressed by King Philip's War, David Winchell stands credited with 2s. 6d. in 1676. David then moved to Suffield and H. S. Sheldon, the historian, states that "David and his brother Jonathan were among the first settlers of this town (Suffield) and were its most prominent and useful citizens."

David Winchell was the seventh grantee of Suffield, Connecticut, May 16, 1671, receiving sixty acres. He was sent on an expedition to Springfield, Massachusetts, July 26, 1666. He was made freeman in 1671. He was selectman and town surveyor for twenty-five years, surveying over 9,000 acres.

(III) Elizabeth Winchell, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in December, 1675, married John Trumbull, and had seven children. (Trumbull III.)

(Line of Alfred the Great, Eltweed Pomeroy, Welcome Washington White, and Clarence Henry White (By Professor Elisha Scott Loomis, B. S., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B.).

Ingeld, of England, died A. D. 718 (Totten Charts).

Eoppa, of England (Totten Charts).

Eafa, of Essex (Totten Charts).

Alchmund, of Kent (Polgrave). His son was

Ecgbert, King of England, died 939. He married Redbergha. (George's Tabulation.) His son was

Ethelwolf, King of England, died 858. He married Lady Osburgha.

Alfred, the Great, King of England, born 849, died 901, married Lady Ethelbrith (George's Tabulation). Their son was

Edward, the Elder, King of England, died 925. (George's Tabulation.) He mar-

ried Lady Elfleda, of England, and their daughter was

Lady Edgiva, of England (Browning). She married Guy de Brian, who died in 1154 (Worthies of Devon). His son was

Lord Guy de Brian, died 1189 (Pole's Devon). His son was

Lord Guy de Brian, died 1199 (Worthies of Devon). His son was

Guy de Brian, Knight, died 1216, married Joan de la Pole (Prince's Devon). His son was

Guy de Brian, Knight, died 1272, married Lady Sybella de Sully (Prince's Devon). His son was

Lord Guy de Brian, died 1280 (Prince's Devon). He married Lady Joan Carew (Worthies of Devon).

Lord Guy de Brian, married Lady Eva de Tracy, who died in 1274 (Victoria History). Their daughter was

Maude de Brian, Heiress, married Geoffrey de Camville, Knight, who died in 1308 (Vivian Visitation). Their daughter was

Amicia de Camville, Heiress, died in 1328, married Henry de la Pomeroy, Knight, who died in 1328 (See Pomeroy Ancient Lineage IX).

INDEX

INDEX

Ahrens, Albert E., 287
Don E., 287
George W., 287
Julia A., 287
Milton, 286
Peter, 286
Alexander, Henrietta (Etta), 207
Joseph W., 206
Patterson, 206
Allen, Maurice, 140
Mildred, 140
Anderson, Eli S., 234
Henrietta, 234
Mary J., 95
Meta L., 233
Rebecca, 95
Richard Y., 95
Andes, John, 210, 211
Philomena, 211
Auerbacher, Amy, 160
George N., 160
Helen R., 158
Louis, 158
Louis H., 158
Louis J., 158
Louis J., Jr., 160
Nettie, 160

Baker, Andrew J., Gen., 189
Sophia, 189
Barney, Arthur Y., 146
Charles N., Lieut.-Col., 144, 145
George, 145
George L., 144
Helen B., 146
Jacob, 145
Jacob (2), 145
Jacob (3), 145
John, 145
Jonathan, 145
Katherine, 144
Throop, 145
Throop D., 146
Barrett, D. T., 291
Mary, 291
Thomas A., 290, 291
Belcher, Andrew J., 125
Lynn L., 125
Mark R., 125
Reason J., 124, 125
Rose I., 125
Sally A., 125
Bendall, Dorothy, 206
Harry W., 206
Benedict, J. J. B., 31
June L., 31
Bishop, Bert G., 207, 208
Carl, 208
Caroline, 208
Laura, 209
Nellie, 208
Blanchard, Dudley T., 4
Frederick W., 3
Grace, 4
John S., 3
Marion H., 4
Samuel, 3
Stephen, 3
Blayney, Minnie G., 186
W. N. W., 186
Bliss, Ruth G., 71
William, 71
Bolles, Edith, 72
Henry A., 72
Joseph, 71
Lemuel (Lewis), Col., 71, 72
Leona D., 75
Bowditch, Nathaniel, 88
Bradley, Alva W., 41
Frank L., 42

Henry M., 41
Jesse A., 42
Mary E., 41
Orleana (Ora) M., 42
Brayton, Alice E., 12
Charlotte, 11
Francis, 11
Henry F., 11
Henry G., 11
Thomas, 11
Brecht, Fred, 210
George, 210
Gretchen A., 210
Brooks, Ellen, 182
Brown, Betsey H., 28
Emmet E., 163
Gilbert, 164
Harry A., 157
Harry K., 30
Harvey G., 164
Hazel D., 164
Henry, 28
James, 164
James W., 163
Jane E., 30
Junius F., 28, 29
Mary L., 31
Moses, 28
Nannie M., 163, 164
Reuben, 28
Sarah, 163
Brundage, Marcus B., 31
Brush, Ada M., 71
Israel, 69
Jared L., 69
Jared L., Jr., 71
Mary, 69
Mary D., 71
Sterling R., 71
Walter, 71
Buhl, Hermann, 184
Lumena, 184
Bull, Caroline, 274
Eleanor, 274
George S., 274
James H., 274
James H. (2), 274
Matilda B., 274
Nathaniel B., 273, 274
Samuel S., 274
William, 274
Burr, Benjamin, 138
Bissell, 138
John, 138
Nancy, 138
Nathaniel, 138
Nathaniel (2), 138
Samuel, 138
Wareham, 138
Butler, Richard, Dea., 241
Sarah, 241, 243
Stephen, 241, 243
Byers, Elizabeth, 144
Elizabeth M., 140, 143
Frank S., 143
James, 143
Mary A., 141
Mary W., 144
Moses W., 141
William N., 140, 141

Cadwell, Esbon E., 122
Eugene E., 123
Horace, 122
Julia, 122
Myra K., 123
Calahan, Jane, 202
John, Dr., 202
John Y., 202
Lucy, 203
Mary, 203
William W., 203
Calkins (Calkin), Benjamin W., 130
Betsy, 128
Calvin P., 128
Carlton C., 128, 129

Carlton C., Jr., 130
Ernest C., 128
Herbert V., 130
Hugh, 128
Kate R., 129
William B. M., 129
Campion, Ellen, 20
John F., 20
John F., Jr., 22
Michael B., 20
Nellie M., 22
Carlin, Belle, 126
Mary, 126
Thomas, 126
Thomas J., Dr., 125, 126
Thomas J., Jr., 127
William P., 127
Carr, Emily, 167
George S., 167
George W., 166
Chauncy, Charles, Rev., 238
Isaac, Dr., 238
Isaac, Rev., 238
Clark, Adele, 225, 227
Celestia, 224
Edgar E., 224, 227
Frederick W., 225
James M., 224
Cleve, James, 213
Jennie, 214
John M., 213
Leonard, 214
Mary, 213
Mary E., 214
William L., 214
Coates, Arthur F., 23
Asa, 23
Ellen W., 24
Emily, 23
Luman B., 23
Cole, Benjamin, 312
Hugh, 311
Israel, 312
Israel (2), 313
James, 310
Susannah, 313
Cole Ancient Lineage, 309
Conover, Carlton R., 110, 111
Carlton R., Jr., 112
Helen P., 112
Laura, 110
Margaret, 112
William A., Dr., 110
Coolidge, Blanche P., 106
Douglas W., 104, 105
John, 105
Mary, 105
Virginia, 106
Cornwall, Amy K., 170
Francis, 169
Martha, 169
William T., 168, 169
Corse, Albert E., Rev., 198
Caroline, 198
Carrie S., 199
Ella B., 199
Ellen, 198
Ezra, 198
Frank D., 198
James, 198
Reuben, 199
Coy, Abbie, 183
Burgess G., 183
John G., 183
Cozzens, Abraham M., 45
Harmon, 44, 45
Issachar, 45
Jennie, 46
Josephine, 45
Leonard, 45
Thomas M., 45, 46
William B., 45
Crisp, Lee A., 290
Mattie, 290
Cross, George, 209
Jane, 209

William H., 209
Cunningham, Fanny B., 121
William P., 120, 121
Curtis, Israel, 239
John, 239
John, Ens., 239
Martha, 239
Nathan, 239
Sarah, 239, 240
Stephen, 239, 240
William, 239

Detmer, Esther M., 296
Eugene J., 296
Heinrich, 295
Henry, 295
Jerome V., 296
Josephine, 295
Julian F., 294
Diaz, Rafaelo, 229
Rafaelo (2), 229
Rose, 229
Dixwell, Epes S., 88
Mary I., 88
Dobbins, Alfred G., 223
Dwight, 224
Mattie, 224
Dominy, Antoinette, 257, 258
Arthur, 256, 258
Clarence, 257
Felix, 256
Fred A., 257
Phoebe, 256
Donovan, Evelyn, 290
Frank, 290
James, 290
John F., 290
M. F., 290
Duff, James, 39
John, 40
Margaret M., 41

Eadie, James P., 194
Jennie, 194
John, Rev., 194
Margaret, 196
Ross F., 197
Engels, Caroline M. K. S., 108
Clara N., 109
Henry, 108, 109
Henry A., 108
Lizzie, 109
Engman, Andrew, 221
Anna, 222
Francis O., 222
Oliver A., 222
Estes, Anna E., 130
Edwin J., 130
Evans, Hugh, 209
Mary, 209
Ewald, L. P., 46
Louis P., 46
Mildred J., 46

Fleming, Amelia P., 18
Elizabeth K., 19
John D., Dean, 18, 19
John F., Dr., 18
Thomas, Sir, 18
William D., Capt., 19
Foley, Anne, 281
Ellen, 252
George, 251
John P., 281
Maria, 251
Thomas, 252
Thomas (2), 251, 252
Thomas, Adm., 281
Friedman, Jeann, 268
Lina, 270
Louis W., 270
Michael, 268
Sarah, 268

German, Amos H., 289
Elizabeth, 289

Jennie, 290
Jonathan, 289
Gimbernat, J. Raymond, 32
Lucille, 32
Glynn, Ann G., 60
Martin, 60
Martin H., Hon., 60
Mary C. E., 64
Gordon, Charlotte, 35
John, 35
John (2), 35
Thomas C., 35
Gove, Aaron, Dr., 67, 68
Aaron M., 67
Caroline, 69
Ebenezer, 67
Edward, 67
Frank E., 69
Jeremiah, 67
Jeremiah (2), 67
John, 67
John F., 67, 68
Joseph, 67
Sarah J., 67
Graham, Abigail, 238
Andrew, 238
Andrew, Dr., 239
Arthur B., 238, 241
Charlotte, 240, 241
Curtis B., 240
Frederick L., 242
George L., 205
Henry, Dr., 240
Henry S., 240, 241
Isaac G., Dr., 240
John, Rev., 238
John F., 242
Linda, 242
Lucy G., 205
Malinda M., 205
Martha, 239
Otis B., 205
Gray, I. T., Maj.-Gen., 55
Josephine, 59
Green, Adda, 27
Augustus, Rev., 27
Frederick C., 26, 27
Glen K., 27
Mary, 27
Griffin, Elizabeth, 219
John, 331
Mary, 219
Patrick, 219
William F., 218, 219
Guebhard, Louis, 101
Sophia, 101
Guenther, Charles A., 227, 228
Robert S., 228
Violet M., 228

Hall, Anna T., 284
Carlos W., 282, 283
John, 283
Mary, 283
Storrs, 283
William S., 283
Hallack, Erastus F., 185
John D., 185
Kate, 186
Sarah, 185
Hannington, Ellen S., 69
Henry, 69
Hard, Dudley J., Gen., 32
Dudley J., Jr., 32
Mildred J., 32
Hardy, C. F., 132
Charles, 212
Gertrude, 213
Kent L., 213
Le Roy A., 213
Martha, 212
Mary B., 132
Thomas, 212
Harnett, Arthur J., 274, 275
David, 275
Mary, 275

Harrington, James T., 236
Lewis W., 236
Mary Y., 236
Robert, 236
Sarah B., 236
Stephen, 236
Thomas W., 236
Wentworth L., 236
Harris, Archibald J., Col., 182
Elizabeth A., 182
Jesse, 181, 182
Lucien M., 183
Mary A., 182
Mary R., 183
William, 182
Harrod, Margaret R., 102
Samuel, 102
Sanford H., Dr., 102
Thomas, 102
William, Capt., 102
Hayward, Clara, 32
John H., 32
Louis J., 32
Healey, Mary, 292
Samuel, 292
Warren M., 291, 292
Hersey, Annie L., 15
Henry J., Jr., 15
Henry J., Judge, 14
Joseph B., 14
Mary K., 14
Hoard (Hoare—Hoar), Charles, 305
Charles (2), 305
David, 308
Edward, 308
Henry, 308
Hezekiah, 307
Hezekiah (2), 308
Joanna, 306
Sally, 308
Hockett, Charles E., 123
Julia, 123
Hopkins, James, 31
Jane, 31
Lucretia E., 32
Marvin, 31
How, Cornelia, 222
David F., 222
David F. (2), 222
David F., Jr., 223
Nell E., 223
Huber, Edith F., 289
Harold V., 289
Marie, 288
Sarah K., 289
Sigmund V., 287
Vincent, 288

Jacob, Emma, 270
Leonard, 270
Leonard, Jr., 270, 271
Jaycox, Hannah, 15
Inez, 16
Lorin H., 15
Walter H., Judge, 15
Jennings, Arthur B., 90, 91
Arthur B., Jr., 93
Caroline J., 93
Edward A., Dr., 93
Helen B., 93
Joel A., 91
Stephen, 91
Susan F., 91
Jessel, Esther, 259
Joseph A., 259
Joseph D., 259
Johnson, Eleanor, 12
Isabel G., 14
Joseph H., Rt.-Rev., 12
Reginald D., 14
Stephen H., 12
Jones, Allen B., Rev., 33, 35
Carrie, 12
Dora L., 39
Elbert, 39
Gordon, 32, 35

Gordon, Jr., 39
John, 33
John (2), 33
John (3), 33
Katherine M., 33, 35
L. H., 12
Sandy E., 33
Sarah B., 33, 35

Keller, Grace, 183
William J., 183
Kellogg, Frederick T., 232, 233
Philo P., 232
S. Caroline, 233
Kelly, Charles J., 20
Marjorie E., 20
Kerr, Annie, 200
Helen W., 202
John, 200
John G., 200
King, Clarence H., 32
Goodman, 32
Mary, 32
Kirtley, Francis (3), 94
Francis, Capt., 94
Francis, Sir, 94
Mary A. B., 94
Sinclair, 94
Knowles, Asenath, 227
Cassander, 227
Elijah, Dr., 226
Myron B., 226
Olive, 226
Simon, 226
Kunzmiller, Adolph, 184
Dorothea, 184

Lacey (De Lacey), E. H., 213
Mary, 213
William, 213
Lawrence, John, 271
John R., 271
Margaretta, 271
Thomas, Maj., 271
William, 271
Leith, Daniel E., Rev., 265
Lenox, Walter S., 154, 155
Lesser, J. A., 222
Selma, 222
Lester, Charles E., 71
Edna, 71
Louden, Gertrude F., 26
John, 25
John F., Dr., 24, 25
John F., Jr., 26
Sarah, 25
Lubash, Aaron, 279
Florence, 280
Samuel, Dr., 279, 280
Yetta, 279
Lyons, Christina G., 146
Henry F., 146
Henry K. T., 146
Julia, 146
William T. B., 146

McElroy, Hugh, 204
James M., 203
John, 204
Katharine S., 204
Mary, 203
Mary A., 204
William, 203
William S., 203, 204
McMurtry, Caro, 67, 69
John G., 65
John G. (2), 65, 69
John G. (3), 67
Mary, 65
McQuade, Henry, Rev., 247
Mary, 247
Milton A., Dr., 247
Mannie, Ruth, 108
Marshall, Emma W., 147
John, Justice, 147

Mary S., 147
Raymond F., 147
Samuel C., 147
Willis M., 146, 147
Willis M., Jr., 147
Mason, Frances, 188, 189
James L., 190
James R., 190
Methner, Carl B., 184
Micheletti, Alfred A., 127, 128
Alfred A., Jr., 128
Lorraine, 128
Miller, Albert V., 220
Basil D., 90
Burnet, 77
Charles D., 79, 82
Eleazer, 76
Elizabeth, 79, 82
George, 76
George C., 220
Gerrit S., 75, 82
Gerrit S., Jr., 90
John, 76
Mary, 220
Matthias B., Dr., 77
Morris S., Judge, 78
Ray G., 220
Roy J., 220
Susan H., 88
Victor H., 220
William F., 90
Mills, Harriette M., 254
Leavit D., 254
Melissa, 254
Minford, Levis W. (2), 153
Mary T., 153
Rita P., 154
Thomas, 153
Minor, Elizabeth, 240
John, Capt., 240
Thomas, 240
Mitchell, Justine, 12
W. R., 12
Mitcheltree, Joseph, 210
Joseph F., 209, 210, 211
Nettie, 210, 211
Sara, 210
Moehlenpah, Alice, 282
Anne, 280, 281
Henry, 281
Paul, 282
William F., 281
Mohnsen, George, 284
Minnie J., 284
Moody, Florence, 152
Helen D., 152
John E., 151
Mary, 71
Olive, 151
Theodore B., 71
William F., 151
Morgan, Franklyn D., Col., 215
Katherine, 217
Mary, 215
Wilhelmina L., 217
William J., 215
Mullen, Dennis, 135
Ellen, 135
John K., 134, 135
Katherine, 133, 137
Mulvihill, Arthur H., 22
Harry M., 22
Helen, 22
Muncke, Carrie S., 273
Ernest C., 272

Nordeen, Magnus, 222
Nellie, 222
Norton, Anna B., 218
Caroline, 218
Charles H., 218
Francis H., 217, 218
Notrebe, Eugene P., Dr., 236, 237
Frederick, 237
Linnie E., 238
Napoleon, 237

O'Hara, Catherine, 251, 252
George, 251
Harold, 251
John, 251
John F., *249, 252*
William, 251

Packard, Elizabeth A., *7*
James W., 5, *7*
Mary E., 6
Sylvia, 6
Warren, 6
William, 5
Parmelee, Theodore, 31
Payne, Charlotte, 150
Ella J., 150
Eloise, 150
George, 150
Guy, Dr., 149, 150
Guy, Jr., 151
Penney, Frank W., 43, 44
Hanna, 44
Harriet, 44
Nellie, 44
Orville, 44
Rose, 44
Pettijohn, Bruce, 166
Charles C., 164, 165
Charles C., Jr., 166
Helen, 166
Lillian A., 165
Otto B., Dr., 165
Pettit, Ida, 113
Mary A., 114
Smith, 113
Stephen P., 112, 113
Phillips, Charles E., 206
Helen, 206
Poindexter, Amy R., 10
George, 8
James, 9
John, 8
Joseph, Capt., 8
Madeleine R., 10
Robert W., 9
Robert W. (3), 11
Robert W., Jr., 8, 9
Romaine L., 11
Thomas, 8
Pomeroy, Elizabeth, 322
Eltweed, 316
Hannah, 320, 321, 325, 329
Joseph, Capt., 320, 325
Medad (2), 321, 329
Medad (3), 321
Medad (4), 322
Medad, Dea., 318
Pomeroy Ancient Lineage, 313
Porter, Abigail, 241
Belle, *227*
Benjamin, 240
Benjamin (2), 240
Charlotte, 241
Eunice, 241
John, 240
John (2), 240
Rufus, 241
Samuel, 240
Sylvester F., 241
T. N., *227*
Tyler, 240
Potter, Ellen H., 199
William J., Jr., 200
Preston, Martha, 239
William, 239
William (2), 239

Quarles, Janet L., 46
William E., 46

Ramage, Adelaide I., 285
James, 285
James M., 284, 285
Marguerite B., 286
Ramsey, Evelyn, *227*
J. W., *227*

Reed, Ernestine, 175
John, 175
Theodore, 175
William B., 173, 174
Robbins, Chandler, 187
Chandler, Dr., 187
Chandler, Rev., 187
Eunice D., 187, 188
Helen, 187
Robinson, Benjamin, 303
George, 303
John, 303
Thankful, 303
Roby, Adeline, 104
Caroline, 103
Cyrus, 103
Frank M., 104
Harold P., 104
Luther A., 103
Luther L., 104
Rossiter, Ann, 243
Bryan, Dr., 242
Edward, 242
Jonathan, 243
Josiah, Hon., 243, 245
Sarah, 243, 245
Stephen, 243
Ruby, Arthur J., 192, 193
Beryl, 194
Ida B., 193
June, 194
Leon J., 193
Richard, 193
Rosalie, 193

Sanford, Ada B., 149
Alson, 148
Archie, 149
Brainard, 149
Clyde, 149
Gordon, 149
Mary, 148
Philemon, 148
Steward, 148
Schaefer, Edward C., 59
Emma W., 59
Schellentrager, Adella, 101
Carl, 101
Charles, 100
Charles C., 100
Johanna, 100
Severance (Severans), Caroline M., 48
Diana, 47
James S., 48
John, 46
John (2), 46
Jonathan, 47
Joseph, 47
Mark S., 48
Orson S., 48
Robert B., Dr., 47
Solomon, 47
Theodoric C., 46, 47
Seymour, Caroline M., 48
Hannah, 324
Orson, 48
Richard, 323
Richard, Capt., 324
Shermack, F. M. (Mrs.), 39
Sherman, Edmund, 243
Samuel, 244
Sarah, 244
Sims, Chauncey F., 278
Elizabeth, 278
Hattie L., 277, 278
Smith, Albert W., 198
Anne, 79, 82
Barton, 137, 138
Charles C., 138
Charles W., 191
Corinza, 138
Frances, 197
Gerrit, 80, 81
Gerrit P., 79
Harry S., 191
John, 197

Mabelle, 192
May, 140
Peter, 80
Petrus, 79
Walter G., 198
Weltha A., 82
William, 197
Snedecor, Abraham, 258
Eliphalet, 257, 258
Patience, 258
Sommers, Catherine, 118
Elmer E., 118
Mayme, 120
Samuel T., 118
Spence, Alexander, Dr., 131
Dorcas M., 132
Harrison M., 132
Isabella, 131
John, 131
John M., 130, 131
Mary N., 132
Weden O., 132
Squires, Grant, 172
Mary E., 172
Robert, 172
Sally E., 173
Selah, 172
Sumner, Edward C., 140
Horatio N., 140
Minerva E., 140
William, 140

Tedrow, Camilla, 99
Harry B., 97, 98
Hester A., 98
Joseph, 98
Joseph L., 98
Michael, 98
Reuben, 98
Teller, Harriet M., 172
Harrison J., 172
Henry B., 172
Henry M., 171
John, 171
William, 171
Thatcher, Frances, 94, 97
John P., 96
John P. (2), 95
Joseph A., 94, 95, 96
Patsy, 95
Thayer, Edna, 176
Harold A., 176
Thord-Gray, I., Maj.-Gen., 55
Josephine, 59
Trumbull, Elizabeth, 329, 331
John, 321, 327
John (2), 328
John (3), 329, 331
Trumbull Ancient Lineage, 325
Turner, Grace, 214
Horatio W., 214
Horatio W. (2), 214
Horatio W., Jr., 215
Mary A., 215

Ullman, Edgar F., 262
Jeannette L., 262
William, 262
William (2), 261, 262, 263
Underwood, Bertha, 54
Eugene, 52
Eugenia, 54
Frederica V., 52
John L., 54
Joseph R., 51
Oscar W., Jr., 54
Oscar W., Sen., 51
William T., 51

Van de Water, Annie L., 108
Caroline, 107
Kenneth B., 108
Lott, Jr., 106
Lott, Sr., 107
Reginald L., Maj., 108
Varney, Beatrice L., 268

Frederick W., 264
Leonia B., 268
Lizzie J., 264
William F., 264
William F., Jr., 268

Wade, Benjamin, 10
Nicholas K., 10
Romaine V., 10
Wadley, Frederick H., 20
Nancy A., 20
Wallick, Lillie, 224
Paul, 224
Ward, Alfred, 246
Caroline, 246
Charles L., 245
John A., 245
John S., 246
Mariah, 245
Thomas F., 246
Warren, Elizabeth, 188
George, 188
George H., 188
Isabel H., 188
Wechbaugh, Ella (Mrs. E. M.), 137
Wells, Anna M., 116
Edward H., 115
Elizabeth S., 116
Nathaniel, 116
Serra C., 116
Solomon P., 116
Whitaker, Alice, 176
Clement A., 175
Herbert J., 176
John, 175
White, Abigail, 297, 305, 309
Clarence H., Dr., 296, 297
Dexter, 304, 323
Eunice, 304, 323
Floyd G., 303
Gladys R., 303
Jason, 304, 313
Lydia, 304, 313
Mary A., 303
Welcome W., 297, 305, 309
William, 303
Wilson, Eleanor, 101
Erasmus, 101
Flora N., 102
William, 101
Winchell (Wincoll), David, 331
Elizabeth, 331
John, 329
Mary, 331
Robert, 330
Thomas, 329
Wohlwend, Clara, 101
William, 101
Wood, Harriet R., 163
John W., 160, 161
Wortmann, Elizabeth, 184
George, 183
Herbert C., 184
Hermann, 183
Marceline, 184
Sophia, 184
Wright, Augustus D., 167
Francis H., 167
James M., 168
Mary, 167, 168
Sarah, 168

Young, Abner T., 116, 117
Adaline A., 118
Eleanor F., 279
Frank C., 279
Grace A., 277
Joseph E., 117
Kate I., 276
Le Roy M., 276
Mary F., 117
Warren M., 276
Warren M. (2), 277

Zang, Adolph F., 176
Adolph F., Jr., 177

INDEX

Adolph J., 176, 178, 181
Elizabeth, 178, 181
Florence G., 177
Fredericka, 180
John, 180
Minnie L., 176, 180
Philip, 178, 180
Philip A., 177
Ruth M., 178
Zigler, Matilda, 211
William, 211